Omer Summers 1915–1930

his daughter

Muriel Summers Freeds 1930–

her son

Bryce Sayle Freeds

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Frank Sumner Bash

HISTORY OF
HUNTINGTON COUNTY
INDIANA

A Narrative Account of Its Historical Progress, Its People, and Its Principal Interests

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Compiled under the Editorial Supervision of

FRANK SUMNER BASH
Huntington

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A WORD OF EXPLANATION

Eighty years have passed since Huntington County assumed her place as a separate political subdivision of the great State of Indiana, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature. To collate and preserve a record of the principal events of those eighty years is the main purpose of this work. To write of the past; to remember the achievements and profit by the mistakes of our ancestors; to keep green the memory of the men who laid the foundations for our present civilization, and to awaken an interest in history is but to perform a duty every citizen owes to a common cause.

In the first volume of this work will be found an accurate account of the doings of many of the men who came here while Huntington County was still an untrodden wilderness, and in the second volume will be found the records of many men now living, from which data may be gathered for another history of the county eighty years hence.

As far as it was possible to do so, material has been taken from official sources, but in many instances information has been obtained directly from persons who were participants in the events narrated. Acknowledgment is due U. S. Lesh, of Huntington; Monroe Wiley, publisher of the Warren Tribune; S. H. Grim, of Roanoke; Joseph Sell, of Bippus; Drs. A. H. Shaffer, F. B. Morgan and W. C. Chafee, of Huntington; Edwin B. Ayres, of the Huntington County Bank; S. M. Minnich, of Andrews, and others who rendered material assistance in the collection of data. The editor and his assistants also desire to express their obligations to Miss Winifred F. Ticer, librarian of the Huntington Public Library, and her assistants, Miss Priscilla McArthur and Miss Katherine Hartman, as well as the various county officials and their deputies, for their uniform courtesies while this work was in course of preparation.

The arrangement of matter into subjects and chapters is, we believe, the most convenient that could be made, and while this history may not fill the proverbial "long felt want," the editor and publishers desire to say that no effort has been spared to make it at once comprehensive and authentic.

FRANK SUMNER BASH,
Supervising Editor.

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History of
Huntington County

CHAPTER I

PHYSICAL FEATURES, GEOLOGY, ETC.

HUNTINGTON COUNTY—LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES—WATER-COURSES AND DRAINAGE—ALTITUDES—GEOLOGICAL FORMATION—THE NIAGARA LIMESTONE—THE WABASH ARCH—A "GOLD MINE"—LIME KILNS AND QUARRIES—THE WABASH-ERIE TROUGH—THE GLACIAL EPOCH—HOW THE COURSE OF THE WABASH WAS DETERMINED—MORAINES—CLAY DEPOSITS—REMAINS OF PREHISTORIC ANIMALS—OIL AND GAS—FOSSILS—MINERAL SPRINGS—TIMBER.

Huntington County is situated in the northeast quarter of the State of Indiana. It is bounded on the north by Whitley County; on the east by Allen and Wells counties; on the south by Wells and Grant, and on the west the County of Wabash. Near the northern boundary it is crossed by the forty-first parallel of latitude and it is about midway between the eighty-fifth and eighty-sixth meridians of longitude. In form the county is a rectangle, sixteen miles in extent from east to west and twenty-four miles from north to south, with an area of 384 square miles, or 245,760 acres. Measured by the lines of the official survey, the northern boundary is the line separating Congressional Townships 29 and 30, and the southern boundary is the line separating Townships 24 and 25. The western tier of civil townships, four miles in width, lies in Range 8 east, and the eastern boundary of the county is the line separating Ranges 10 and 11.

The Wabash River enters the county from the east near the center and flows a northwesterly direction across the county. A short distance

west of the City of Huntington it is joined by the Little River, or Little Wabash, which enters the county near the northeast corner and flows southwestwardly through Jackson, Union and Huntington townships. Its principal tributaries are Bull, Cow and Calf creeks, which enter it from the west, and in Union Township there is a small tributary called Mud Run. Clear Creek flows south through the township of that name and empties into the Wabash near the west line of Huntington Township. Loon Creek rises in the southern part of Rock Creek Township and flows northwest, emptying into the Wabash just below the Town of Andrews. The Salamonie crosses the southern boundary about three and a half miles west of the southeast corner and flows by a sinuous course through Salamonie, Jefferson, Lancaster and Polk townships. Its principal tributaries are Logan, Prairie and Richland creeks. These streams, with a number of smaller ones, afford ample natural drainage to practically all parts of the county.

The general surface of Huntington County is a level plain, unmarked by any prominent hills or elevations, with an average altitude of about seven hundred and eighty feet above sea level. At Huntington the elevation above tide water is 741 feet; at Markle, in the northeast corner of Rock Creek Township, it is 814 feet, and at Warren, two miles from the southern boundary, it is 831.

In geological formation Huntington County belongs to the Upper Silurian era. In his report for 1875, State Geologist Cox says: "The only rocks exposed, in place in this county, are of the paleozoic age and belong to the Niagara epoch. * * * The most eastern outcrop of the Niagara, in the county, is at Markle on the Wabash River. The rock here is quarried from the bed of the river. It has a blue-gray color, irregular fracture, is in four to six-inch layers, and in this part of the county is a favorite building stone. The section exposed in the river bank at Markle is:

Drift	6 feet
Buff magnesian limestone, schistose and cherty, and contains a few Niagara fossils	10 feet
Bluish-gray, thin-bedded limestone, in bed of Wabash river	3 feet
	19 feet

"The strata have a local dip of 20° southeast. The crop may be followed for two or three miles up and down the stream. * * * The beds used for masonry can only be quarried during periods of low

water when the current can be turned from it by inexpensive temporary dams."

Professor Cox also found outcrops of the Niagara limestone on the Salamonie River, a mile below Warren, and at other places in the vicinity, where John A. Lewis and Elisha Christman were operating lime kilns. Another outcrop was observed at the bridge over the Wabash River, one and a half miles south of Huntington, sixteen feet above the bed of the river. "This stone," says he in his report, "was used in the bridge abutments, but already shows signs of rapid decay by crumbling under the influence of water and frost. The principal part of the bed is an earthy limestone, and presents the appearance of a very good hydraulic stone."

The greatest development of the Niagara in the county found by Cox in that survey was along the banks of the Little River, both above and below the City of Huntington. Concerning the outcrops in this part of the county, he says: "The most easterly crop is on John McCarty's land on Section 18, Township 28, Range 10, about three and a half miles from Huntington. From this point east it remains covered by drift and is penetrated at the depth of eighty-eight feet by the Fort Wayne well. Lime kilns have been established all along the crop, and the burning of lime constitutes one of the chief industries of the county."

In his report mention is made of thirty-one kilns then in active operation. Of these kilns eight were of the class known as perpetual and the others were occasional kilns which required to be completely discharged and cooled before refilling. A more complete account of the lime industry will be found in Chapter XII.

Beginning at Kentland, in Newton County, and passing eastward across the state, at each outcrop of the Niagara rock is found evidence of a disturbance of the strata. This line of disturbance is called by State Geologist Maurice Thompson "The Wabash Arch." He thinks the upheaval occurred near the close of the Niagara period and that the Wabash River follows pretty nearly the summit of an anticline. The evidences are seen most clearly in Newton, Carroll and the western part of Cass counties; but, according to Thompson, "At Wabash, Lagro, Huntington, Marion and Decatur we find at every outcrop the unmistakable signs that we are still skirting along the northern edge of the Wabash arch."

Cox noticed these evidences of an upheaval in 1875 in the dips of the Niagara rock at various exposures. Says he: "Just along the west edge of Huntington, quarries have been opened at several places, running north from the river, for flagging and building stone. * * * At the most southern opening, about one hundred yards from the river, the dip

appears to be 8° in the direction of 40° east of south. The chert is in large detached masses and mixed with buff magnesian limestone. North, seventy yards, at another quarry, the buff magnesian limestone is free from chert, but is schistose and false bedded, with an apparent dip of 20° at the south part of the quarry, but going back some ten yards the apparent dip is 37° S. 40° E. Half a mile down the stream the rocks at the river edge dip about 80° S. 70° E. * * * At dam No. 1 across the Wabash River, two miles below Huntington, the Niagara rock appears along the left bank of the stream and served for one of the abutments of the dam. The beds are thin and cherty and much weathered on exposed ledges. The rock forms the bed of the river and presents a vertical face ten and a half feet in height on the left shore, while in the bottom on the opposite side of the river it is entirely replaced by the drift. A few feet below the dam there is a slight anticlinal axis, the dip being 4° S. E. on one side of the crown and 4° N. W. on the other."

Concerning the dips and angles noticed at various places along the Wabash, Cox says: "The great disorder of the strata, mainly due to false bedding or peculiar arrangement of the material constituting the present rocks, has led many to infer that this irregularity was due to earthquake or volcanic action. This is the more deceptive since the apparent elevations have their surfaces capped with enduring beds of chert or impure flint, and along the local waves in the strata stand in elevated knobs which fancy has construed into volcanic cones. Hunting ton is located on one of these flint ridges and the locality was known to the Indians by the name of 'We-pe-cha-an-gan-ge' or flint place. The flint of this locality was of great value to the Indians as the material of which they fashioned their arrow points, spear points and knives."

With the exception of small particles of iron ore at a few places, the Niagara limestone in Indiana is without metals of any kind. About the close of the Civil war there was considerable excitement over the discovery of a metal resembling gold at the Drover quarry, in Huntington County. A Mr. Backus took samples of the ore to New York, where some one examined them and reported the value of the precious metal to be $158 to the ton. A company was then organized and about $10,000 worth of stock sold. With the money paid for the stock, machinery for a stamp mill was purchased. The investment was an unfortunate one for the company, as the rock upon actual test proved to be absolutely barren of any metals of value. When Professor Cox visited the county in 1875 the place where Mr. Backus obtained his specimens was pointed out to him, and upon investigation he found the "gold" to be nothing more than "iron pyrites partly decomposed on the surface and filling

isolated cavities in the cherty, magnesian limestone.'' All the stockholders realized from their investment was what they received for their machinery, which was sold for a fraction of its original cost. This ended the search for precious metals in Huntington County.

If the failure to find gold was a disappointment, wealth in another form has been found in the magnesian limestones of the Niagara formation in Huntington County. The lime made from this stone is what is known as ''cool'' or slow setting, and is constantly being shipped to a wider territory as it gains in favor. In the manufacture of paper it has been found superior to the lime made from pure calcium carbonate, and for that reason it is used by a number of paper mills and strawboard factories throughout the Middle West.

What is called by geologists the ''Wabash-Erie trough'' enters the county near the northeast corner, curves southward along the western face of the Wabash ridge to the south line of Jackson Township, where it turns westward. A short distance above the City of Huntington it expands to a width of about two miles, but narrows again after passing the city and enters the Wabash Valley about two miles below. This trough, or depression, is altogether about thirty miles in length, and about two-thirds of it is marshy prairie, through which flows the Little Wabash, or Little River. A large part of the marsh consists of peat beds some four feet in thickness, underlaid with blue clay, and below this is the bottom of the Niagara limestone. Geologists believe that this trough was once the outlet of Lake Maumee and the St. Joseph and St. Mary's rivers. Says Thompson, in his report for 1888 ''The water in this channel may have had originally a depth of seventy feet, and the river which the post-glacial man may have seen there was comparable with the Niagara itself.''

Probably no phenomena have proven more perplexing to students of geology than those which occurred during what is called the glacial epoch, and which brought about the destruction of vast beds of rock and the distribution of their fragmentary remains over a wide expanse of territory far from their original localities. For illustration: The large bowlders found in all parts of Indiana, commonly called ''nigger-heads,'' are of a granitoid character, belonging to beds that are nowhere represented in the state, and must have come from some place probably far distant. Various theories have been advanced to account for these conditions, but the one most generally accepted by scientists is that known as the glacial theory.

The Glacial epoch corresponds to the Pleistocene period of geologic time, sometimes called the ''Ice Age,'' and comprises the earliest portion of the Quarternary period. During the latter part of the Tertiary

period, preceding, there was a gradual lowering of temperature throughout what is now termed the north temperate zone, until the entire surface of the earth was covered with large bodies of ice called glaciers. These glaciers were formed by periodical or intermittent snows, between which that which had already fallen became so compressed by its own weight that the entire mass was in time converted into one solid body of ice.

Pressure upon the yielding mass of snow, before it was completely congealed, imparted motion to the glacier, which carried with it rocks, soil and other mineral substances. As it moved forward the grinding and equalizing work of the glacier ultimately wrought great changes in the topography and meterological conditions of the region over which it passed, and, in fact, of the entire north temperate zone. Not only were mountain peaks in the path of the glacier worn away and the general leveling of the earth's surface brought about, but also vast quantities of earth and sand were carried forward by the streams of water formed by the melting ice and deposited in the ocean. By this means the shores of the continent were pushed forward during a period of several centuries and the superficial area of the land was materially increased.

As a general rule the course traveled by the North American glaciers was toward the south. One of them extended over Canada and the northern part of the United States, reaching from the Atlantic seaboard to the Rocky Mountains and covering the entire basin of the Great Lakes. When the ice melted, the rocks and other debris carried along by the glacier were left to form what is known as the glacial drift—also called till, bowlder clay and older diluvium. As the glacier moved slowly along—probably not more than one foot per day—the bowlders and other hard minerals at the bottom, pressed constantly downward by the gigantic mass above, left marks or scratches upon the bed rock. From these marks or striæ the geologist has been able to determine the course of the glacier with reasonable accuracy by noting the direction of the striæ. After examination of these striæ by different state geologists at various places they have reached the conclusion that the glaciers came into Indiana from a direction almost north and south. Thompson, in his report for 1888, says the striæ at Huntington indicate that the glacier there was moving in a course a little west of south.

The accumulation of earth and stone carried by the glacier was sometimes heaped up along the margin, where it formed a ridge or deposit called a lateral moraine. When two glaciers came together, as sometimes happened, the ridge formed at the point of conjunction is called a medial moraine, and is easily distinguished by the geologist. The nearly level deposit under the body of the glacier is known as the ground moraine and the ridge formed at the farthest point reached by

the glacier is the terminal moraine. The Valley of the Ohio River was the terminus of the glacier that once covered Huntington County, and the channel of that stream owes its origin to the melting of the ice and the flow of water which always underlies the bed of a glacier. As the melting process went on, the terminal margin withdrew to the northward, and wherever there remained undestroyed rock barriers they formed natural dams that gave direction to the waters of the terminal moraine. In this way the course of the Wabash River was determined, or at least modified, centuries before the first white man set foot upon the Western Hemisphere. To quote from Thompson's report for 1888:

"From Wabash to Delphi the Wabash up-lift (or Wabash Arch) has

WABASH RIVER NEAR WATER WORKS, HUNTINGTON

determined the course of the Wabash river, just as it also determined the form of the drift mass immediately south of it. The river itself is running along the general line of a wide fracture or system of fissures in the Niagara rocks from Wabash to Logansport. At the latter place it has cut through a spur of the Devonian formation, and at Delphi it curves around the base of a curious conical up-lift of the Niagara limestone. To my mind it is plain that the river simply follows the example of the ice current which went before it, plowing out the great furrow which we call the Wabash valley. At the present, evidence is wanting to prove any theory as to what particular part of the glacial age was

devoted to the work of channeling out a groove for Indiana's greatest river, but it would appear that this must have been the first result of the glacier's contact with the low but compact and stubborn knobs of the Wabash Arch. Subsequently, as the ice field grew in weight and power, it arose and surmounted the barrier, grinding away its conical peaks and tearing out of its hollows in many places the non-conformable Devonian and Carboniferous rocks."

In some portions of North America the lateral moraines rise to a height of 500 or even 1,000 feet. The terminal moraine in Northern Indiana that marks the southern boundary of the Great Lake basin, contains a number of mounds that are from 150 to 200 feet high, and the "existence of a grand moraine lying across central Indiana has been fully demonstrated." Along the line of this great terminal moraine the contour of the drift mass is found to be comparatively regular, the glacial debris having been more uniformly deposited. Great local changes have taken place in the surface of the drift since it was first deposited. Upon the retreat of the ice the whole drift area was left bare and desolate, accompanied by an arctic temperature and without either animal or plant life. The barren surface was leveled and modified by the rain and wind during the period that elapsed before the northward emigration of plant life began to clothe it with a garment of resistance and render it habitable for animals. How long that period may have been geologists can only conjecture. It was by this method that the surface of Huntington County was formed.

In some parts of Central Indiana, near the "grand moraine," the glacial drift ranges from 300 to 500 feet in depth. Concerning the depth and character of the drift in Huntington County, Cox says: "The only well-marked evidence which I saw of terminal moraines in this county lies along both banks of the Little and Wabash rivers. * * * The drift covers the entire county and can not be less than 100 to 130 feet thick over a great portion of the tableland. The upper portion is composed of irregular beds of sand, clay and gravel. Bowlders and hard plastic clay lie at the base. The larger bowlders, 'Roches moutonnees,' lie along both shores of Little river and Wabash river at an elevation of 40 to 50 feet above the streams. They are particularly abundant above and below Huntington on the right bank of Little river. Their surfaces are scratched and grooved, but I was unable to find glacial scratches on the stratified rocks where they are exposed to view. This may, in part, be due to the fact that no fresh surface of the upper layers was seen, and the readiness with which the Niagara weathers would soon obliterate all traces of such marks. From the manner in which the bowlders lie along the borders of Little river, one is led to the conclusion that the

stream has cut its way between two lateral moraines. A very large granite bowlder, weighing many tons, lies in the bed of Little river three and a half miles above Huntington, which, from a fancied resemblance in shape to a saddle, has received the name of 'Saddle Rock.' This bowlder rests immediately on the Niagara, which is here seen in the bed of the river for the last time as you ascend the stream, and is not again found above the surface in an easterly direction before reaching the borders of Ohio. The large beds of sand found in the upper part of the drift are particularly valuable in this part of the state, since they furnish the only source from which this essential ingredient of good mortar can be had. There is a very large deposit of sand in the northwest border of Huntington. It is ten or twelve feet thick and the lines of deposition present the characteristic features of what is termed in rock strata 'false bedding.' The sand from this pit is held in high estimation by masons and plasterers and finds a ready market."

In his report for 1905 State Geologist Blatchley said: "In Huntington county the mantle of drift averages thinner than those adjoining, but yellow clays, suitable for brick or tile making, occur in a number of places. At Huntington, the surface clay used for brick making runs sixteen to thirty inches in thickness, with practically no stripping. Below thirty inches the clay becomes 'too strong,' with some lime pebbles in it."

At Tribolet Brothers, five miles southeast of Huntington, Blatchley found a good brick-making clay, with a stripping of eight inches of soil, and at Bippus the stripping was only six inches. At the latter place, and also at Majenica, he found a blue clay suitable for brick and tile making.

The principal elements that go to make up the drift formation in Indiana are silica, alumina, lime and iron. Silica is found in the clays, sands and bowlders; alumina in the clays and bowlders; lime in the clays, marls, chalk and peat-like bog deposits, and the iron in the swamps, in the form of bog ore, or in the gravel deposits. Coarse garnets, of little or no value, have been found in some places, but, as a rule, the glacial drift is void of gems of any commercial importance.

At widely different places in the glacial drift of the United States have been found the remains of prehistoric animals of the Miocene period, but which became extinct in the Pleistocene, or Ice Age. The most common of these are the bones of the mastodon—so called on account of the shape of the teeth—an animal allied to the elephant of modern times. The summer of 1881 was one of drought. Many wells in Huntington County failed and in some neighborhoods there was barely enough water for domestic purposes, live stock sometimes suffering for a sufficient supply. Abraham Oliver, then living upon the northeast quarter of Section 10, about a mile and a half southeast of Plum Tree, selected

a swampy place on his farm and employed some men to sink a well, hoping to find water. About five feet below the surface the diggers struck something solid, and upon investigation found the obstruction to be the bones of a mastodon. Two teeth, weighing about eight pounds each, were taken from the well, as well as a rib four feet two inches long, part of a tusk four feet long and weighing eighty pounds (the whole tusk was afterward found and measured eleven feet in length); and a bone supposed to be the one running from the knee to the pasture joint was three feet long. The discovery was made on Tuesday, September 13, 1881, and the following Sunday a number of people from the City of Huntington and other towns went out to see the bones, but Mr. Oliver, probably in anticipation of a visit from curiosity seekers, had locked the fragments of the prehistoric animal in an out-building and gone visiting. He afterward procured a tent and exhibited them at county fairs.

A few years later part of a skeleton of a mastodon was unearthed by some workmen engaged in digging a ditch on the farm of Thomas McCrum, located in Section 2, in the Loon Creek Valley, in the northern part of Lancaster Township, and in the collection in the museum in the city free library of Huntington are the fragmentary bones of one of these extinct animals that were found while excavating a cellar in the city. The finding of these remains afford conclusive evidence that all of what is now Huntington County was once in the pathway of the great glacier that covered practically all of Northern and Central Indiana.

Both natural gas and petroleum have been found in paying quantities in the southern part of Huntington County. Natural gas has been described as "a member of the paraffin series (hydrocarbons), a combination of carbon and hydrogen, about 60 per cent as heavy as air and highly inflammable." It is composed of marsh gas, or methane, formed by the destructive distillation, carried on through centuries, of animal and vegetable matter of the plants and animals that existed in the Trenton period, the porous limestone of that formation serving as a reservoir for the oil and gas thus created, though both oil and gas have been found in the Corniferous limestone of the Devonian formation and the Huron sandstone of the Sub-Carboniferous period.

The first effort to find gas in Huntington County was made by boring a well just south of the Little River at the City of Huntington. The drill went down 1,034 feet and penetrated the Trenton limestone to a depth of thirty-nine feet, but no gas was found. Well No. 2 was drilled about two and a half miles east of the city, on the north side of the river. Here the drillers went to a depth of 1,012 feet, but with no better results than had been obtained in well No. 1.

Petroleum in commercial quantities was first produced in Indiana in 1889, in a well drilled near the Village of Keystone, in the southern part of Wells County. As this is not far from the Huntington County line, it was not long until prospectors began looking for oil in the valley of the Salamonie River, where a number of wells producing both oil and gas were subsequently drilled. In his report for 1903 State Geologist Blatchley says:

"The area of Huntington County producing oil in commercial quantities is practically limited to the southern halves of Salamonie, Jefferson and Wayne townships, along the southern border of the county. Some of the sections in this area rank high as producers, the average initial production and length of life of the wells equalling any similar area in the petroleum field of the state. It is not probable that the area of productive territory in the county will ever be found to extend any distance north of the townships mentioned, though it may, in time, cover the greater portion of their northern halves."

At the time that report was issued the Huntington Light and Fuel Company were still operating the northern half of Jefferson Township for natural gas and the greater part of Wayne Township was producing gas in paying quantities. Eight square miles in the southeast corner of the township showed a number of producing oil wells. Probably the deepest well ever drilled in the county was that on the southwest quarter of Section 16, in Wayne Township. According to the state geologist, "it came in as a dry hole, with the following record:

Drive pipe	108 feet
Casing	525 feet
Top of Trenton limestone	991 feet
Light gas pay	1,006 feet
Salt water	1,041 feet
Total depth	1,101 feet"

In 1900 a field was opened up just west of the Town of Warren, but the wells proved to be light producers and short-lived. A more detailed account of the development of the oil and gas fields of the county will be found in the chapter on Finance and Industries.

Referring again to the Niagara limestone, it is worthy of remark that a study of the fossils found in this formation give geologists some idea of its age. When Professor Cox made his survey of the County of Huntington in 1875 he found at the Drover quarry "masses of the *Favosites Niagarensis* so large as to lead at once to the belief that the entire bed of stone was derived from an ancient coral reef."

In the museum of the Huntington Library is a collection of fossils donated to the institution by Dr. Noble W. Scott, of Huntington, and

Abner R. Large, of Mount Etna, most of the specimens having been found in the Niagara limestone beds of the county. It is to be regretted that in the description of fossils geologists have not found some common English term to express their ideas, but they have not done so, and the only way left to the historian is to describe them according to the classification made by scientists.

The principal groups of fossils found in the country are as follows: 1. The *Brachiopoda,* the distinguishing feature of which is the brachial valve; 2. The *Gasteropoda,* the fossil remains of a small animal that lived in a spiral shell, something like that of a snail; 3. The *Cephalopoda,* the shell of which is described as a longicone with corrugated rings, or, in some varieties, smooth and gradually tapering to a point; 4. The *Trilobita,* the shells of which are of conical form with three well-defined lobes.

Of the first group a very fine specimen of what is called the *Dinobolus Conradi* was found at Huntington, and a picture of this fossil has been reproduced in the state geologist's report for 1903, on page 489. It is somewhat rare. A more common fossil of this group is the *Conchidium trilobatum,* which is found in rather plentiful quantities about Huntington, but not elsewhere in the Niagara beds along the Wabash River. The shell is a bivalve, something in appearance like that of an oyster, each valve or shell being three-lobed, from which the fossil derives the last part of its name.

In the second group several fine specimens of the fossil *Pleurotomaria* have been found in the vicinity of Huntington. This is a conical spiral shell, one species of which, the *Pleurotomaria pauper,* appears in the form of casts or moulds in the Huntington quarries. Another species, the *Pleurotomaria axion,* in which the shell is somewhat longer and subconical, is quite rare, but one very fine specimen was found a few years ago at Huntington. In the same group are the *Murchisonia,* with an elongated shell. Fragments of the *Murchisonia sp. undet* are quite common, but perfect fossil of this species is rarely found. A very long spiral shell of the *Murchisonia bivittata,* found at Huntington, is now in the collection of the state museum at Indianapolis. One peculiar fossil of the group takes its name from the locality where it was found and is called the *Oristoma Huntingensis.*

The fossils of the third group are abundant about Huntington and in the quarries of the county, with the exception of few species, such as the *Orthoceras annulatum,* the *Trochoceras desplainense,* and the *Trimeroceras Gilberti,* though a few specimens of these rare varieties have been found in the county.

Of the *Trilobata,* or trilobites, of which there are numerous varieties,

only one species has been found in this county. It is known as the *Encrinurus Indianensis,* and the three lobes of the shell are covered with small knobs or diversified by small ridges.

Near the old Leedy stone quarry, on Section 22, a short distance west of Andrews, Cox found a strong chalybeate spring in 1875, which he thus describes: "It rises up above the surface of the ground and flows over the side of the gum curbing in a bold stream; it is strongly charged with iron, and is cool and pleasant to the taste. The water possesses valuable medicinal properties, is close to the thriving village of Antioch, on the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, and might be made a place of resort for invalids who require a mild tonic."

On Section 14, about a mile northeast of the above spring, is another mineral spring in which salt (chloride of sodium) and sulphur are the predominating ingredients. Cox also found an artesian well, which had been bored for coal oil, on the bank of Silver Creek, concerning which he says:

"No record could be found of this bore, but it is supposed that the water comes from a depth of about six hundred feet, and flows out at the top of a wooden pump stock, four or five feet above the surface. Judging by the taste, it is strongly impregnated with chloride of sodium and other mineral salts, and emits a strong odor of sulphuretted hydrogen mixed with marsh gas, carbureted hydrogen. The existence of the latter gas, in the boggy places along the creek, led to the selection of this locality as one most likely to furnish oil, from the well-known fact that carbureted hydrogen usually accompanies the oil in the famous wells on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania. In this case, however, no oil was obtained. Anywhere in the marsh near the well, if a stick is run down into the mud and vegetable matter, carbureted hydrogen will escape, and if touched with a lighted match takes fire and burns. This well is peculiarly interesting, since it lies almost midway between Fort Wayne, where a well was bored to the depth of 3,000 feet, and Wabash, where a well went to a depth of 2,270 feet, neither of which found water that would rise to the surface."

When the first white men came into Huntington County to establish their homes and develop the country they found the surface covered with a heavy growth of timber. The great, primitive forests contained many fine specimens of black walnut, poplar, white oak, ash, maple, burr and red oak, hickory and other valuable varieties. But at that time the soil was more valuable for cultivation than the timber. The result was that very many trees were cut down and burned that, if they were standing today, would be worth more than the land upon which they grew. Then no thought of a timber famine ever entered the minds of

the pioneers. Far away to the west and northwest stretched the boundless forest, and to the frontiersman it seemed, if he ever gave the subject a thought, that there would be timber enough to supply the wants of the people for centuries to come. The ax, the fire-brand and the sawmill have done their work so thoroughly that now, though less than one century has passed, the timbered area of the county has been much reduced. Now the question of conservation of the American forests is a subject that is much discussed. Had the work of conservation been commenced at the time Huntington County was settled, much of the timber might have been saved, but would the people of the present generation act differently than did the pioneers, under the same conditions? Probably not.

CHAPTER II

ABORIGINAL INHABITANTS

THE MOUND BUILDERS—WHO WERE THEY?—THOMAS' DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES INTO DISTRICTS—SPECIAL FEATURES OF EACH DISTRICT—MOUNDS IN HUNTINGTON COUNTY—THE INDIANS—DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBES WHEN AMERICA WAS DISCOVERED—THE "SIX NATIONS"—THE MIAMI—THEIR HABITS AND CUSTOMS—RELIGION AND SUPERSTITIONS—THEIR DOMAIN—MIAMI VILLAGES IN THE WABASH VALLEY—REMOVAL WEST—THE POTTAWATOMI—TRADITIONS AND CHARACTER—TREATIES—META'S VILLAGE—POLICIES IN DEALING WITH THE INDIANS.

Huntington County, in common with all the interior of the United States, was once inhabited by a race of people, of whom the Indians found here by the first white men had not the faintest tradition. And it was not for a quarter of a century or more after the organization of the county that evidences of this ancient race were found within its borders. Then two mounds (mentioned further on in this chapter) were discovered near the Salamonie River, in the southeastern part of the county. Although not so large as some of the mounds found in other sections of the state, they bore unmistakable signs of having been constructed by human hands—how many years ago? These slight relics are enough, however, to show that, long before the New World was known to Europeans, Huntington County was at least a temporary abode of some primitive tribe.

Archæologists, ethnologists and antiquarians have indulged in a great deal of speculation and research regarding the primitive man in America. Often the question is asked: "Who were the first people to inhabit North America?" But the question is more easily asked than answered. When the first white men came from Europe to this country they found here a peculiar race of copper-colored people, to whom they gave the name of "Indians," but after a time some students of archæology came to the conclusion that the Indians had their predecessors. Who were they? The archæologist has conferred upon this primitive people the name of "Mound Builders," on account of the great number of mounds or other earthworks they erected, and which constitute the

only data from which to write their history. Much discussion concerning their character and fate has been carried on during the last century through scientific magazines and elsewhere, but a positive solution of the matter seems to be as far away as it was before the discussion commenced.

In 1812 the American Antiquarian Society was organized and during the years immediately following it made some investigations of the prehistoric relics left by these ancient inhabitants. But the first work of consequence on the subject of American archæology—"Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley"—did not make its appearane until in 1847. It was compiled by E. G. Squier and E. H. Davis, who had made an exhaustive study of many of the mounds and earthworks in the region indicated by the title of their work. They advanced the theory that the Mound Builders were a very ancient race of people and that they were in no way related to the Indians found here when the continent was discovered by Columbus. Eight years later, in 1855, Allen Lapham wrote a treatise on the "Antiquities of Wisconsin," in which he also held to the great age and separate race theory. In fact, most of the early writers on the subject have supported this hypothesis, and some have gone so far as to arrange the period of human occupancy of the Mississippi Valley into four distinct epochs, to wit: 1. The Mound Builders; 2. The Villagers; 3. The Fishermen; 4. The Indians. This somewhat fanciful theory presupposes four separate and distinct peoples as having inhabited the great valley of the Mississippi, but, unfortunately for the theorist, it is not supported by any positive evidence. Other writers have contended that the early American aborigines were descendants of the lost tribes of Israel and efforts have been made to substantiate this theory. With regard to the Mound Builders, Baldwin, in his "Ancient America," says:

"They are unquestionably American aborigines and not immigrants from another continent. That appears to me the most reasonable suggestion which assumes that the Mound Builders came originally from Mexico and Central America. It explains many facts connected with their remains. In the Great Valley their most populous settlements were at the south. Coming from Mexico and Central America, they would begin their settlements on the Gulf coast, and afterward advance gradually up the river to the Ohio Valley. It seems evident that they came by this route, and their remains show their only connection with the coast was at the south. Their settlements did not reach the coast at any other point."

On the other hand, McLean says: "From time immemorial, there has been immigration into Mexico from the North. One type after an-

other has followed. In some cases different branches of the same family have successively followed one another. Before the Christian era the Nahoa immigration from the North made its appearance. They were the founders of the stone works in Northern Mexico. Certain eminent scientists have held that the Nahoas belonged to the race that made the mounds of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys. Following this people came the Toltecs, and with them the light begins to dawn upon ancient Mexican migration. They were cultivated and constituted a branch of the Nahoa family. * * * In the light of modern discovery and scientific investigation, we are able to follow the Mound Builders. We first found them in Ohio, engaged in tilling the soil and developing a civilization peculiar to themselves. Driven from their homes, they sought an asylum in the South, and from there they wandered into Mexico, where we begin to learn something definite concerning them."

Two more widely diverse theories than those advanced by these two writers can hardly be imagined. They present a fine illustration of "When doctors disagree," yet they serve to show the vast amount of speculation on the subject and the uncertainty in which this ancient race is shrouded. There is not and never has been a unanimity of opinion regarding the Mound Builders. While early writers classed them as a hypothetical people, supposed to have antedated the Indian tribes by several centuries as inhabitants of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, the Mound Builders are now regarded as having been "the ancestors and representatives of the tribes found in the same region by the Spanish, French and English pioneers." Says Brinton:

"The period when the Mound Builders flourished has been differently estimated; but there is a growing tendency to reject the assumption of a very great antiquity. There is no good reason for assigning to any of the remains in the Ohio valley an age antecedent to the Christian era, and the final destruction of their towns may well have been but a few generations before the discovery of the continent by Columbus. Faint traditions of this event were still retained by the tribes who occupied the region at the advent of the whites. Indeed, some plausible attempts have been made to identify their descendants with certain existing tribes."

In the early part of the sixteenth century, De Soto and the French explorers found in the southern part of the present United States certain tribes who were mound builders, their structures differing but slightly in character from those for which great antiquity is claimed by early writers on the subject. The culture of the Mound Builders was distinctly Indian in character, and the relics found in many of the so-called ancient mounds differ but little from those of known Indian origin—not nearly so much as the reaping hook of the New England

Puritans differ from the twine binder of the present generation. As these facts have been developed in the course of investigation, archæologists have generally come to accept the theory that the Mound Builders were nothing more than the ancestors of the Indians, and probably not so very remote as formerly believed.

Cyrus Thomas, of the United States Bureau of Ethnology, who made a careful study of the ancient earthworks of the entire country, divides the mounds of the United States into eight districts, in each of which the relics bear some distinguishing marks or characteristics, to wit:

1. The Wisconsin district, which embraces the southern half of Wisconsin, Northeastern Iowa and the northern part of Illinois. In the territory comprising this district there are numerous effigy mounds, i. e., mounds bearing resemblance to some animal, fish or fowl. These are believed by some to have been copied from some beast or bird that served the tribe as a totem, and others incline to the theory that the living animal copied in the mound was an object of veneration or worship. Effigy mounds are also found in some of the other districts.

2. The Upper Mississippi district. This district includes Southeastern Iowa, Northeastern Missouri and Central Illinois. Most of the mounds in this region are conical tumuli, located upon the ridges of the uplands, and possess very little that is of interest to the student of archæology.

3. The Ohio district, which covers the State of Ohio, the eastern part of Indiana and the western portion of West Virginia. In this district fortifications and altar mounds are the distinguishing features, though the ordinary conical tumuli are also plentiful. One of the largest known mounds of this character is the famous mound on Grave Creek, West Virginia, which is about three hundred feet in diameter at the base and seventy feet in height. In the State of Ohio alone some thirteen thousand mounds have been found and many of them explored. Perhaps the finest example of the effigy mound is in this district—the "Great Serpent" in Adams County. It is located on a narrow ridge, almost surrounded by three streams of water. As its name indicates, it is in the form of a serpent and is 1,348 feet long. Its opened jaws measure seventy-five feet across, and immediately in front of the open mouth is a circular enclosure with a heap of stones in the center. The body of the serpent is from thirty to fifty feet wide and about eight feet high at the highest point. The state has recently purchased the tract of ground upon which this ancient work is situated and converted it into a reserve, in order to protect it from the ravages of the curiosity hunter.

4. The New York district, embracing Western New York, the central lake region, and a small section of Pennsylvania. The most noted

mounds in this district are a number of inclosing walls or fortifications, most of which are found in Western New York.

5. The Appalachian district, which includes Western North Carolina, Eastern Tennessee, Southwestern Virginia and Southeastern Kentucky. The mounds of this district are rich in relics quite unlike those found in any of the others, such as stone pipes, copper awls, knives and bracelets, mica plates, etc. A large number of human skeletons have likewise been found in these mounds.

6. The Middle Mississippi district, which includes the central portion of Mississippi, Northern Arkansas, Western Tennessee, Western Kentucky, Southern Illinois and the Wabash Valley in Indiana. In this district the distinguishing feature is the truncated and terraced pyramid mounds, which have been found here in greater number than in any other part of the United States. There are also many conical tumuli and some inclosures resembling fortifications, ditches or canals, and pottery and stone coffins have been found in several of the mounds that have been explored. Near Cahokia, Illinois, is a truncated pyramid 500 by 700 feet at the base, with its summit nearly one hundred feet above the level of the surrounding country.

7. The Lower Mississippi district, which includes the southern half of Arkansas, the greater part of Louisiana and the southern portion of Mississippi. It was in this district that the Spanish and French explorers above referred to found, upon their early visits to the region, certain Indian tribes who were mound builders. The mounds here are chiefly of the simple, conical type and present no special distinguishing characteristics.

8. The Gulf States district, which embraces the southeastern part of the country. In this district the large, flat-topped or truncated pyramids, inclosures or fortifications and effigy mounds are to be found. One of the finest examples of the effigy mound in the United States is the great eagle mound of Georgia.

Concerning the structure and purpose of the mounds, Brinton says: "The mounds or tumuli are of earth, or earth mingled with stones, and are of two general classes, the one with a circular base and conical in shape, the other with a rectangular base and a superstructure in the form of a truncated pyramid. The former are generally found to contain human remains and are, therefore, held to have been barrows or sepulchral monuments raised over the distinguished dead, or, in some instances, serving as the communal place of interment for a gens or clan. The truncated pyramids, with their flat surfaces, were evidently the sites for buildings, such as temples or council houses, which, being constructed of perishable material, have disappeared."

While much of the foregoing is not directly applicable to Huntington County, it has been introduced to show the various theories concerning the aborigines who dwelt in or roved over the country long before the white men even knew of the existence of the American continent. At various places in the Wabash Valley and the valleys of its tributaries —the Sixth district in Thomas' classification—there are numerous relics left by the Mound Builders, at least two of which have been found in Huntington County. Prof. E. T. Cox, who was state geologist in 1875, says in his report of that year (page 130):

"Though the present site of Huntington and the 'Forks of the Wabash,' as the junction of Little River with that stream was familiarly called by the early settlers of the county, was the favorite abode of the savage, yet, strange to say, no traces of the works of the prehistoric mound builder are found in the county, except along the Salamonie river, in the southeast corner, opposite Warren, where, on a high eminence in the bend of the latter river, there are two mounds. The first one visited is at Daniel Adsit's. It is about twenty-five feet in circumference and six feet high. A slight excavation had been made in the top, but so far as could be learned no relics were found. There is a shallow trench completely encircling it. From the top the view overlooks the Salamonie and its fine fertile bottoms. The other mound is about a quarter of a mile to the northwest, and in a cultivated orchard belonging to John D. Jones, and near his barn. This mound has been nearly destroyed by the plow, and I was unable to learn that it possessed any peculiar features, or contained any relics. Mr. Jones informed me that he had, from time to time, picked up on his farm stone axes, pipes, flint arrow and spear points, but could give no special account of the existence of other mounds. Though I followed the Salamonie river for many miles above Warren and made repeated inquiries about mounds, I could not learn of any others in the county."

The farm at that time, owned by Daniel Adsit, consisted of the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 30, and the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 29, in Salamonie Township. John D. Jones then owned the northeast quarter of Section 30 in the same township, his farm adjoining Adsit's on the north.

In the fall of 1881 Mrs. Henry Stall, of Clear Creek Township, found near the family residence a peculiar pipe of flint, made of two pieces in the form of a bird and highly polished. Numerous relics in the shape of stone axes, arrow and spear points, etc., have been found on the Stall place, and a few years before the beginning of the Civil war a skeleton was found, indicating that the place had once been an Indian burial ground.

When the first Europeans visited the Western Hemisphere, the continent of North America was inhabited by several groups of families of a race to which the white men gave the name of "Indians," each of which was distinguished by certain physical and linguistic characteristics and occupied a fairly well-defined territory.

In the extreme north were the Eskimo, a people who have never played a conspicuous part in history. South of the Eskimo and west of the Hudson Bay were the Athapascan tribes, which were scattered over a wide expanse of territory. Farther south lay the country of the Algonquian group, roughly bounded by a line drawn from the northernmost point of Labrador in a southwesterly direction to the Rocky Mountains; a line from the Rocky Mountains to the Pamlico Sound on the

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coast of North Carolina, and by the Atlantic coast on the east. South of the Algonquian country and east of the Mississippi River was the Muskhogean family, the principal tribes of which were the Creek, Choctaw, Cherokee and Chickasaw. The Caddoan tribes inhabited the country directly west of this group and across the Mississippi. In the upper Missouri Valley were hardly, warlike Siouan tribes. The Shoshonean family occupied what is now the western part of the United States. Along the shores of Lake Ontario, about the eastern end of Lake Erie and along the upper St. Lawrence Valley, dwelt the brave, warlike Iroquoian tribes, almost in the heart of the Algonquian country.

By far the greater part of the Indian history of the nation centers about the Algonquian family, which was not only the most numerous, but was also distributed over the largest scope of territory, and was so

situated that its tribes were the first to come in contact with the white men. This great family consisted of several hundred tribes, the most important of which were the Miami, Pottawatomie, Delaware, Chippewa, Shawnee and Ottawa. At the time Columbus discovered America, the Wabash Valley was inhabited by the Miamis, then the principal tribe of the Algonquian group. Some writers claim that "Nearly all the other tribes of the Algonquian family trace back their ancestry, more or less remote, to the Miamis."

Next in importance were the Iroquis, which have been regarded as the most intellectual, the most skilled in diplomacy, of all the North American Indians. The principal tribes of the Iroquoian group were the Oneida, Onondaga, Seneca, Mohawk and Cayuga. At an early date an Algonquian invasion of the Iroquois territory led these five tribes to form a confederacy, which became known as the "Five Nations," and which was a powerful factor in the negotiation of most of the early treaties between the white men and the Indians. Subsequently the Tuscarora, another Iroquoian tribe, was admitted to the confederacy, which then took the name of the "Six Nations."

The tribes that were most conspicuous in the region now including Huntington County were the Miami and Pottawatomie, both of which belonged to the great Algonquian group. Of all the tribes that dwelt in the central part of the United States, the Miami was the most powerful and wielded the greatest influence. The tribal name is said to mean "People of the peninsula," and is believed to be of Chippewa origin, as in early times that tribe and the Miami were closely related. As a tribe the Miami have been variously designated as the Omees, Omanees and Aumiamis by the French, and the Twightwees, Tweetwees and Twa Twas by the English, though the name "Miami" finally came to be generally used.

In the Jesuit Relations for 1658, Gabriel Druillettes refers to these Indians as the "Omamik," and says they then inhabited the country about the mouth of the Green Bay, in what is now the State of Wisconsin. Ten years later Perrot found at least a part of the tribe living "in a fortified village on the headwaters of the Fox River, with some of the Mascoutens." Bacqueville de la Potherie, an early French writer, says that in 1667 "this tribe, with the Mascoutens, Kickapoo and part of the Illinois, settled in the Mississippi Valley, sixty leagues from their former habitation." The information conveyed by this statement is somewhat indefinite, as the author fails to point out the location of "their former habitation."

The fact that a few years later the Miami Indians were known to be scattered over a large territory compels the belief that the Indians

mentioned by these early chroniclers were merely subordinate tribes and did not include the main body of the Miami Nation. The French divided the Miami into six tribes or bands, viz.: The Piankeshaw, the Wea, the Atchatchakangouen, the Kelatika, the Mangakonkia and the Pepicokia. The last four have disappeared and the Piankeshaw and the Wea came in time to be recognized as separate and independent tribes. The Eel Rivers, an offshoot of the Miami, lived for some time on a reservation near the present Town of Thorntown, Boone County, but subsequently joined the main body of the Miami on the Wabash River.

Early writers describe the Miami men as "of medium height, well built, heads rather round than oblong, countenances agreeable rather than sedate or morose, swift on foot and excessively fond of racing." They wore costumes consisting chiefly of the loin cloth, but the women wore gowns made of dressed deerskins. The French explorers and Jesuit missionaries speak of the women as "distinguished for their polite manners, mild, affable and sedate character, and their respect for and obedience to their chiefs, who had greater authority than those of any other Algonquian tribe."

Although the Miami depended chiefly upon the hunt or chase for their supply of food, they also raised maize, or Indian corn, and some vegetables. The women spun threads of buffalo hair, which were woven into bags in which to carry their supply of dried meat. The principal form of dwelling was the wigwam, which was constructed by stretching skins of animals over a framework of poles, though many lived in huts roofed with rush mats. They worshipped the sun and the thunder, but they did not have a number of deities as did the Huron, Ottawa and some other Algonquian tribes. Usually the dead were buried in hollow logs. Occasionally, as in the case of some warrior of unusual prowess or distinction, a solid log was split in halves and hollowed out for a coffin, the two parts being bound together again after the body had been deposited within, and sometimes bodies were interred in the ground without a coffin of any kind. In 1812 General Harrison found in a deserted village, near the forks of the Wabash, a tomb built of logs and daubed with clay. Within this rude mausoleum lay the remains of some noted warrior with his tobacco pipe, arms and a number of trinkets that his tribesmen deemed essential to his happiness in the land of the Great Manitou.

Thoroughly imbued with the superstitions of their tribe, the Miami believed that each band was watched over and protected by a special Great Spirit, and that the dead were immediately transported to the "happy hunting grounds," where they retained the same appetites as in this life and a greater degree of enjoyment. If a crop of corn failed

on account of drought, or for any other reason, the entire neighborhood would frequently remove to another locality to get away from the evil spirit that blasted their corn. They venerated the rattlesnake and under no circumstances would kill one of these reptiles intentionally. Their marriage ceremony was at once simple and effective. When a young brave and a young squaw made up their minds to live together as man and wife, they merely announced their intention, then there was an exchange of presents, the parents of the young people gave their sanction to the arrangement and the marriage was complete.

One superstition of the Indians was that if one killed a wolf with a rifle the gun would never be worth anything afterward. The following incident, as related by Thomas Roche, an old settler of Huntington County, illustrates this peculiar belief of the Miami Indian:

"One of the early settlers, who lived in the west part of Allen County, Mr. Morrisoe, borrowed a gun from an Indian neighbor known as 'Old Zeke,' to go hunting. When he returned the gun Zeke asked him what he had killed. The white man, well knowing the superstition of the Indians in regard to wolves, but not thinking of it at the time, told him he had killed a wolf, at which the old Indian expressed great sorrow, saying that his gun would never shoot straight any more, and that it was spoiled. He took it all apart, washed and thoroughly cleaned every part of it, and went through some incantation to remove the spell from it."

Morgan divides the Miami tribe into ten gentes, to-wit: 1, Mohawa (wolf); 2, Mongwa (loon); 3, Kendawa (eagle); 4, Ahpakosca (buzzard); 5, Pilawa (turkey); 6, Ahseponna (raccoon); 8, Monnato (snow); 9, Kulswa (the sun); 10, Nape (water). Chauvignerie, writing in 1737, says the principal totems were the elk and crane, and toward the close of the eighteenth century the chief totem was the turtle. It was used in signing at the great conference of 1793, and also at the treaty of Greenville two years later. None of these totems is mentioned by Morgan in his list.

About 1671 or 1672 the Miami separated from the Mascoutens and settled about the south end of Lake Michigan, establishing their principal villages at Chicago, on the St. Joseph River and where Kalamazoo, Michigan, now stands. In these Indian settlements Jesuit missions were established by Father Allouez prior to the year 1700. The Indian village where Detroit is now located was established in the early part of the eighteenth century, but the village of Ke-ki-on-ga, at the head of the Maumee River, on the site of the present City of Fort Wayne, continued to be the tribal headquarters. Other villages in Indiana were at Kokomo and the Turtle Village on the Mississinewa River. Not long after the

village was established at Detroit, a Wea village—called by the French Ouiatenon—was founded by that tribe on the Wabash River, not far from the present City of Lafayette.

Cadillac founded the French post at Detroit in 1701, and, according to Margry, he soon afterward reported that about 1695 the Sioux made a treacherous attack upon the Miami Indians in that part of the country and killed about three thousand of them—men, women and children being slaughtered without distinction. A little later the Kickapoo, Pottawatomi and other northern tribes came upon the scene and forced the Miami back to the Wabash River. The tribe then made new settlements on the Miami River, in Ohio, extending as far east as the Scioto, and held that part of the country until after the treaty of 1763, when they removed back to Indiana.

Miami traditions tell of a confederacy that claimed dominion over all the territory now comprising the State of Indiana, Western Ohio, a large portion of Illinois, Southern Michigan and part of the State of Wisconsin. Some historians have produced plausible proof that the alliance of the Miami with some of the other tribes inhabiting the Ohio Valley was formed about the time of the invasion by the northern tribes, after which the "Great Miami Confederacy" became to the Indians of the West what the "Six Nations" were to the East—a power that was not easily overcome and a potent factor in dictating the terms of treaties. For many years the headquarters of this confederacy were at Ke-ki-on-gà (Fort Wayne), whither all the subordinate chiefs came to present their grievances and receive their instructions. When one is familiar with the various changes made by the Miami Indians in their place of abode, the speech of Little Turtle, the great Miami chief, at the Council of Greenville, in August, 1795, becomes better understood. At that council, called for the purpose of concluding a treaty, Gen. Anthony Wayne proposed that the Indians relinquish all claim to the lands east of a line running from the mouth of the Kentucky River northward through Fort Recovery, Ohio, to the Great Lakes. To this proposal Little Turtle replied for his people as follows:

"I hope you will listen to what I now say to you. You have pointed out to us the boundary line between the Indians and the United States. I now take the liberty to inform you that the line, as you would have it, cuts off from us a large section of country which we have occupied and enjoyed from a time the oldest of us cannot remember, and no one—white man or Indian—has ever disputed our rights to these lands, or offered to disturb us in our possession. It is well known by all my brothers present that my forefather kindled the first council fire at Detroit; thence he extended his lines to the headwaters of the Scioto;

thence to its mouth; thence down the Ohio River to the mouth of the Wabash, and from there to Chicago and over Lake Michigan. These are the boundaries within which the prints of my ancestors' houses are everywhere to be seen."

After the return of the Miami tribe to Indiana, following the Treaty of 1763, a number of new villages were established along the Wabash. An old document, written in 1765, says: "The Twightwee village on the river called St. Joseph consists of forty or fifty cabins, besides nine or ten French traders." This probably refers to the village later known as Choppatee's, so named from the chief who inhabited it, which the United States Bureau of Ethnology locates "on the west bank of the St. Joseph River, a few miles from Fort Wayne."

No doubt the most important Miami village founded about this time was the Osage village, situated on the west bank of the Mississinewa River, about a mile above the mouth. It was so called from an Osage Indian, whose name appears in treaties as "Osage the Neutral." The site of this village was included in the reservation granted to Chief Richardville by the Treaty of 1838.

A short distance east of the present Town of Roanoke were two villages belonging to or controlled by the Chiefs Chapine and White Loon; the former was also known as Raccoon Village.

The Village of Black Loon was where the Town of Andrews is now located, where he received a section of land by the Treaty of 1838. He is described as a man of athletic build, weighing 200 pounds or more, very dark, from which fact he took his name. He died from a wound received in a fight with another Indian.

Other villages were Richardville's, south of Fort Wayne; Godfroy's, near the present City of Peru; the Village of Ma-co-ma-co, at Kokomo; Meshingomesia's, in the northern part of Grant County; Big Majenica's, near the present Village of Belden; Niconzah's, not far from the present Town of Bunker Hill, in Miami County; the Village of Les Gros, from which the present Town of Lagro was named, and Joe Richardville's, west of La Fontaine, in Wabash County.

Seek's Village, the Indian name of which was Maconsaw, was located on the Eel River, about three miles below Columbia City, and was named for a Miami chief. The village, with its accompanying reservation, was ceded to the United States in 1838.

After La Fontaine became principal chief of the Miami Nation, he established his home at the forks of the Wabash, about two miles below Huntington, and a settlement grew around him which was sometimes called a village, but it scarcely attained to that distinction. A similar case is seen in the so-called "Deaf Man's Village," in the western

part of Wabash County, which consisted of perhaps half a dozen huts in its palmiest days. The Deaf Man (She-po-con-ah) was at one time war chief of the Miami tribe. He married Frances Slocum, the white woman who was stolen from her home in Pennsylvania in childhood by the Indians and passed her entire subsequent life among the red men.

Near the place where the Battle of Tippecanoe was fought, in 1811, the Miami established a village at an early date. It was afterward occupied by the Shawnee Indians, who were driven out by Wilkinson and the village destroyed in 1791, at which time it consisted of 120 houses. Some years later the village was rebuilt by the Pottawatomi, who in 1808 invited Tecumseh and his brother to make it their headquarters, when the place took the name of Prophet's Town. After its destruction by General Harrison in November, 1811, it was never again rebuilt.

In 1846, after several treaties, the Miami Indians removed to a reservation in Kansas, in which state there is a county named for this once powerful tribe. By the Treaties of 1854 and 1867 they ceded their lands in Kansas and removed to the Indian Territory, where they were confederated with the remnants of the Wea, Peoria, Kaskaskia and Piankeshaw tribes. About the beginning of the present century the chief of this little confederation was Thomas Richardville (Wah-pe-mun-wah), a grandson of John B. Richardville and a native of Huntington County. Through the consolidation and intermarriage of these tribes the identity of the Miami has been almost completely lost.

When the white men began to found settlements in Central Indiana, they found all the country north of the Wabash River inhabited by the Pottawatomi Indians. This tribe was originally one of the strongest numerically of the great Algonquian family. The name "Pottawatomi" signifies "People of the place of fire." According to the Jesuit Relations, the tribe was known about 1670 as the "Nation of fire." In early times the Pottawatomi, Chippewa and Ottawa were closely allied, if indeed they were not one tribe, and they are frequently referred to by early writers as "The Three Fires." Tradition says they lived together about the upper end of Lake Huron. After their separation the principal branches of bands of the Pottawatomi were those living on the St. Joseph and Huron rivers, in Michigan, and the Wabash and Eel rivers, in Indiana.

The Pottawatomi have been described as "the most docile and affectionate toward the French of all the savages of the West." They were naturally polite, more kindly disposed toward the early missionaries and the religion they taught than any other western tribe, though some writers state that they were filthy in their habits, low in their nature,

lazy, and would rather fish and hunt than to till the soil. In their religion they worshipped or paid deference to two spirits—Kitchemondo, the good spirit, and Matchemondo, the evil spirit—though Schoolcraft thinks these spirits were the result of the teaching of the missionaries. This author says that in early times the Pottawatomi worshipped the sun and practiced polygamy. When starting on the warpath the tribe appealed to the two spirits for their aid, asking Kitchemondo to give them the victory and Matchemondo to confuse their enemies.

Morgan divides the Pottawatomi into fifteen gentes, as follows: 1, Moah (wolf); 2, Mko (bear); 3, Muk (beaver); 4, Misshawa (elk); 5, Maak (loon); 6, Knou (eagle); 7, Nma (sturgeon); 8, Nmapena (carp); 9, Mgezewa (bald eagle); 10, Chekwa (thunder); 11, Wabozo (rabbit); 12, Kakagshe (crow); 13, Wakeshi (fox); 14, Penna (turkey); 15, Mketashshekakah (hawk).

The first white people to come in contact with the Pottawatomi were the French, with whom the tribe remained on friendly terms for many years prior to the peace of 1763, which closed the French and Indian war. These Indians were with Pontiac in the uprising of 1763 and at the beginning of the Revolution they took sides with the British and against the colonists. At the Treaty of Greenville, August 3, 1795, they notified the Miami Indians that it was the intention of the Pottawatomi chiefs to move their people down upon the Wabash. To this the Miami made objection, claiming all that territory; but their objections were without avail, and the Pottawatomi came into Northern Indiana. About the beginning of the nineteenth century they were in full possession of the country about the head of Lake Michigan, extending from the Milwaukee River, in Wisconsin, to the Grand River, in Michigan. From Grand River they claimed the country across Michigan to Lake Erie; thence southwest over a large part of Illinois, and all that part of Indiana lying north of the Wabash River. Within this territory they had about fifty villages.

The only Pottawatomi village of any importance near Huntington County was that of Metea, which was situated on the St. Joseph River, at the mouth of Cedar Creek, near the present Village of Cedarville, in Allen County. Metea was a chief who was noted for his oratory in council and his bravery in battle. He was one of the leaders of the Indian war party which massacred the families of the garrison and settlers about old Fort Dearborn (now Chicago) as they were retreating to Detroit for refuge at the beginning of the War of 1812. His band of warriors also harrassed the troops that were marching to the relief of Fort Wayne in the fall of 1812, and in one of the engagements he was shot in the arm by General Harrison. At the council held at the

mouth of the Mississinewa River in October, 1826, Metea was one of the Pottawatomi chiefs who impressed all present with his passionate eloquence in behalf of his tribe, but the next year he died in a drunken debauch at Fort Wayne. His village, the Indian name of which was Muskwawasepeotan, was sold in 1828.

The Pottawatomi took part in more than forty treaties with the United States. The last important treaty was that of February 27, 1837, when they ceded the last of their lands in Indiana to the United States and soon afterward removed to a new reservation in Kansas. Although the tribe has been regarded as one of the strongest of Algonquian family in numbers, it is probable that the Pottawatomi never could muster more than three thousand or four thousand warriors. In 1908 it had dwindled until the number in the United States was 2,522, including

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women and children. Of these 1,768 lived in Oklahoma, 676 of what was known as the "Prairie band" lived in Kansas, and 78 of the same band lived in Michigan.

There is a pathos in the manner in which the Indian tribes of North America were dispossessed of the lands where they had roamed at will for generations before the coming of the white man. Untutored children of the forest, as they were, they were unable to cope with the superior race, skilled in the arts of diplomacy and warfare. It may be worth while to note the policies pursued by the European nations to get possession of the Indian domain. As early as 1529 the Spanish government directed Cortez, then captain-general of New Spain, to "give his especial care to the conversion of the natives, allowing none of them to be given to the Spaniards as slaves or servants."

Bishop Ramirez, acting governor under Cortez, conscientiously tried to carry out this command, as well as the instructions of his church; but his efforts were futile. Indians were enslaved, made to work in the mines, treated with great cruelty and their lands were taken from them without even promise of compensation. This was particularly true of the course pursued in Mexico and Central America, and a similar policy prevailed in the Spanish settlements in the southern part of the United States.

It seems that the French had no settled policy in their dealings with the natives. The Jesuit missionaries were interested in the conversion of the Indians to the Catholic faith and the other early French immigrants were chiefly interested in the fur trade. Little or no effort was made by either the missionary or the fur trader to cultivate the land or to dispossess the Indians. The two races lived together as neighbors, the Indians peaceably permitting the French to dwell among them and allowing them enough land to answer their needs without any formal treaty of cession, and the French always recognized the rights of the natives as the original and actual owners of the soil.

England adopted a different system. In the British policy the Indian was not entirely forgotten, as may be seen in some of the early charters; but no provision was made for the conversion, education or support of the Red Men. Charters granted by the English crown usually authorized the colonists, "if God shall grant it, to vanquish and captivate them; and the captives to put to death, or, according to their discretion, to save." (See Lord Baltimore's charter to Maryland.)

Concerning this policy, Cyrus Thomas, of the United States Bureau of Ethnology, says: "Frequent and bloody wars, in which the whites were not always the aggressors, unavoidably ensued. European policy, numbers and skill prevailed. As the white population advanced, that of the Indians receded. The country in the immediate neighborhood of the agriculturalists became unfit for them. The game fled to thicker and more unbroken forests and the Indians followed. * * * That law which regulates, and ought to regulate in general, the relations between the conqueror and the conquered, was inapplicable to a people under such circumstances."

Under this policy the Indians were treated by the English colonists as mere occupants, or tenants, to be dispossessed or evicted at will. Although in times of peace the Indians were protected, to some extent at least, in the possession of their lands, they were not regarded as capable of transferring their title to others—the colonists depended upon the crown grants for title to the lands—and in times of war the natives

were expelled, when their lands were taken by conquest, without remuneration or recourse.

The United States inherited, or copied, in some degree, the English policy in dealing with the Indians. Article IX of the Articles of Confederation gave Congress the exclusive right to deal with the Indians and control of all Indian affairs, under certain restrictions. After the adoption of the Federal Constitution, an act was passed by Congress and approved by President Washington on March 1, 1793, in which it was provided:

"That no purchase or grant of lands, or any title or claim thereto, from any Indians, or nation or tribe of Indians, within the bounds of the United States, shall be of any validity, in law or equity, unless the same be made by treaty or convention entered into pursuant to the Constitution."

Under this policy treaty followed treaty and the Indian was gradually crowded farther and farther toward the setting sun. After the treaties with the Pottawatomi and Miami tribes, a full account of which is given in the next chapter, these Indians left their cabins and favorite hunting grounds for a home beyond the Mississippi and bade adieu forever to the scenes of their childhood. About all they have left behind them are the names of some of the streams and towns such as Mississinewa, Tippecanoe, Winamac and Kankakee, which the white man has adopted, and

"The pale-face rears his wigwam where the Indian hunters roved;
His hatchet fells the forest fair the Indian maidens loved."

CHAPTER III

INDIAN CHIEFS AND TREATIES

Early Miami Chiefs—Little Turtle—Richardville—How He Became Chief—His Character and Appearance—La Fontaine—His Daughter—Social and Political Structure of the Indian Tribe—Meshingomesia—War Chiefs—Shepoconah—Francis Godfroy—Minor Chiefs—Treaties of Cession—How Huntington County Became the Property of the United States—Reservations in the County—Removal of the Indians—Kilsoquah—Payment of Annuities—Changes of a Century.

The early history of the Miami Indians is veiled in tradition and obscurity and little is known of the chiefs or head men prior to July 3, 1748. On that date a treaty of peace and friendship was concluded at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, between commissioners appointed by the English colonial authorities and the chiefs of several tribes in the interior. In that treaty the name of A-gue-nack-gue appears as "principal chief of the Miamis," and it is said that he then lived at Turtle Village, a few miles northeast of the present City of Fort Wayne. Two other Miami chiefs from the Wabash country also signed that treaty, which lasted until after the Government of the United States was established.

Aguenackgue married a Mohican woman, according to the Indian custom, and one of their sons was Me-she-ke-no-quah, or Little Turtle, who became principal chief of the Miami Nation upon the death of his father. Little Turtle was born at Turtle Village about 1747 and at the time he succeeded to the chieftainship his tribe was regarded as the leading one of the West. The Miami were brave and fearless, lived in better habitations, possessed a greater degree of self-respect, were more careful in their dress and habits, and were considered intellectually superior to any of the neighboring tribes. To be the head chief of this great people one must have both physical and mental powers of high order.

Little Turtle was not lacking in any of the essential qualifications. He has been described as "short in stature, well built, with symmetrical form, prominent forehead, heavy eyebrows, keen, black eyes and a large chin." From his mother he inherited many of the finer qualities of

the Mohicans. Agile and athletic, his physical ability was not to be questioned for a moment. As a youth his influence was made manifest on more than one occasion, even the older warriors listening with respect when he presented his views in council. After he became chief, not only of his own tribe, but also other tribes of the Miami Confederacy, he was acknowledged by all as their great leader and they followed him without the slightest envy or jealousy. Wise in council, he was equally brave in battle. No military academy taught him the art of war, yet in the management of an army he showed the skill and strategy of a Napoleon. His prowess as a commander is seen in the masterly manner in which he handled his warriors in the defeat of General St. Clair, November 4, 1791. Not until he met Gen. Anthony Wayne, whom he designated as "the man who never sleeps," did Little Turtle acknowledge defeat.

As a statesman, Little Turtle was a conspicuous figure in the negotiation of several of the early treaties with the United States. Having once affixed his signature to a treaty, his honor would not permit him to violate any of its provisions, and in this way he won the confidence and esteem of the whites, though he incurred the displeasure of many of his tribe, who referred to him as "an Indian with a white man's heart." Gen. George Washington, while president of the United States, presented him with a medal and a handsome sword as tokens of regard. His last years were spent at Little Turtle Village. A few months before his death, afflicted with the gout, he went to Fort Wayne to consult a surgeon and died at his lodge in the "old orchard," not far from the confluence of the St. Joseph and St. Mary's rivers on July 14, 1812. Brice, in his "History of Fort Wayne," says:

"His body was borne to the grave with the highest honors by his great enemy, the white man. The muffled drum, the solemn march, the funeral salute, announced that a great soldier had fallen, and that even his enemies paid tribute to his memory."

Deposited in the grave with him were the sword and medal presented to him by Washington, together with the Indian ornaments and implements of war, according to the custom of his tribe. A monument was afterward erected over his last resting place, and it has been said of him that "He never offered nor received a bribe."

Jean Baptiste Richardville, commonly called John B. Richardville (pronounced Roosheville), became principal chief of the Miami tribe after the death of Little Turtle, though he was not a full-blooded Indian. His father, Joseph Drouet de Richardville, was a French trader, a scion of a noble French family, and there is a tradition that he was an officer in the French service in Canada before he became interested

in the fur trade. After embarking in the fur trade he married Tahkum-wah, daughter of the old Chief Aguenackgue and a sister of Little Turtle. John B. Richardville, a child of this union, was born at the Miami Village of Kekionga (Fort Wayne), about 1761. His Indian name of Pe-she-wa (the lynx) was indicative of his character—always alert and watchful for his own interests and the welfare of his tribe.

His election to the chieftainship of the Miami Nation was the result of a daring feat, which for bravery is entitled to rank with the famous charge of the light brigade at Balaklava or the defense of the pass at Thermopylæ. It appears that a white man had been captured by a war party of Miami braves and brought into the Indian camp on the Maumee River. No successor to Little Turtle had as yet been chosen and the head men of the tribe, after the usual consultation, sentenced the unfortunate prisoner to be burned at the stake. Among the members of the tribe were some who were opposed to the continuance of this barbarous custom, and one of these was Tahkumwah, the mother of Richardville. Standing apart with her son, she and the coming chief watched the preparations for the sacrifice of the captive, who, knowing that protestations were useless, resigned himself to his fate. The stake was planted, the prisoner bound to it securely, the fagots piled around him, the bloodthirsty savages around him meanwhile reveling in fiendish anticipation. When the preparations were completed the torch was applied and the Indians began "their awful dance of death." Then Tahkumwah thrust a knife into the hands of her son and bade him assert his claims to the chieftainship. Richardville quickly sprang through the circle of frenzied dancers, severed the cords that bound the prisoner to the stake and conducted him away from the scene. If the captive was surprised at his almost miraculous liberation, his surprise was no less than that of the Indians, whose barbaric ceremony was so rudely interrupted. Meginnis says they were "by no means pleased at the loss of their prize, yet the young man, their favorite, for his daring conduct, was at once esteemed as a god by the crowd, and then became a chief of the first distinction and honor in the tribe."

It is said that after the man was rescued from his perilous situation, Richardville's mother took charge of him and sent him down the Maumee River in a canoe, covered with peltries that he might escape discovery, and placed him in the hands of some friendly Indians. Some years later, while on his way to Washington, Richardville stopped for a few hours in a town in Ohio, and while there was given a cordial greeting by a white man, who declared himself to be the liberated prisoner.

The story of this dramatic incident was related by Richardville to Allen Hamilton, the Indian agent at Fort Wayne. It has since been

repeated by several writers, who describe the chief as a young man at the time he performed the daring feat. The same authorities agree that he did not become chief until after the death of Little Turtle. The story of the rescue is no doubt true, but if Richardville was born as early as 1761 and did not become chief until after Little Turtle's death, in the summer of 1812, he was past fifty years of age when he was elected principal chief, civil ruler and great lawgiver of the Miami Nation.

For many years prior to that time, however, he had been a prominent figure among the leading men of his tribe. Although more of a diplomat than a warrior, he took part in the engagement that resulted in the defeat of General Harmar's army in October, 1790. He was one of the Miami representatives in the council at Greenville, Ohio, which ended in the treaty of August 3, 1795; was one of the signers of the treaty of Fort Wayne, June 7, 1803, and the treaty of Grouseland, August 21, 1805. The treaties of 1818, 1826 and 1838 he signed as principal chief.

Richardville was one of the chiefs who received $500 from the Government, after the conclusion of the treaty of 1826, with which to build a house. To the appropriation he added a considerable sum of his own money and built a rather pretentious dwelling on one of his reservations. The "Handbook" of the United States Bureau of Ethnology says: "His house on the bank of the St. Mary's, about four miles from Fort Wayne, was for many years known as the abode of hospitality." For a number of years he conducted a large trading establishment at Fort Wayne, where he spent most of his time, but about 1836 he removed his trading post to Wabash and continued in business there for some time, his wife and the younger members of his family remaining at the home on the St. Mary's. He also built a house in Huntington, which was taken care of by a French woman, Margaret Lafalia, about whom there was considerable mystery, and who is mentioned in another chapter. The following description of this great Miami chief is from the pen of Judge Horace P. Biddle, who knew him personally:

"In stature Richardville was about five feet ten inches, with broad shoulders, and weighed 180 pounds. His personal appearance was attractive and he was graceful in carriage and manner. Exempt from any expression of levity, he is said to have 'preserved his dignity under all circumstances.' His nose was Roman, his eyes were of a lightish blue and slightly protruding, his upper lip pressed firmly upon his teeth, and the under one slightly projecting. That he was an Indian half-breed there can be no doubt. His own statements and unvarying traditions conclusively prove that he inherited his position through his

mother, by the laws of Indian descent, and contradict the theory that he was a Frenchman, who obtained the chieftainship by trickery or purchase."

Richardville died at his home on the St. Mary's River on August 13, 1841. The next day he was buried by the Catholic Church, first where the cathedral in Fort Wayne was afterward erected, but when work on that building was commenced his remains were removed to the Catholic Cemetery south of the city. His grave is marked by a marble monument, on the side of which is the inscription: "Here rest the remains of Chief Richardville, principal chief of the Miami tribe of Indians. He was born at Fort Wayne, about the year 1760. Died August 13, 1841." The inscription on the west side reads: "This monument has been erected by La Blonde, Sarah and Catherine, daughters of the deceased."

Catherine Richardville, whose Indian name was Po-con-go-qua, became the wife of Francis La Fontaine (To-pe-ah), who was the last principal chief of the Miami Nation. After Richardville's death a council was called at Black Loon's Village, where Andrews now stands, to select a successor to the departed chief. Three candidates presented themselves—La Fontaine, Brouillette and Meshingomesia. There is a tradition that some of Brouillette's followers formed a conspiracy to kill La Fontaine, but when the council met William Chapine, an Indian of Black Loon's band, arose in the council and, menacingly placing his hand upon the hilt of his knife, said: "I say To-pe-ah shall be chief; who says no?" Then, looking around upon the assembled warriors, as if seeking some one to offer opposition, he slowly resumed his seat. There was no dissenting voice and La Fontaine became chief.

La Fontaine was born about 1810. His father was a French trader and his mother a Miami woman. His marriage to Richardville's daughter occurred a short time before the old chief's death. At that time he lived east of Huntington, but after becoming chief he removed to the forks of the Wabash and established a store there, which he placed under the management of John Roche. His principal object in embarking in the mercantile business was to protect his Indian friends from the rapacity of the white traders, who were not always scrupulous in their dealings with the natives.

La Fontaine is described as a "tall, portly man, weighing about three hundred and fifty pounds." His elevation to the chieftainship came after the treaties of 1826 and 1838, which had taken from the Miamis their lands and humbled their pride, hence he had no opportunity to display his qualifications as a leader. He did all in his power, however, to alleviate the trials and sufferings of his people. When the Indians were removed to Kansas in the fall of 1846, he accompanied

them to their new reservation, spent the winter with them, and the following spring set out to return to his home in Huntington County. The journey was made by water, over the Missouri, Mississippi, Ohio and Wabash rivers, to Lafayette, Indiana. La Fontaine was taken ill at St. Louis and gradually grew worse until he reached Lafayette. There, true to the habits of the Indian, he separated himself from his companions and sought a place where he could rest in solitude. He found an unfinished building, in which he lay down to rest, and died there on April 13, 1847. His body was embalmed and taken to Huntington, where it was interred in the Catholic Cemetery. A large number of white people attended the funeral and some time later a marble shaft was erected over the grave with the inscription:

"Francis La Fontaine,
Principal Chief of the Miami Indians
of Indiana,
Died April 13, 1847."

About the time of his death a rumor gained currency that his illness had been caused by the administration of a slow poison, through the machinations of some of the Indians, who were compelled to remove to Kansas and were envious of the chief, because he had been permitted to remain in Indiana.

Chief La Fontaine's daughter, Mrs. Christian Engleman, whose name appeared upon the annuity rolls as Archangel La Fontaine, is still living at the forks of the Wabash and has in her possession a number of interesting relics, such as stone hatchets, arrow points, etc. She also has oil paintings of her father and Chief Richardville and a gilded clock, made in France, on the top of which is a small statue of Joan of Arc. This clock, which has been in her family for three generations, is carefully kept in a glass case and is exhibited with some pride to visitors. Owing to the great size of La Fontaine, an ordinary chair was too small for him to sit in with comfort, so he had a large arm-chair made for him. This chair is still in the possession of his daughter. Mrs. Engleman was born on September 9, 1845, and was one of six children—two sons and four daughters—all of whom are deceased except herself. As she sits in the great arm-chair once occupied by her father and looks about her at the mementoes of her tribe, all of whom have passed away, her thoughts can be better imagined than described.

Concerning the social and political structure of the Indian tribes, J. N. B. Hewitt, of the United States Bureau of Ethnology, says: "Among the North American Indians a chief may be generally defined

as a political officer whose distinctive functions are to execute the ascertained will of a definite group of persons united by the possession of a common territory or range. * * * The clan or gens, the tribe and the confederation present more complex forms of social and political organization. The clan or gens embraces several such chieftaincies, and has a more highly developed internal political structure with definite land boundaries. The tribe is constituted of several clans or gentes, and the confederation of several tribes. * * * There were in several communities, as the Iroquois and Creeks, civil and sub chiefs, chosen for personal merit, and permanent and temporary war chiefs."

The social and political organization of the Miamis was very similar to that of the Iroquois and Creeks. The principal chief was the civil ruler and executive official of the tribe, and under him were the war chief and the chiefs of the clans or gentes. A Miami tradition tells that at an early date a chief named Osandiah led one division of the tribe from the Wabash country to the Big Miami River in Ohio. Upon his death his son Ataw-ataw became chief. He was in turn succeeded by his son, Met-o-cin-yah (or Met-o-sin-ia), who led the clan back to Indiana and located near the line between the present counties of Grant and Wabash. Of his sons, Me-shin-go-me-sia, the eldest, became chief upon the death of his father. He was born in what is now Wabash County, about the time of the Revolutionary war, and lived until December, 1879. At the battle of the Mississinewa, December 18, 1812, he distinguished himself by his bravery, but at his death there was no one to succeed him and the chieftainship perished. From this tradition it appears that at least some of the minor chiefs inherited their honors, but the known history of the Miami tribe shows that chiefs were frequently elected for their intellectual ability, or as a reward for the performance of some noteworthy action, as in the cases of Richardville and La Fontaine.

In Little Turtle the functions of civil ruler and war chief were combined. After his death the duties were divided, Richardville becoming the principal chief, while the mantle of the war chief fell upon Shepo-con-ah, later known as the "Deaf Man." Shepoconah has been described as a large, heavy-set man and a great warrior until his hearing became affected. During his chieftainship he maintained his headquarters at the Miami Village near the mouth of the Mississinewa River, but after he resigned he went farther up that river and built a log house, where a settlement grew up that was known as the "Deaf Man's village." Shepoconah married Frances Slocum, the white woman who was carried away from her home in Pennsylvania in the fall of 1778 and her whereabouts were unknown to her white relatives until 1837. She was known

as "The lost sister of Wyoming," and when visited by some of her brothers and sisters, refused to return to their home with them, preferring to pass the remainder of her life among the Indians.

When Shepoconah resigned his position as war chief, he was succeeded by Francis Godfroy, who was really the last war chief of the Miamis. Like Richardville and La Fontaine, Godfroy was a half-breed, his father having been a Frenchman. These three chiefs were important factors in bringing about the treaties by which the lands in the Wabash Valley were ceded by the Indians to the United States.

Among the minor chiefs who lived in or near Huntington County were Al-lo-lah (Black Raccoon), whose village was just south of the present City of Wabash; Tuck-a-min-gwa, who lived near the present Village of Monument City; and Nah-wah-lin-quah, or Big Legs, whose village was not far from the present Town of Roanoke.

Allolah is said to have been a large, fine-looking Indian and one that could always be trusted. On one occasion, before Wabash County was organized, a man was arrested there for stealing and Allolah was deputized to take the thief to Huntington. Proud of his authority, and armed with rifle, tomahawk and scalping knife, the chief marched his prisoner through the woods to Huntington. Not finding any one there to take charge of the culprit, he took the prisoner to Marion and turned him over to the sheriff of Grant County. In the treaty of 1838 his name appears as Wa-pa-pin-shaw. By that treaty he received a reservation of one section of land and lived in Indiana after the majority of the Miamis were removed to Kansas.

Big Legs was quite a different character. He was rather dissipated in his habits and possessed of a violent temper. A half-breed woman had formed the habit of going to the chief's cabin and helping herself to food during his absence. Big Legs warned her that if she did not desist he would kill her. She failed to observe the injunction and, after another visit to his cabin, fled to Fort Wayne. Big Legs followed her, sought her out and stabbed her to death. He was arrested, tried and convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged. The members of his clan offered some one else as a substitute to die in his stead, and he was finally pardoned. He went West with the tribe, where he was again recognized as a chief.

An account of the treaties made between the United States and the Indians of the Wabash Valley prior to the admission of Indiana into the Union as a state will be found in the chapter on "The Period of Preparation." After the state was admitted, a large number of emigrants from the older states sought homes in Indiana, and the Indians asked for a treaty to establish the boundaries of the Indian possessions.

Accordingly, Jonathan Jennings, Benjamin Parke and Lewis Cass were appointed commissioners to negotiate the treaty, which was concluded with the Pottawatomi chiefs at St. Mary's, Ohio, October 2, 1818. The next day it was ratified by the Delawares, who gave up all claim to lands in Indiana, and on the 6th the treaty with the Miamis was concluded. By this treaty the tribe ceded all its lands south of the Wabash River, except what was known as the "Big Reserve," which extended along the Wabash River from the mouth of the Salamonie River to the mouth of the Eel River, and "from those points due south a distance equal to a direct line from the mouth of the Salamonie to the mouth of the Eel River." It included the southeastern part of Cass County; all that part of Miami County south of the Wabash; that portion of Wabash County south of the Wabash and west of the line running south from the mouth of the Salamonie; all of Grant County west of that line; all of Howard; the northeastern corner of Clinton; the northern half of Tipton, and the northwestern corner of Madison County. It contained nearly one million acres of land.

In 1821, when it became known that the capital of Indiana was to be permanently located at Indianapolis, immigration was attracted to the central and northern portions of the state, settlers "squatted" on the "Big Reserve," and again the Indian found the aggressive white man encroaching upon his domain. These conditions led to the treaty of October 16, 1826, which was concluded at the mouth of the Mississinewa River, when the Pottawatomi ceded all that part of their lands lying between the Wabash and Eel rivers.

Just a week later (October 23, 1826), at the same place, a treaty was concluded with the Miami chiefs, by which that tribe ceded all claim "to lands in the State of Indiana, north and west of the Wabash and Miami rivers, and of the cession made by the tribe to the United States by the treaty concluded at St. Mary's, October 6, 1818." For the lands thus ceded the United States agreed to pay the tribe the sum of $92,300, in goods, by the close of the year 1828, after which the Miamis were to receive $25,000 annually, as long as they maintained their tribal organization.

Huntington County, therefore, became the property of the United States Government by the treaties of 1818 and 1826, that portion south of the Wabash River having been ceded by the former treaty and the country north of that stream by the latter. Several small reservations were granted to certain individual Indians and a few tracts were reserved for the use of the tribe, within the territory ceded by the treaty of 1826. The most important of these was that known as the "Ten-mile Reserve," described in the treaty as "ten sections of land at the forks of

the Wabash." The east line of this reserve began on the north bank of the Little River, near where the La Fontaine Street bridge in the City of Huntington now spans that stream; thence due north two and one-half miles; thence west four miles; thence south to the Wabash River; thence up that stream and the Little River to the place of beginning.

William Marshall, acting as commissioner of the United States, negotiated a treaty on October 23, 1834, at the forks of the Wabash, by which the Miamis ceded some of the smaller reservations and a part of the Big

Scene at the Forks of the Wabash, the Old Treaty Ground

Reserve established by the treaty of 1818. None of the land ceded by this treaty is in Huntington County. Many of the Indians grew dissatisfied at the constant changes in their domain, and some of the chiefs advised the sale of all the lands in Indiana and the acceptance of a new reservation west of the Mississippi River.

In 1838 Abel C. Pepper was appointed commissioner on the part of the United States to hold a council with the Indians and learn their views with regard to the disposal of their lands. The council assembled at the forks of the Wabash, at the "Old Treaty Ground," where on November 6, 1838, a treaty was concluded, by which the Miamis agreed to cede all their lands in Indiana, except some individual reservations, and remove beyond the Mississippi.

It may be of interest to the reader to know where the individual reservations in Huntington County were located, and to what Indians they were granted. Reservation No. 30, situated in Sections 14 and 23, in Polk Township, was granted to Black Loon. The southwest corner of this reservation touches the Salamonie River, not far from the present Village of Monument City. Just west of it is No. 31, which was granted to Mechanequa. No. 32, on the line between Huntington and Dallas townships and immediately south of the Wabash River, was granted to Peter Gouin. A short distance west of the Gouin reservation was No. 33, in Sections 14 and 23, in Dallas Township, which was granted to Black Loon. The southwest corner of this reservation lies within the present Town of Andrews. No. 34, directly west of Andrews, belonged to the Indian known as Duck, and immediately west of that was No. 35, which belonged to Mechanequa. No. 36, one of the reservations granted to Chief Richardville, consisted of 1½ sections and was stiuated on the south side of the Wabash River, in the northeast corner of Rock Creek Township. East of this and directly south of the Town of Markle was No. 37, which belonged to Wild Cat. No. 42, on the line dividing the present townships of Jackson and Union, about a mile east of the Little River, was granted to Neahlinquah. (This is probably only another way of spelling Nahwahlinquah, the chief known as Big Legs.) No. 43, which included the southeast quarter of Section 24 and the northeast quarter of Section 25 in Jackson Township, was granted to White Loon.

The other reservations in Huntington County, numbered from 47 to 53, inclusive, are located along the east side of the Little River, beginning near the northeast corner of Jackson Township. No. 47, granted to Nealinquah, occupies that part of Section 12 east of the Little River, opposite the mouth of Calf Creek. Just below and adjoining this reservation was No. 48, which was granted to Chief Susen. Next in order was No. 49, granted to Poqua Godfroy. Then came No. 50, the reservation of Francis Godfroy. No. 51, the southwest corner of which was opposite the old town of Mahon, belonged to Chapine. No. 52, just below Chapine's, was the property of Wa-pa-mon-quah, and No. 53 belonged to Ca-ta-ke-mon-quah. The southeast corner of the last named reservation extended a shore distance into Union Township.

Chief Susen also owned a reservation on the south side of the Little River, in Sections 20 and 21, Township 28, Range 9. This reservation is practically all within the limits of the City of Huntington. Old maps of the county show a reservation on the south side of the Little River in Sections 7, 8, 17 and 18, in Union Township, marked "Little Turtle Reservation," but as the celebrated chief bearing that name died in

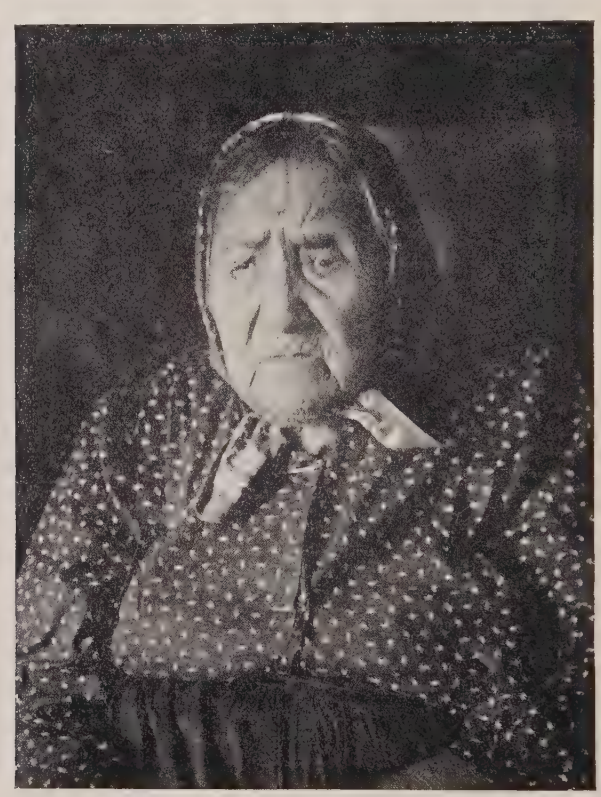
1812, the reservation probably belonged to some of his descendants, or to an Indian bearing his name.

The last treaty made in Indiana with the Miami Indians was concluded at the forks of the Wabash on November 28, 1840, between the chiefs and head men of the tribe on one side and Samuel Milroy and Allen Hamilton, commissioner on the part of the United States. By this treaty the Indians relinquished all their remaining lands in the state, including the Ten-mile Reserve in Huntington County and what was left of the big reserve south of the Wabash. For these lands the Government agreed to pay $550,000, but reserved the right to appropriate $300,000 of that amount to the payment of the tribal debts, the remainder to be paid in ten equal annual installments. A few specific reservations were exempted from the provisions of the treaty, and here some of the Miamis continued to live after the majority of the tribe removed to Kansas. At the request of old Metosinia, who had lived in one place for eighty years, a reservation of fourteen sections of land, located on the Mississinewa River, was set apart for him and his band. Soon after the treaty was concluded Metosinia died, and the tract was held in trust for his son, Meshingomesia, until it was partitioned among the members of the band by an act of Congress, approved June 1, 1872.

The removal of the Indians to their new reservation in Kansas was made in the fall of 1846. Alexis Coquillard was appointed by the Government to take charge of the Miamis and conduct them to their new home in the West. Coquillard had located at South Bend, Indiana, in 1824, as an agent of the North American Fur Company. During the twenty-two years preceding the removal he had traded with the Indians, was well known by them, and universally liked. Notwithstanding the fact that the Miamis regarded him as their friend, they did not willingly leave the hunting grounds where they had passed their lives. Many of them ran away, others claimed to belong to the families or bands of Godfroy and Meshingomesia, which were permitted to remain in Indiana. After much trouble and delay, most of the tribe were embarked on canal boats and taken to Toledo, thence to Cincinnati, and then via the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri rivers to their destination. Those who remained in Miami, Grant, Wabash and Huntington counties abandoned their tribal customs and became farmers. The younger members of the tribe began intermarrying with the whites, and it is only a question of time when this once powerful tribe will be known only to history.

At the present time (1914) there are but two full-blooded Miami Indians residing within the limits of Huntington County. One of these is Mrs. Christian Engleman, mention of whom has already been made,

and the other is Kil-so-quah Revard, whose home is near Roanoke. Kil-so-quah was born under an oak tree at the forks of the Wabash, about two miles west of the City of Huntington, in May, 1810, and is therefore about 104 years of age. She is a granddaughter of Chief Little Turtle and a cousin of the Pottawatomi chief, Coesse, that tribe having been formerly closely allied with the Miamis. In her early life she married a man named John Owl, a half-breed Indian, his paternal an-



KILSOQUAH, THE "INDIAN PRINCESS" (PHOTO BY MISS LILLIAN HEINE)

cestry having been French. Later she became the wife of Anthony Revard, and to this union were born three children, two of whom are still living—Mary, aged sixty-eight, and Anthony Revard, Jr., aged sixty-five. Although Kil-so-quah has lived near English-speaking people for seventy years, she cannot speak a word of that language. Consequently all conversation with her must be conducted through an interpreter, usually her son Anthony. She is known as the "Indian Princess," and is the oldest person living in Huntington County.

In 1854 another treaty was made with the Miamis, by which the eastern members of the tribe were to be paid $221,257.86 at the expiration of twenty-five years, in lieu of the permanent annuity promised by the treaty of 1826. The Government also agreed to pay annually 5 per cent upon the above amount. What was probably the last official gathering of the Miami Indians in Indiana was held at Wabash in September, 1881, for the purpose of examining and approving the rolls of those entitled to share in the payment of this sum. About twenty heads of families were present, among them two nephews of Meshingomesia and a nephew of Francis Godfroy. Calvin W. Cowgill, of Wabash, was appointed special agent to make the payment, and in 1882 each member of the tribe in Indiana received $695.88.

During the administration of President Franklin Pierce, about one hundred names of Indians living in Michigan were added to the annuity rolls of the Miamis. These Indians were not justly entitled to share in the benefits of the treaty with the Miamis, but the money was paid to them for a number of years before the error was corrected. In 1888 Hon. George W. Steele, then member of Congress from the Eleventh Indiana district, secured the passage of a bill to reimburse the Miamis for the money thus fraudulently paid to the Michigan Indians. Through the operations of this measure the members of the tribe received about $40,000, which was the last money paid by the Government to Indians living in Indiana.

After the treaty of 1826 the Indians assembled annually at the forks of the Wabash to receive their annuities. There the Indian agent, accompanied by his body-guard, would pay to each member of the tribe his share of the fund as a ward of the Government. On such occasions the "forks" was a busy place. It is said that at one time there were half a dozen trading houses there, established by traders with a view to catching the nimble coin of the red man. Scarlet seemed to be a favorite color with the Indian, and red cloth was sold to them at $3 per yard. Fancy colored calico sold for 50 cents per yard and other goods at proportionate prices. When the Wabash & Erie canal was completed to the forks a number of whisky boats, or floating saloons, were always present at the time of the payment. Conditions in this respect finally became so bad that the payment ground was removed to a place on Clear Creek, three or four miles north of the river.

With the removal of the Indians to a reservation beyond the Mississippi, the white man came into full possession of the fertile Wabash valley. During the century that has elapsed since Colonel Campbell fought the Battle of Mississinewa, which was the first in the chain of events that broke the power of the Miamis, great changes have come to

this beautiful region. The civilized residence has taken the place of the tepee; the council fire has been supplanted by the schoolhouse; the scream of the factory whistle is heard instead of the howl of the wolf of the war-whoop of the savage; the trail through the forest has been broadened into an improved highway, over which the white man skims along in his automobile at the rate of thirty or forty miles an hour; cities have grown up where once stood Indian villages; the country is spanned by telegraph and telephone lines that bear testimony to a century's progress, and coaches, almost palatial in their magnificence, propelled by steam or electricity, traverse the land where once the red man roamed in all his freedom and pride.

CHAPTER IV

THE PERIOD OF PREPARATION

Early Explorations in America—French Posts in the Interior—Conflicting Claims of France and England—The French and Indian War—Huntington County a British Possession—Pontiac's War—Conquest of the Northwest by George Rogers Clark—La Balme's Expedition—Indiana a Part of Virginia—The Northwest Territory—Campaigns of Harmar, St. Clair and Wayne—Treaty of Greenville—Territory of Indiana Organized—Early Treaties of Cession—Tecumseh and the Prophet—Battle of Tippecanoe—War of 1812—Campbell's Expedition into Indiana—Mississinewa Battle Ground Association—Indiana Admitted as a State—Location of the Capital—Its Influence on Settlement—Evolution of Huntington County.

Although Huntington County was not called into existence as a separate political jurisdiction until 1834, the events leading up to its settlement and organization had their beginning more than two centuries before that date. In order, therefore, that the reader may better understand the evolution and erection of the county, it is deemed proper to notice in this chapter the development of these two centuries, beginning with the first explorers who visited this country.

Not long after the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus in 1492, three European nations began to vie with each other in establishing claims to territory in the New World. Spain first laid claim to the Peninsula of Florida, whence expeditions were sent into the interior; the English based their claims upon the discoveries made by the Cabots, farther northward along the Atlantic coast; and the French claimed Canada by reason of the expeditions of Jacques Cartier in 1534-35.

Spain planted a colony in Florida in 1565; the French settled Port Royal, Nova Scotia, in 1605, and two years later the English colony at Jamestown, Virginia, was established by a company chartered by the crown. The French then extended their settlements up the St. Lawrence River and along the shores of Lakes Ontario and Erie. Before the middle of the seventeenth century, Jesuit missionaries and fur traders had pushed their way westward into the very heart of the Indian

country. In 1660 a mission was founded by Father Mesnard at or near Green Bay, Wisconsin, and the same year Father Claude Allouez made his first pilgrimage into the interior. Upon his return to Quebec, two years later, he urged the authorities there to encourage the establishment of missions among the Indians, each mission to be accompanied by a colony of French immigrants, but it does not appear that his recommendations were acted upon, or that any effort was made to establish permanent settlements in the region he had visited. After a short stay in Quebec, Father Allouez made a second journey to the country about the Great Lakes, and this time he was accompanied by the missionaries Claude Dablon and James Marquette.

In the year 1671 Father Marquette founded the Huron Mission at Point St. Ignace. The next year the region south of that mission was visited by Allouez and Dablon. In their explorations they met the chiefs and head men of the tribes that then inhabited the country about the head of Lake Michigan and are supposed to have traversed that part of Indiana lying north of the Kankakee River. These Jesuit missionaries were probably the first white men to visit the territory claimed by the Miami Indians, though some writers state that Robert Cavalier, Sieur de la Salle, crossed the northern part of Indiana on the occasion of his first attempt to discover the Mississippi River in 1669. This is quite likely an error, as the Jesuit Relations give an apparently well-authenticated account of a voyage made by La Salle down the Ohio River in 1669-70. If La Salle and his associates landed on the right bank of the Ohio during that voyage, they were doubtless the first white men to set foot upon Indiana soil. In his report of his voyage down the Ohio, La Salle mentions "a very large river (the Wabash) coming into it from the north."

In 1671 or 1672 La Salle crossed the northwest corner of the state, and in 1673 Marquette and Joliette crossed over from Mackinaw to the Mississippi River, which they descended as far as the Indian Village of Akamsea, not far from the mouth of the Arkansas River. Six years later La Salle established Fort Miami "at the mouth of the St. Joseph River of Lake Michigan, then called the River Miamis." This fort was destroyed by deserters in the spring of 1680, but the following January it was rebuilt "on the right bank of the river at its mouth." After several futile attempts, La Salle succeeded in descending the Mississippi River to its mouth, where on April 6, 1682, he laid claim to all the territory drained by the great stream and its tributaries in the name of France, giving to this vast domain the name of Louisiana, in honor of the French king. This claim included Huntington County, as well as the entire State of Indiana.

The claim of France was not yielded by other European nations without a contest. Spain claimed the interior of the North American continent through the discoveries and expeditions of Ponce de Leon and Hernando de Soto, and the English laid claim to the same region because of royal grants of land "extending westward to the South Sea." The claims of both Spain and England were ignored by the French, however, and that nation began the work of building a line of posts through the Mississippi valley to connect their canadian settlements with those along the gulf coast near the mouth of the great river. In July, 1701, Cadillac founded the post of Detroit. The next year Sieur Juchereau and Father Mermet were commissioned to establish a post and mission "at or near the mouth of the Ohio River." Some historians have endeavored to show that this post was located where the City of Vincennes, Indiana, now stands, but the known facts do not bear out such a statement, even though the exact location of the post is not certain.

There appears to be considerable uncertainty as to when and where the first post was established within the present State of Indiana. There is a vague account of a French post having been founded at the head of the Maumee River, where the City of Fort Wayne is now situated, as early as 1672. This is probably an error, as old maps of the Wabash Valley bearing date of 1684 show no posts within the present limits of the state. Goodrich & Little's History of Indiana says: "It is certain that Post Miami (Fort Wayne) was established in 1705," but the authors give no corroborative evidence that such was the case.

Quiatenon was situated on the Wabash River, eighteen miles below the mouth of the Tippecanoe River and not far from the present City of Lafayette. W. H. Smith's History of Indiana (p. 17) says: "The best record is that this was the first post established in what is now Indiana by the French. No effort was ever made to plant a colony there, but it became in time quite a prominent trading point. There are reasons why this point should have been selected as the best possible place for the establishment of a post. It was the largest village of the Quiatenon Indians, was in the center of the beaver country, and was easily accessible. It was, also, the head of navigation, so to speak, on the Wabash. That is, it was where the cargoes had to be transferred, owing to the rapids in the river, from the large canoes which were used on the lower Wabash, to the smaller ones that were used between Quiatenon and the portage to the Maumee. For trading purposes no better place on the Wabash could have been selected."

Vincennes is universally conceded to be the oldest permanent settlement in the state, but the date of its establishment is veiled in the same uncertainty as that which attaches to other posts. There is a tradition

that some French traders located there about 1690, married Indian wives and in time induced other Frenchmen to locate there, but La Harpe's journal, which gives a rather comprehensive account of the events that occurred in the Mississippi Valley from 1698 to 1722, makes no mention of such a settlement. David Thomas, of New York, visited Vincennes about the time Indiana was admitted into the Union as a state, and after making investigations wrote: "About the year 1690 the French traders first visited Vincennes, at that time a town of the Piankeshaw Indians, called Cip-pe-kaugh-ke. Of these the former obtained wives and raised families. In the year 1734 several French families emigrated from Canada and settled at this place. The first governor, or commandant, was M. St. Vincent, after whom the town was named."

In another place in his manuscript Thomas gives quite a different account of the founding of the post and the name of the commandant. Says he: "About the year 1702, a party of French from Canada descended the Wabash river and established posts at several places on its banks. The party was commanded by Captain St. Vincennes, who made this his principal place of deposit, which went for a long time by no other name than 'The Post.'"

The reader will notice the difference in the name of the founder as given by Thomas, as well as the date of the establishment of the post. In one place he says it was M. St. Vincent and in another it is given as Captain St. Vincennes. His real name was Francois Margane (or Morgan) de Vincennes, but the date when he first visited the Wabash Valley is not definitely settled. Dillon, in his History of Indiana, says: "It is probable that before the year 1719 temporary trading posts were erected at the sites of Fort Wayne, Quiatenon and Vincennes. These posts had, it is believed, been often visited by traders before the year 1700."

Dillon is regarded as good authority. If his statement is correct, it is more than likely that some of the early traders visited what is now Huntington County before the beginning of the eighteenth century, and they may have traded trinkets for furs where the City of Huntington now stands. The forks of the Wabash, about two miles west of the city, was a favorite spot for Indian councils and gatherings at a very early date, and though there is no evidence that a post was ever located there, it is not beyond the limits of possibility that some of the early French explorers stopped there on their voyages up and down the river and formed friendly relations with the Miami Indians.

General Harmar visited Vincennes in 1787 and wrote to the secretary of war that the inhabitants informed him that the post had been established sixty years before. This would indicate that the town was

founded about 1727, which is perhaps not far from the correct date. Monette says it was settled in 1735, and Bancroft agrees that date is "not too early."

The conflicting claims of the French and English culminated in what is known in history as the French and Indian war. In 1759 Quebec was captured by the British and the following year the French government surrendered all the posts in the interior. Soon after the surrender Major Rogers, an English officer, took possession of the post at Detroit and sent detachments of troops to the posts at Fort Wayne and Quiatenon. By the Treaty of Paris, February 10, 1763, all that part of the Province of Louisiana lying east of the Mississippi was ceded to Great Britain, and what is now the State of Indiana became subject to British domination.

In April, 1763, a great council of Indians was held near Detroit, at which the Ottawa chief, Pontiac, known as "high priest and keeper of the faith," one of the greatest Indian orators of his day, revealed to his fellow chiefs the will of the Great Master of Life, as expounded by the Delaware prophet, and called upon them to unite with him in a grand uprising for the expulsion of the hated British, the recovery of their hunting grounds and the preservation of their national life. He showed them how the English were in undisputed control of the lands along the Atlantic coast and pointed out that the region about the Great Lakes and the broad valley of the Ohio were still in the hands of the Indians. He was wise enough to see that between these two sections the Allegheny Mountains formed a natural boundary, behind which he urged the Indian chiefs to assert the Red Man's supremacy. Taught by the defeat of the French that he could expect no assistance from that people, he depended entirely upon the loyalty of his own race to carry out his plan. His oratory and logic won the day. Encouraged by other chiefs, when informed that the English were coming to take possession of the posts surrendered by the French, he sent back the defiant message: "I stand in the way!"

Pontiac's warriors captured the posts at Fort Wayne and Quiatenon, but the one at Vincennes was not molested, because it was still held by a French garrison, with which Pontiac was on friendly terms. His war ended, however, as all contests end in which an inferior race attempts to resist the onward march of a superior one, and the subjection of the Indian tribes was made more complete by Colonel Bouquet's march into the interior of the country, forcing the natives to enter into treaties to keep the peace. On October 10, 1765, St. Ange, the French commander at Vincennes, turned over the post to a detachment of British soldiers, under command of Captain Sterling, who immediately promulgated a

proclamation prepared by General Gage formally taking possession of all the territory ceded to Great Britain by the Paris treaty. From that time until the beginning of the Revolutionary war, the English established but few posts in their new possessions, but those at Fort Wayne, Quiatenon and Vincennes were strengthened and at the commencement of the Revolution were occupied by small garrisons, the British depending largely upon the strength and loyalty of their Indian allies to prevent the colonists from encroaching upon the Ohio Valley—a mistaken idea, as the history of subsequent events will show.

In December, 1777, Gen. George Rogers Clark presented to the Virginia Legislature a plan for the capture of the British posts in the Northwest, particularly those at Kaskaskia, Vincennes and Detroit. Patrick Henry, then governor of Virginia, approved Clark's plan, and the Assembly appropriated £1,200 to defray the expenses of a campaign against the posts. Clark made his preparations with the greatest secrecy, and early in the spring of 1778 four companies of infantry, commanded by Capt. Joseph Bowman, John Montgomery, William Harrod and Leonard Helm, rendezvoused at Corn Island, in the Ohio River, opposite the present City of Louisville. On June 24, 1778, this little army embarked in small boats and drifted down the Ohio River to Fort Massac. There the boats were concealed and the march overland toward Kaskaskia was commenced. That post capitulated on the 4th of July, without a struggle, and Clark sent Captain Bowman against the post of Cahokia, near the present City of East St. Louis, which also surrendered without resistance.

Encouraged by these two bloodless victories, Clark began his preparations for the reduction of Vincennes. At Kaskaskia he learned that Father Gibault, a French priest, was favorable to the American cause and determined to enlist his co-operation. A conference was arranged with the priest, who admitted his sympathy for the American colonies, but on account of his calling declined to become an active participant in a movement which might subject him to severe criticism and destroy his usefulness in the church. Nevertheless, he recommended a Doctor Lafonte, whom he knew to be both capable and reliable, to conduct the negotiations for the surrender of Vincennes, and even promised to act as adviser to Doctor Lafonte if he could do so without exposure. Accordingly, Doctor Lafonte explained to the French people living at Vincennes that they could break the yoke of British domination by taking the oath of allegiance to the American cause. This they did cheerfully, and surprised the Indians in the vicinity by displaying a new flag over Fort Sackville, which guarded the post. They explained to the Indians that their old father, the King of France, was once more in control, and was

mad at them for forming an alliance with the English, advising them at the same time to make peace with the Americans to prevent their lands from being deluged with blood. Captain Helm was sent to take command of the post, but this proved to be a barren victory.

In October, 1778, the Virginia Legislature formally assumed authority over the territory conquered by Clark and passed an act providing that "All citizens of the Commonwealth of Virginia, who are already settled, or shall hereafter settle, on the northwestern side of the River Ohio, shall be included in a distinct county, which shall be called Illinois county," etc. By this act the states of Indiana, Illinois and Ohio were claimed by the Colony of Virginia. Before the provisions of the act could be applied to the newly conquered territory, Henry Hamilton, the British lieutenant-governor at Detroit, started down the River Wabash with a force of 480 men—30 regulars, 50 volunteers and 400 Indians—to reinforce the posts. On December 15, 1778, he recaptured the post at Vincennes, the American garrison at that time consisting of Captain Helm and one man, though this little garrison of two refused to surrender until promised the honors of war. Immediately after the surrender the French citizens were disarmed and before many days a large force of hostile Indians began to assemble near the post.

Clark was now in a perilous position. His army, never very strong, was weaker than when he left Corn Island in June, and it was essential that part of his force should be detailed to hold the posts already captured. It was in the dead of winter, he was far removed from his base of supplies, provisions were scarce, and there were no roads open through the country over which his men must march on foot against Vincennes. Yet, in the face of all these difficulties, Clark refused to abandon his campaign. When he learned, late in January, 1779, that Hamilton had weakened his garrison by sending his Indian allies against the frontier settlements, he resolved to attack the post. Hamilton's object was to collect a large body of Indians at Vincennes early in the spring, and, as soon as the weather would permit, drive out the Americans. Knowing this to be the plan of the British commander, Clark realized that prompt action was imperative. He therefore built a large galley or bateau, called the "Willing," which left Kaskaskia on February 1, 1779, with a supply of ammunition and provisions, two four-pounder cannon, four swivel guns and forty-six men, under orders to drop down the Mississippi and ascend the Ohio and Wabash to Vincennes as quickly as possible.

With the remaining 170 men available for the purpose, Clark began the march of 160 miles across the country. His men were frequently compelled to wade through creeks and marshes where the water came

up to their waists, but all obstacles were overcome, and on the morning of February 18, 1779, the little army was near enough to hear the report of the sunrise gun at Fort Sackville. For three days Clark waited in the swamps for the arrival of the "Willing." A hunter from the fort was captured, and from him Clark learned that Hamilton had but eighty men in the fort. Fearing the return of some of the Indians before the Willing put in an appearance, Clark determined to attack at once. On the morning of the 21st two canoes were secured, in which the men were ferried over the Wabash. Clark then wrote the following proclamation, which he sent to the people of Vincennes by the hunter who had been captured a few days before:

"To the Inhabitants of Post Vincennes:—

"Gentlemen: Being now within two miles of your village with my army, determined to take your fort this night, and not being willing to surprise you, I take this method to request such of you as are true citizens and willing to enjoy the liberty I bring you, to remain still in your houses; and those, if any there be, that are friends of the king, will instantly repair to the fort and join the hair-buyer general and fight like men. And if any such as do not go to the fort shall be discovered afterward, they may depend on severe punishment. On the contrary, those who are true friends to liberty may depend on being well treated; and once more request them to keep out of the streets. For every one I find with arms on my arrival, I shall treat him as an enemy.

"G. R. Clark."

Clark's allusion to Hamilton as the "hair-buyer general" had reference to that officer's attempt to incite the savages to greater cruelty by placing a price upon the scalps of white settlers and the colonial troops.

In his report on the expedition, Clark says that he had various ideas on the supposed results of his proclamation. He watched the messenger enter the village, and saw that his arrival there "created some stir," but was unable to learn the effects of his communication. A short time before sunset he marched his men out where they could be seen. In his report of this movement, he says: "In leaving the covert that we were in, we marched and countermarched in such a manner that we appeared numerous."

The ruse was further strengthened by the fact that Clark had several stands of colors, which were fastened to long poles and carried in such a manner that they could be seen above the top of the low ridge, behind which his "handful of men" were performing their maneuvers, thus creating the impression that he had several regiments at his command. A number of horses had been captured from duck-hunters near the post. These were now mounted by "orderlies," who rode about in various

directions as though engaged in carrying orders from the commanding general to his subordinates. One of these orderlies would disappear behind one of the ridges and soon a flag would appear above the crest, moving toward a common center. Occasionally strains of martial music could be heard as the "regiments" took their places in the formation for the attack.

These evolutions were kept up until dark, when Clark moved out and took a position in the rear of the village—that is, on the side farthest away from the Wabash River. Lieutenant Bayley was ordered to take fourteen men and open the attack on the fort. One man in the garrison was killed in the first volley. A number of the citizens, who had managed to keep their arms concealed from the British, came out and joined the besiegers. This addition to his forces enabled Clark to extend his lines until the fort was surrounded. After a siege of two days and three nights, Clark demanded a surrender on the morning of the 24th, when he sent the following message to Hamilton:

"If I am obliged to storm, you may depend on such treatment as is justly due a murderer. Beware of destroying stores of any kind, or any papers or letters that are in your possession—for, by heavens! if you do, there shall be no mercy shown you."

Hamilton replied that he was "not to be awed into doing anything unworthy of a British soldier," and the firing upon the fort was renewed. Clark's men were all skilled in the use of the rifle, and they did not waste their ammunition. Their bullets found their way through every crack and crevice with deadly effect. Some of the soldiers begged for permission to storm the fort, but Clark felt that it was much safer to adhere to his tactics of harassing Hamilton until he was ready to surrender. He had not long to wait, for in a little while a flag of truce was displayed above the walls of the fort and Hamilton asked for an armistice of three days. Clark, suspecting that Hamilton was merely hoping to delay operations until some of his Indians would hear of the siege and come to his relief, promptly refused to grant the request. The British commander then asked Clark to come into the fort for a parley. Some officers might have acceded to this request, but Clark was not of that class. He refused thus to place himself within his enemy's power, but offered to meet Hamilton for a conference at the church, some eighty yards from the fort. As there was nothing else to be done, the British commander, accompanied by Captain Helm, who was a prisoner, came out to the church. Again he asked for a suspension of hostilities for three days and again his request was flatly denied, Clark informing him that the only terms he considered was "Surrender at discretion." This was a bitter pill to the haughty Briton, but it had to be swallowed. The fort, with all its stores, arms

and munitions of war, passed into the hands of the Americans and the next morning the people of Vincennes saw the Stars and Stripes floating from the flagstaff.

Two days later the Willing arrived, and with this addition to his force Clark felt that he could hold the post against any body that might attempt to recapture it. Learning that some supplies were on the way down the Wabash to Hamilton, Clark sent out a detachment to intercept the boats and prevent their turning back, in case the men in charge of them heard of the surrender. On the 29th about $50,000 worth of goods were thus captured and added to the supplies that had been surrendered with the fort.

Clark's army had been so weakened by the arduous campaign, and Washington and his generals were conducting such a vigorous campaign against the British in the East, that reinforcements could not be obtained, hence the movement toward Detroit had to be postponed. In 1780 a French officer named La Balme, who had come over with La Fayette, enrolled a force of about sixty men at Vincennes and Kaskaskia and marched up the Wabash River, with the intention of capturing the post at Fort Wayne, after which he would increase his force and move against Detroit. His expedition was not encouraged by the authorities, but late in the summer he set out on his mission. This expedition passed up the Little River, through what is now Huntington County, to the portage between that stream and the St. Mary's, descending the latter to the Indian Village of Kekionga (Fort Wayne), which was found deserted, the Indians and traders having fled at the approach of La Balme. After plundering the stores of the traders, the expedition retired down the Little River to the mouth of the Aboite Creek, about four miles east of the present Town of Roanoke, where a camp was established. The Indians, upon learning that many of La Balme's men were French—a nation with which the Miamis had always been on friendly terms—were disposed to let the incident pass without further notice, but the traders, chagrined at their losses, finally succeeded in inciting them to attack the camp. A strong force of warriors, led by Little Turtle, surrounded the camp, and in the fight that ensued every man of La Balme's little expedition was killed. This battle was fought but a short distance east of the present County of Huntington.

There was great rejoicing in Virginia and the Eastern colonies when it was learned that Clark had captured some of the western outposts. Says Levering: "The results of this campaign were far-reaching in the settlement with Great Britain four years later, when the final treaty of peace was ratified. As a consequence, all the territory between the Ohio River and the Great Lakes became a United States possession."

Through the conquest of the Northwest by General Clark, what is now the State of Indiana became a part of the Colony of Virginia, and a tide of emigration followed. On January 2, 1781, the Legislature of Virginia adopted a resolution to the effect that, on certain conditions, the colony would surrender to Congress its claim to the territory northwest of the Ohio River. Owing to the fact that Congress was then busy with the conduct of the Revolutionary war, no action was taken on the resolution. The Treaty of Paris, which ended the Revolution and established the independence of the United States, was concluded on September 3, 1783, and ten days later Congress agreed to accept the cession tendered by Virginia more than two years before. On December 20, 1783, the Virginia Assembly passed a resolution authorizing the delegates from that colony then in Congress to convey to the United States "the title and claim of Virginia to the lands northwest of the river Ohio." The cession was formally made on March 1, 1784, and the present State of Indiana thereby became territory of the United States.

On May 20, 1785, Congress passed "An ordinance for ascertaining the mode of disposing of lands in western territory," and on the 15th of June following a proclamation was issued forbidding settlements northwest of the Ohio until the lands were surveyed. This ordinance and proclamation led the Indians to believe that their lands were about to be taken from them for white settlers and they grew restless. By treaties in 1768, between the British colonial officials and the chiefs of the Five Nations and the Cherokee, it was agreed that the Ohio and Kanawha rivers should form the boundary between the Indians and the whites, the former relinquishing all claims to their lands along the Atlantic coast and in the valleys of the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers, in return for which they were confirmed in their possession of the country lying west of the Allegheny Mountains. The Indians claimed that the acts of Congress and the proclamation of the President, relating to the lands northwest of the Ohio, were in violation of the treaties of 1768. This was true, but Congress proceeded upon the theory that, as most of the tribes in that region had acted with the British during the Revolution, the new Government of the United States had a perfect right to repudiate the treaties made by the British provincial authorities. Late in the summer of 1786, some of the tribes became so threatening in their demonstrations that General Clark was sent against the Indians on the Wabash River and General Logan against the Shawnees on the Big Miami. In October of that year a garrison was established at Vincennes.

On July 13, 1787, Congress passed an act, or ordinance, "for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the River Ohio," and on October 5, 1787, Gen. Arthur St. Clair was elected by

Congress to the position of Governor of the Northwest Territory. The Indians now became certain that their lands were to be settled by the pale face race and began making hostile demonstrations. On January 9, 1789, General St. Clair concluded a treaty of peace with some of the leading tribes at Fort Harmar, on the Muskingum River. This treaty was not kept by the Indians, and late in September, 1790, General Harmar led an expedition into the Indian country. On the 14th of October, Harmar was within a day's march of the Miami Village of Kekionga, where Fort Wayne now stands. Colonel Hardin was then sent forward with one company of regulars and 600 militia to make a reconnaisance, and, if practicable, take possession of the village. Upon arriving at Kekionga, Harding found the place deserted, and the village fell into his hands without any attempt on the part of the Indians to resist his taking possession.

After remaining at the Indian village for three or four days, Hardin resumed his march westward. On the 19th, when near the northeast corner of Huntington County, he found himself suddenly confronted by about one hundred Miami warriors, under the command of Little Turtle. The yelling of the Indians threw the militia into a panic. In his report of the engagement Hardin said: "Many of the militia threw away their arms without firing a shot, ran through the Federal troops and threw them in disorder." Little Turtle was not slow to take advantage of this condition of affairs, and Hardin was signally defeated, with a loss of twenty-two men. The Indian loss was not learned. The bad behavior of the militia kept the expedition from being a complete success, and early in November Harmar returned to Fort Washington, having lost 183 men killed and a number wounded. While Harmar was operating about the headwaters of the Maumee River, Major Hamtramck marched up the Wabash River from Vincennes, destroying several deserted Indian villages, but finding no enemy to oppose him.

The expeditions of Harmar and Hamtramck had the effect of keeping the Indians quiet for about a year, but in the fall of 1791 General St. Clair found it necessary to organize an expedition against the tribes in Northwestern Ohio and about the headwaters of the Wabash. On November 4, 1791, St. Clair's camp, near the present Town of Fort Recovery, Ohio, was surprised by a large body of Indians, led by the redoubtable Little Turtle, and the army was almost annihilated. Shortly after this defeat, St. Clair resigned his commission as major general, and Anthony Wayne was appointed to succeed him.

From the spring of 1792 to August, 1793, Wayne was busy in recruiting, organizing and equipping his army. While this was going on the Government appointed Beverly Randolph, Timothy Pickering and

Benjamin Lincoln as commissioners to negotiate treaties with the Indians. Councils were held by these commissioners with the Indians at various places, but nothing was accomplished.

In the spring of 1794 Wayne marched with his army into the Indian country. On August 20th he won a decisive victory in the battle of Fallen Timbers, after which he fell back up the Maumee River and on September 18, 1794, selected a site for a fort at the confluence of the St. Joseph and St. Mary's rivers. The fort was completed in October and was named Fort Wayne. From this point Wayne sent out messengers to all the leading Indian chiefs, inviting them to come to Fort Greenville for the purpose of making a new treaty, but the season was so far advanced that the council was postponed until the following year. During the months of June and July, 1795, councils were held with several of the tribes, all of which sent representatives to a grand council at Fort Greenville, where on August 3, 1795, was concluded the treaty of Greenville, one of the most important Indian treaties in the history of Ohio and Indiana. It was signed by eighty-nine chiefs, distributed among the several tribes as follows: Twenty-four Pottawatomi, 16 Delaware, 10 Wyandot, 9 Shawnee, 11 Chippewa, 3 Miami, 7 Ottawa, 3 Eel River, 3 Wea and 3 Kaskaskia. One of the Miami chiefs was Little Turtle, who had administered such a drastic defeat to General St. Clair nearly four years before, and who afterward owned a reservation in what is now Union Township of Huntington County.

By the Treaty of Greenville the United States Government was granted several small tracts of land for military posts, two of which—at Fort Wayne and Vincennes—were in Indiana. This was the first cession of Indian lands in Indiana to the United States. The Government was also granted the right to build or open roads through the Indian country. One of these roads was to run from Fort Wayne to the Wabash River and down that stream to the Ohio. This road passed through what is now Huntington County. For these concessions the United States agreed to give the Indians goods valued at $20,000 and an annuity of $9,500, in goods, forever, which was to be distributed among the tribes as follows: To the Delaware, Pottawatomie, Shawnee, Wyandot, Miami, Ottawa and Chippewa, $1,000 each; to the Kickapoo, Wea, Pinakeshaw, Eel River and Kaskaskia, $500 each. The United States further agreed to relinquish claim to all other Indian lands north of the Ohio River, east of the Mississippi and south of the Great Lakes, ceded by Great Britain in the Treaty of 1783.

On May 7, 1800, President Adams approved an act of Congress dividing the Northwest Territory into three territories—Ohio, Indiana and Illinois—and six days later Gen. William Henry Harrison was

appointed Governor of the Indian Territory. At the same time John Gibson, of Pennsylvania, was appointed territorial secretary.

By the Treaty of Greenville, the United States had agreed to allow the Indians to remain in peaceable possession of their lands north of the Ohio River. Had that provision of the treaty been kept sacredly by the Government, Huntington County and the whole State of Indiana might possibly be inhabited today by red men. But it was not long after the treaty was concluded until the white man began to look with longing eyes at the rich valleys and broad prairies of Indiana. Before a decade had passed pressure was brought to bear upon the national administration to negotiate a treaty with the natives, whereby these lands could be acquired by the Government and opened to settlement. When Congress divided the Northwest Territory, as above stated, the Indians doubtless wondered by what right the white man's government stepped in and made laws affecting territory which had been guaranteed to them "forever" by a treaty. But they were soon to learn that the word "forever," in the white man's vocabulary, meant until such time as the Indian could be persuaded or forced to "move on."

Not long after General Harrison assumed the reins of government in the Territory of Indiana, he began making preparations for a new treaty with the Indians. A general council was called to meet at Fort Wayne on June 7, 1803, at which time the right of the Delaware tribe to certain lands lying between the Ohio and Wabash rivers was recognized; the post boundaries at Vincennes were definitely fixed, and the Delawares relinquished all claim to the post tract at that point. General Harrison was at the council and there made the preliminary arrangements for a treaty afterward concluded at Vincennes on August 18, 1804, by which the Delawares "for the considerations hereinafter mentioned, relinquish to the United States forever, all their right and title to the tract of country which lies between the Ohio and Wabash rivers and below the tract ceded by the Treaty of Fort Wayne, and the road leading from Vincennes to the Falls of the Ohio."

This treaty began the disintegration of the Indian lands in Indiana. Having secured the recognition of the rights of the Delaware Indians to certain territory, it was a comparatively easy matter to induce the chiefs of that tribe to cede the land to the United States. The most northern point of the cession of August 18, 1804, was not far from French Lick, in Orange County. True, the country now comprising Huntington County was not directly affected by this cession, but the treaty marked the beginning of a policy that ended by all the lands in the state passing over to the white man's government.

The Piankeshaws soon showed their displeasure over the act of the

Delawares, refusing to recognize the right of that tribe to transfer the land to the Government. General Harrison therefore met the Piankeshaw chiefs at Vincennes on August 27, 1804, and concluded a treaty with them by which the tribe reliquished title to the tract in question for an annuity of $200 for five years.

Another treaty was concluded at Grouseland, near Vincennes, on August 21, 1805, between General Harrison and the chiefs of several tribes. In this treaty "the Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel Rivers and Weas explicitly acknowledge the right of the Delawares to sell the tract of land conveyed to the United States by the treaty of the 18th of August, 1804, which tract was given by the Piankeshaws to the Delawares about thirty-seven years ago."

At the same time the Wea and the Eel River tribes ceded to the United States a large tract of land in Southeastern Indiana. Some of the Indian chiefs who were not participants in these treaties began to see that it was only a question of time, if the policy was continued, when all the lands guaranteed to the Indians by the Treaty of Greenville would become the property of the white man. Most of these chiefs had been accustomed to look upon Little Turtle, the principal chief of the Miami Nation, as one of the wisest men, a leader whose opinions were always entitled to respect. But when he bowed to the inevitable and joined with the other chiefs in disposing of the lands of his people he was branded as "an Indian with a white man's heart and a traitor to his race."

Under these circumstances, many of the chiefs were ready to abandon Little Turtle and follow a new leader, when, in November, 1805, a prophet arose among the Shawnees in the person of La-la-weth-ika, then about thirty years of age. He went into a trance, in which he claimed to have seen the spirit world, and came back with a message from the Great Manitou to "let fire-water alone, abandon the white man's customs and follow the ways of our ancestors."

After his vision he changed his name to Tensk-wa-ta-wa (sometimes written Elsk-wa-ta-wa), which in the Shawnee tongue means "The Open Door." This name was selected because he claimed that he was to be the means of opening the way by which the Indians were to regain their lost power and the lands of which they had been dispossessed. He took up his quarters at Greenville, but the Miamis, who still had faith in their own chief, Little Turtle, were jealous of his influence. In order to break, or at least weaken, his power among the young braves of the tribe some of the old men among the Miamis declared him to be an imposter. Says Mooney:

"By some means he had learned that an eclipse of the sun was to take place in the summer of 1806. As the time drew near, he called about

him the scoffers and boldly announced that on a certain day he would prove to them his supernatural authority by causing the sun to become dark. When the day and hour arrived and the earth at midday was enveloped in the gloom of twilight, Tenskwatawa, standing in the midst of the terrified Indians, pointed to the sky and cried: 'Did I not speak the truth? See, the sun is dark!' ''

Tenskwatawa went a step farther in his claims to supernatural power and shamelessly asserted that he was the reincarnation of the great Man-a-bo-zho, the mighty ''first doer'' of the Algonquins. His followers increased in numbers, but it soon became apparent that something more than prophesy and a display of supernatural ability would be necessary to restore to the Indians their birthright.

As Pontiac had taken advantage of the preaching of the Delaware prophet, more than forty years before, to organize a general uprising among the Indians, Tecumseh (the Shooting Star), a brother of the prophet, now came forward as a temporal leader and undertook the work of cementing the tribes into a confederacy for the purpose of resisting further encroachments of the hated pale-faces. Tecumseh and the prophet were sons of the great Shawnee brave, Puk-e-she-no, who was killed at the battle of the Kanawha in 1774, when the prophet was an infant. In the spring of 1808, a great many Indians came from the country about the Great Lakes to visit the prophet and his brother at Greenville. Knowing that it was Tecumseh's object to inflame the passions of the Indians, the peaceable Miamis and Delawares entered a vigorous protest against these visitations, and to avoid an open rupture with these tribes the two brothers removed their headquarters to the Pottawatomi village on the Wabash River, a short distance above the present City of La Fayette, which village then became known as ''Prophet's Town.''

Shortly after establishing himself here, Tecumseh notified General Harrison that the Shawnee and the tribes associated with them would never consent to the occupation of the Indian lands by white men until the tribes gave their unanimous consent, instead of the few who claimed to own the lands. The wily chief then began his active propaganda, visiting the chiefs and head men of the different tribes to secure their co-operation in his plan and, if possible, induce them to take up arms against the invaders of the Indian domain.

While he was thus engaged another treaty was concluded at Fort Wayne on September 30, 1809, whereby two large tracts of land in Indiana were ceded to the United States. The first included practically all the present counties of Fayette, Wayne and Randolph, and the second embraced approximately the counties of Vigo, Clay, Owen, Sullivan,

Greene, Monroe and Lawrence. This treaty so incensed the Shawnees and their allies that they commenced a series of raids upon the frontier settlements. To protect the settlers, General Harrison, in the fall of 1811, went up the Wabash and near the present City of Terre Haute built Fort Harrison, which was completed late in October.

Harrison then started for Prophet's Town, presumably for the purpose of forcing the Shawnees into a treaty of peace. Before reaching the village, he was met by a delegation, November 6, 1811, and arrangements were made for a "talk" the next day. Harrison was not forcibly impressed with the sincerity of the members of the delegation, and when he encamped his army that night, upon a piece of high ground near the village, he placed a strong guard about the camp and issued orders for his men to "sleep on their arms." Events proved that his suspicions were well founded. Just before daylight the next morning the Indians, led by the prophet in person, made their attack, intending to surprise the camp. But the surprise was on the other side. The precautions taken by Harrison now demonstrated his wisdom as a military commander. His camp-fires were immediately extinguished and his men fought on the defensive until it was light enough to see clearly, when they charged with such fury and euthusiasm that the Indians were completely routed. Above the din of battle the voice of the prophet could be heard haranguing his warriors and telling them that through his supernatural power the bullets of the white men would be rendered harmless; that the pale-face cowards would be driven from the Indian hunting grounds. His followers evidently believed him, for they fought like demons, but without avail. In this action, known in history as the battle of Tippecanoe, the whites lost 60 killed and 100 wounded. The Indian loss was much heavier. After the battle Harrison burned Prophet's Town and then returned to Vincennes. Some of the Miamis from the Upper Wabash were in the battle, and it is said that Louis Godfroy, a Miami chief, gave the signal for the Indians to attack.

At the time of the battle Tecumseh was in Tennessee, urging the chiefs in that state to unite in a general movement for the expulsion or extermination of the whites. He hurried back to Indiana, and upon his arrival at Phophet's Town it is said that he called his brother a fool for bringing on an engagement prematurely, took him by his long hair and shook him until his teeth rattled, and declared that he ought to be put to death for thwarting their plans through his fanaticism. Not long after this Tecumseh went to Canada and joined the British army, in which he was made a brigadier general. He fell at the battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813.

In December, 1811, a memorial was sent to Congress by the people of Indiana, asking for admission into the Union as a state. Before any action was taken by Congress, war was declared against Great Britain, and for the next three years the attention of the National Government was fully occupied in the conduct of that war. In this conflict, known as the War of 1812, some of the tribes in the interior acted in accord with the British and brought the war very close to Huntington County.

In May, 1812, an Indian council was held at one of the villages on the Mississinewa River, at which one of the Miami chiefs, said to have been one of Little Turtle's closest friends, voiced the following sentiment:

"We feel happy that we all appear of one mind; that we all appear to be inclined for peace; that we all see it would bring ruin to us to go to war with the white people. We, the Miamis, have not hurt our white brethren since the Treaty of Greenville. We would be glad if the chiefs of the other nations present could say the same. We will gladly join our brothers for peace, but we will not join you for war against the white people. We hope our brothers, the Pottawatomies, Kickapoos and Winnebagoes will keep their warriors in good order and teach them to pay more respect to their women and children than they have done by going and murdering innocent white people."

Notwithstanding these protestations of friendship on the part of one of the leading Miami chiefs, General Harrison wrote to the secretary of war under date of October 13, 1812, that the Miamis had "dug up the hatchet and are engaged in committing depredations upon the frontier settlements." The letter further stated that this tribe had attacked Fort Harrison, besieged Fort Wayne, and that on several occasions his messengers or supply trains had been attacked and captured, although the tribe still claimed to be neutral.

The American post at Detroit had already fallen into the hands of the British. Its commanding position, with the co-operation of the Indian tribes in the interior, placed practically all of the Wabash Valley at the mercy of the enemy. It was therefore deemed the part of wisdom to overcome the Indians before attempting to recapture Detroit, and an expedition was planned by the Government against the Indian villages in the Miami country. This expedition was commanded by Lieut. Col. John B. Campbell, of the Nineteenth Infantry. His force consisted of Captain's Elliott's company of that regiment; part of a regiment of Kentucky Dragoons, commanded by Colonel Simrall; Major Ball's squadron of United States Dragoons; Captain Butler's Pittsburgh Blues; Alexander's Pennsylvania Riflemen, and some other troops—600 men in all.

Campbell's little army reached the Mississinewa River on the morning of December 17, 1812, when he approached unobserved an Indian village

inhabited by Miamis and a few Delawares. His men rushed into the town, killed eight warriors and took forty-two prisoners, thirty-four of whom were women and children. With the exception of a few cabins, the village was then burned by Campbell's orders and the prisoners were confined in the houses that were left standing. Campbell then took part of his force and marched down the Mississinewa for several miles, burning three deserted villages and killing a large number of cattle.

That night Campbell formed his camp in the form of a square, near the Mississinewa River, in the northern part of what is now Grant County. During the night the Indians, enraged at the killing of their cattle and the burning of the three villages, gathered a force of some three hundred warriors and marched toward Campbell's camp, which was attacked with all the fury of the savage a little while before daybreak on the morning of the 18th. Fortunately, Colonel Campbell had caused the reveille to be sounded at 4 o'clock, and he and his officers were in council when the Indian war whoop was heard at the northwest corner of the camp. Although it was bitterly cold, and the ground was covered with snow, every man immediately ran to his post and the surprise intended by the Indians failed to materialize.

As soon as it was light enough to see with certainty, Captain Trotter's company of Simrall's dragoons was ordered to charge. At the same time Captain Markle's company of Ball's dragoons also charged, and the Indians were thrown into confusion. Campbell then ordered Johnson to support the charging troops, but the Indians were completely routed before he could bring his men into action.

The battle lasted about one hour and resulted in a loss to Campbell's force of eight killed and forty-eight wounded. Two of the latter died within a few days and seventeen were carried in litters to Fort Greenville. One of Campbell's officers afterward reported 107 horses killed in the engagement.

Although this battle occurred in Grant County, it is a part of Huntington County history, for the reason that some of the Indians that took part in the attack on Campbell's camp lived in the latter county. According to Indian tradition, Little Thunder, a nephew of Little Turtle, was in command of the Indians.

Early in the summer of 1909 a movement was started in Grant County to set apart the old battle ground as a national park. Wabash and Miami counties joined in the project, and on Sunday, August 29, 1909, a picnic was held on the site of the battle, with more than ten thousand people participating. At the close of the exercises a permanent battle ground association was organized, with Maj. George W. Steele, formerly a member of Congress, as president.

John T. Strange, of Grant County, was elected to the state senate in 1910 and secured the passage of an act "To perpetuate battlegrounds and other historic sites." This act, which was approved by the governor on March 6, 1911, provides that the common council of any city, the board of trustees of any incorporated town, or any association organized for such purpose, and not for profit, shall have the power to acquire and hold such sites, exercising the right of eminent domain if need be to acquire title.

The association was then incorporated and was enlarged to include the counties of Grant, Howard, Miami, Wabash, Huntington, Cass and Blackford. The business of the organization is conducted by a board of directors, consisting of one from each county. In 1914 this board was made up of the following gentlemen: Grant County, John T. Strange; Howard, Conrad Wolf; Miami, Charles A. Cole; Wabash, Frederick King; Cass, Dr. J. Z. Powell; Blackford, E. E. Cox; Huntington, Israel H. Heaston, who is also the treasurer of the association.

So far nothing has been done in the way of establishing a park, but the object of the association is to acquire, by purchase or condemnation proceedings, a tract of fifty acres, including the site of Colonel Campbell's camp, and set it apart as a reservation, that the valor of Colonel Campbell and his men may not be forgotten, and the historic importance of the battle they fought there in the winter of 1812 may be preserved to future generations.

The memorial of December, 1811, having failed to accomplish the purpose for which it was submitted to Congress, a second one was addressed to that body by the people of Indiana Territory under date of December 14, 1815. This time their efforts were crowned with success. On April 19, 1816, President Madison approved the bill for the admission of Indiana into the Union as a state. On May 13, 1816, delegates to a constitutional convention were elected. The convention assembled at Corydon, the territorial capital, on the 10th of June and completed its work on the 29th of the same month. The first state officers were elected on August 1, 1816; the Legislature then chosen met on the 4th of November; Gov. Jonathan Jennings was inaugurated on the 7th, and on December 11, 1816, Congress, by joint resolution, approved the admission of the new state.

When the Territory of Indiana was established in 1800, the seat of government was located at Vincennes and remained there until on March 11, 1812, when the Legislature passed an act providing that "from and after the first day of May next, the seat of Corydon, Harrison county." At the time the state was admitted there were but thirteen organized counties within its limits. The greater part of the land, in-

cluding Huntington County, was still in the hands of the Indians, but the Legislature of 1820, foreseeing that the time would come when the Indians would be dispossessed, passed an act, approved January 11, 1820, providing for the appointment of ten commissioners "to select and locate a tract of land, not exceeding four sections, for a permanent capital." The act also provided that such tract should be somewhere near the geographical center of the state. After visiting several localities, the commissioners selected the site of the west fork of the White River, where Indianapolis now stands, which was confirmed by the General Assembly on January 6, 1821. The establishment of the capital so near the center of the state encouraged the settlement of the central and northern portions and wielded an influence in the negotiation of the Indian treaties mentioned in the preceding chapter.

While many of the facts related in this chapter are of a broad, general nature, they have been introduced to show the evolution of Huntington County. First, the territory now comprising the county was claimed by England, France and Spain. Second, through the explorations of La Salle it became a part of the Province of Louisiana and a dependency of France. Third, by the Treaty of 1763 it became a British possession. Fourth, through the conquest of the Northwest by George Rogers Clark, it was made a part of the territory claimed by the colony of Virginia. Fifth, by the cession of the country northwest of the Ohio to Congress in 1784, by Virginia, Huntington County became territory of the United States. Sixth, it was made a part of the Northwest Territory by the Ordinance of 1787. Seventh, from 1800 to 1832 it was part of the unorganized Territory of Indiana. Eighth, it was erected as a county by the act of February 2, 1832, and was organized as a county by the act of February 1, 1834, since which time it has been a separate subordinate political division of the state.

CHAPTER V

SETTLEMENT AND ORGANIZATION

Explorers and Missionaries—Early Traders—A Quaker Mission—First Land Entries—Flint Springs Hotel—Pioneer Citizens—Frontier Life and Customs—House-Raisings—Log-Rollings—Harvesting—Amusements and Pastimes—A Bear Story—Influence of the Wabash & Erie Canal—Huntington County Erected—The Organic Act—Early Taxes and Expenditures—The County Seat—Public Buildings.

More than a century before any attempt was made to found a permanent settlement in what is now Huntington County, the Wabash Valley was visited by white men. In the latter part of the seventeenth century, when France claimed dominion over all the Mississippi Valley, French explorers and Jesuit missionaries penetrated far into the interior and in their letters and journals told of the Maumee and Wabash rivers, predicting that along these streams would be found the principal route of communication between the French settlements in Canada and the "Father of Waters." Among those who thus referred to the Maumee and Wabash in their correspondence with and reports to the French authorities at Quebec were Father Hennepin, La Salle and the missionaries Allouez and Dablon.

Some of the first white men to visit the Wabash Valley, after the explorers and missionaries, were the fur traders Drouet de Richardville and Jacques Godfroy; Hyacinth La Salle, who was the first white child born at Fort Wayne; Captain Wells, who was killed in the massacre at Fort Dearborn, and Joseph Barron. The last named acted as interpreter in the negotiation of several of the early treaties with the Indians and was General Harrison's messenger to the Shawnee prophet in 1810, before the Battle of Tippecanoe, to warn him against making further efforts to incite the Indians to hostility.

At several places along the Wabash, trading posts were established. The pirogues—large canoes hollowed out of logs—went up and down the river, carrying such goods as flour, bacon, whisky, trinkets and other articles to exchange with the Indians for their furs. As a rule, the

trader made no effort to establish a permanent settlement or to attract a colony to his post.

About 1805 a small colony of Friends or Quakers came to the forks of the Wabash, about two miles west of the present City of Huntington, and established a mission, under the charge of William McKinney. At that time, and for a number of years later, the "Forks" was a favorite place for the Indians to assemble in council. The object of the mission was to convert the Indians to the Christian faith and teach them habits of industry. The Quakers were kindly received by the natives, cleared twenty-five or more acres of ground and built a double row of lob cabins. The mission was well supported financially and for a few years prospered. Then came the War of 1812, during which the cabins were burned, the fields laid waste and the mission destroyed. Thomas Roche, an old resident of Huntington County, says the Quakers were warned of what was coming by some friendly Indians and made their escape, but the mission was never rebuilt. There seems to be some question as to whether it was destroyed by Indians or white troops, but whichever was responsible the settlement of the missionaries failed to become a permanent institution.

The early records of the land office show that on October 12, 1830, Elias Murray and Isaac Bedsall obtained patents to tracts of land in Section 13, Township 28, Range 8, near the Wabash River in what is now the eastern part of Dallas Township. These were perhaps the earliest land entries in the county. William Huston, Newton Silsby and Samuel Hanna also entered lands in the county about the same time; but it does not appear that they established homes thereon, and it is probable the lands were taken for speculation.

On 1831 two brothers, Joel and Champion Helvey, natives of Tennessee, came to "Flint Springs," where the City of Huntington now stands, and built a large double log cabin, which became known as the "Flint Springs Hotel." It was a popular stopping place for years for the travelers up and down the Little River Valley.

As a matter of fact, but few attempts were made to found permanent settlements in the Wabash Valley until after the location of the Wabash & Erie canal. Work on the canal was commenced at Fort Wayne in February, 1832, and in that year Albert Draper located upon the Richardville reservation, not far from the present Town of Markle. In September, 1833, Samuel Jones brought his family from Highland County, Ohio, and entered a tract of land where the Town of Warren, in Salamonie Township, now stands. He built his cabin near the old Indianapolis & Fort Wayne State Road and before he had it completed Fleming Mitchell settled in the same locality.

Michael Doyle, a contractor on the Wabash & Erie canal, settled on the southeast quarter of Section 33, in the southern part of what is now Clear Creek Township, in 1834, but about a year later went to Carroll County. John R. Emley selected and entered land in Clear Creek Township in that year and became a permanent resident. Others who located in the county in this year were Michael Kennedy, in Huntington Township; George W. Helms, in Jefferson; Isaac Branson, in Wayne; Joseph Sprowl, in Lancaster; John Lewis, in Union, and some others, who selected sites in various portions of the county.

People of the present generation can hardly understand or appreciate the toil and hardships of the men who boldly marched into the wilds of the Wabash Valley, robbed them of their terrors and paved the way for the comforts and luxuries of our modern civilization. The pioneer from one of the older states, who wended his way westward until he found a location that suited him, was immediately confronted by the necessity of providing shelter for himself and family. This shelter was almost invariably a log cabin, rarely more than 16 by 20 feet in dimensions, and generally of one room, which was at once living-room, bedroom, dining-room and kitchen, though when the weather would permit the cooking was often done out of doors. When several families came together and located near each other, one cabin would be built, in which all would live until others could be erected. Money was practically unknown on the frontier and hired labor was scarce. To overcome these conditions the settlers would "swap work" by helping each other to do the things that one man could not do by himself. Hence, when a settler wanted to build a cabin he would cut the logs, drag them to the site selected, and then invite all the settlers within reach to a "raising."

When the men were assembled at the place, four of their number were chosen to "carry up the corners." These men were always skilled in the use of the ax, which was the principal working tool in the early days of every frontier settlement. They would take their places at the four corners of the cabin and, as the logs were pushed up to them on poles or "skids," would cut a notch in the under side of each log to fit upon a "saddle" shaped upon the one below. The man who could carry up a corner, keeping the walls fairly plumb by his eye alone, was regarded as an artist—or it might be more correct to say an architect.

The house-raising was a social as well as an industrial event. While the men were engaged in the erection of the new dwelling, the "women folks" would gather to prepare a dinner, each one bringing from her own store such articles of food as she thought the others might not be able to supply, or some delicacy in which she was especially skillful in

preparing. If the weather was fair the dinner would be served out of doors, upon an improvised table under the shade of the trees; if too cold for that, it would be served at the cabin of the nearest settler. And that dinner! While it boasted no terrapin nor canvass back duck, nor foreign wines or delicacies with high-sounding names, it consisted of wholesome, nutritious food, with appetite as the principal sauce, and was always accompanied by mirth and good-natured badinage.

At the time the cabin was raised no openings were left for the doors and windows, these being cut out after the walls were up. At one end an opening would be made for a fireplace, which was generally wide enough to take in sticks of wood four or five feet in length. If stone was convenient, a stone chimney would be built outside the cabin at this opening, but in many instances the chimney was built of sticks and daubed with clay.

The roof of the cabin was made of oak clapboards, split or rived out with an instrument called a frow. These boards were usually three or four feet long and would be held in place by poles running lengthwise of the cabin and fastened to the logs at each end by wooden pins. If nails could be obtained the boards would be nailed to the poles arranged for their support, but many of the early cabins were finished without a single article of iron being used in their construction. The door would be made of boards fastened to the cross battens with small wooden pins, hung on wooden hinges and provided with a wooden latch, which could be lifted from the outside by pulling a thong of deerskin that passed through a small hole in the door. At night the string would be drawn inside and the door was locked. This custom gave rise to the expression "The latch-string is always out," signifying that the visitor to whom such an invitation was extended would be welcome at any time.

Many frontier cabins had no floor except "mother earth." In those of the better class, a puncheon floor would be found. Puncheons were slabs of timber, split as nearly the same thickness as possible, and after they were laid the upper surface of the floor would be smoothed with an adz.

Lumber was hard to obtain and was considered a luxury in the pioneer settlement. Often the first lumber in a neighborhood would be made with a whip-saw. By this method the log, which was first hewn on two sides with a broad-ax, would be placed upon a scaffold high enough for a man to stand upright under it. The scaffold was nearly always placed on a hillside, so that the log could be rolled or slid upon it from above. When it was in position lines would be stricken upon the upper surface showing the thickness of the boards. One man would then take his place on the top of the log to guide the saw and pull it

upward, while the man below would pull the saw downward, giving it the cutting stroke. It was a slow and tedious process, but it was often the only one in use until some enterprising settler would build a saw-mill on some stream that was capable of furnishing water-power to run it.

Very little factory-made furniture ever found its way to a settlement on the frontier, so the pioneer furnished his cabin with furniture of his own manufacture. A few clapboards, smoothed with a draw-knife, were supported on pins driven into holes bored in the logs of the cabin walls to form shelves for the family china. If it could be afforded, this home-made "china closet" would be provided with a curtain of cotton cloth, but in many instances the curtain was lacking. Tables were made by nailing or pinning a few clapboards or whip-sawed boards to battens and the top thus formed would be supported on trestles. When not in use the top could be stood on edge against the wall and the trestles stacked in one corner to make more room in the cabin. Chairs were not always to be had and their place was taken by benches or stools made of puncheons supported on pins driven into holes bored with a large auger, at an angle that would permit the legs to flare outward, thus giving the bench or stool greater stability. Two hooks, made from the forks of small branches, were fastened to the wall to support the long-barreled rifle, from the muzzle of which hung the bullet pouch and powder-horn, while from the corners of the cabin dangled bunches of boneset, pennyroyal and other herbs, with which the mother was wont to treat all the ordinary ailments of childhood without the expense of summoning a physician.

As matches were rare the fire in the huge fireplace was not allowed to become extinguished. If such an unfortunate event should occur, some member of the family would be dispatched to the nearest neighbor's to "borrow" a burning brand or a shovelful of coals to replenish the supply. Through the fall and winter seasons the light of the open fire was the principal source of illumination for the cabin. When the weather was so warm that a fire in the house would be uncomfortable, the home-made lamp was brought into requisition. This lamp was made by partially filling a shallow dish with lard or bear's grease, in which was immersed a rag wick, one end of which projected over the edge of the dish. The projecting end was then lighted, and while this primitive lamp emitted both smoke and the odor of burning grease, it afforded sufficient light for the housewife to attend to her duties. Later came the "tallow dip" a crude sort of candle made by dipping a loosely-twisted cotton wick in molten tallow and then exposing it to the cold air, repeating the operation until a sufficient amount of tallow adhered to the wick to make it stand upright, when it would be placed in a

candlestick. This was some improvement over the bear's grease lamp, but it was in time succeeded by the moulded candle. Candle moulds of tin usually consisted of six or eight tubes, soldered together. Through the center of each tube would be drawn a cotton wick, after which molten tallow would be poured in until the moulds were filled, when the whole would be set in a cool place for the tallow to harden. Often there would be but one set of candle moulds in a settlement and they passed from house to house.

The cooking was done at the fireplace, a long-handled skillet, with an iron lid, and an iron kettle being the principal cooking utensils. The skillet was used for frying meats and baking biscuits and the kettle for the preparation of the "boiled dinner." Game was plentiful when the first white men came to Huntington County, the pioneer was an expert in the use of the rifle and the forest was depended upon to furnish the supply of meat. To secure breadstuffs was a more difficult problem. Settlers were often compelled to go for miles to some mill run by water-power for a "turn of cornmeal or a grist of wheat." Corn was chiefly depended on and various methods were devised for converting it into meal at home. In the early autumn, before the grains became too hard, the grater was used. This was an implement made by punching holes in a sheet of tin closely together and then fastening the edges of the tin to a board somewhat narrower than the sheet, so that the latter would curve upward. Over the rough surface the ears of corn would be rubbed back and forth, the meal passing through the holes in the tin and sliding down the board into a vessel. Sometimes a mortar would be made by burning out the top of a hardwood stump near the cabin until a depression was formed, then cleaning out the charred wood the corn would be crushed in the mortar with a pestle of hard wood or a smooth stone. Or the grain would be rubbed between two flat stones until it was reduced to the proper consistency for making bread. Some people of the present day would probably "turn up their noses" were such bread set before them, but the pioneers ate it—and it not only sustained life, it also gave them bone and brawn to cope with the hardships of the wilderness.

Salt was a luxury among the first settlers and, before the completion of the Wabash & Erie canal, sold as high as ten dollars per barrel. Settlers would, therefore, organize parties and go to some salt spring or "lick," where several weeks would be spent in evaporating a year's supply. The salt thus obtained might not successfully pass the inspection of the pure food officials, but it gave savor to the food and no doubt aided in keeping the members of the family in good health. After

the canal was finished the price of salt went down to four dollars per barrel, when the "salt boiling" parties were discontinued.

Other instances of "swapping work" were in the log-rollings and in harvest time. When the first actual settlers came into Huntington County the greater part of the land was covered with a heavy growth of timber. When a pioneer undertook to clear a piece of ground for the purpose of cultivating it, he felled the trees and cut or burned the logs into lengths convenient for handling and then invited his neighbors to "rolling," when the logs would be piled in heaps so they could be burned. Log-rollings were tests of physical strength. The men were paired off according to their physical ability and each pair was provided with a stick of strong, tough wood called a "hand-spike." Two of the men who considered themselves the strongest would volunteer to "make daylight" under the log by placing their hand-spike under one end and raising it sufficiently for the other to get their spikes in place. Then all would come up together, and woe to the unfortunate individual who allowed his fingers "to take mud" by his inability to lift his share of the load. The laugh would be on him for the rest of the day unless he could redeem his reputation by causing his partner "to take mud."

Wheat was harvested in the early days with a reaping hook—a crooked steel blade with a serrated edge and a wooden handle at one end. As the wheat crop grew in proportions and a better method of harvesting was needed, some wise man invented the cradle, which was considered the acme of perfection. It consisted of a framework of four or five fingers of tough wood, bent to conform to the curvature of the scythe. As the grain was cut off by the scythe it fell upon the fingers and was thrown in a straight swath for the binder. It was no unusual sight to see half a dozen or more cradlers in a wheat field, each followed by a binder, while behind came a party that stacked the sheaves into shocks. When one man's wheat was thus cared for the men would repair to the field where the wheat was ripest, going in this manner from farm to farm until the wheat crop of the entire neighboorhood was made ready for the flail, which was the primitive threshing machine. In time the flail gave way to the "ground hog" thresher, which separated the wheat from the straw, but did not clean it from the chaff. Then the fanning mill came into use, and many a boy who wanted to spend the afternoon in fishing for "shiners" has been disappointed by having to turn the crank of the fanning mill while his father fed the wheat and chaff into the hopper. At last an inventor combined the ground hog and the fanning mill into one machine and the separator was the result.

The house-raising, the log-rolling and the harvesting bee were nearly always followed by a frolic. On these occasions whisky was provided

for the men, and while sometimes one would take a "drop too much," it was not the custom to become intoxicated. While the men were at work the women would join hands in preparing the meals, and the affair would often wind up with a dance. In every settlement there was at least one fiddler, as the pioneer violinist was called, and his services would be called into requisition at the "house-warming," when the new cabin would be properly dedicated, or to celebrate the completion of the log-rolling or the harvest season. At these social dances there were no waltzes, two steps or the tango, but their places were fully supplied by the Virginia reel, the minuet, or even the "break-down," in which main strength and physical endurance were the important elements. In the light of modern development the music furnished by the "one-man orchestra" could hardly be considered classic, but such tunes as "Jim Along Josie," "Money Musk," "Turkey in the Straw," "The Irish Washerwoman" and "Is There Anybody Here That Loves Old Jackson," offered splendid opportunities for tripping the light, fantastic toe, and it is doubtful whether the attendants at the President's inaugural ball ever get more real enjoyment out of the function than did the early settlers of Huntington County at a "house-warming."

Then there were the shooting matches, generally held about the holiday season, the husking bees, pitching horseshoes, and the athletic contests, such as wrestling, foot racing, etc. After the orchards were old enough to bear fruit came the apple cuttings. There were also quiltings and sheep-shearing contests, which mingled both pleasure and profit. At the corn husking bee those present were divided into two parties, each with a leader; the corn was divided into two piles, as nearly equal in size as possible, and the captain who "won the toss" was entitled to take his choice of the piles. Then began the contest to see which side would first finish the pile of corn. In these matches the women took part as well as the men, and the fellow who found a red ear of corn was entitled to the privilege of kissing the lassie next to him. The young men often played this part of the game in an underhand way by passing the red ear covertly from one to another.

The man who wore "store clothes" in those days was regarded as an aristocrat. After the wolves were driven out, nearly every settler kept a few sheep. In every settlement there were one or more sets of hand cards—broad-backed brushes with short wire teeth, all bent slightly in one direction—and by means of these primitive implements the wool was converted into rolls. Then the rolls were spun into yarn on an old-fashioned spinning wheel, which was turned with a stick having a small knob at one end, the housewife walking back and forth as the rapidly revolving spindle reduced the roll into woolen thread. The young

woman who could spin her "six cuts" a day was looked upon as eligible to be the wife of some thrifty young farmer. How many of the young women who graduated in the Indiana high schools in 1914 can tell what "six cuts" means? After the wool was spun into yarn the latter was dyed with indigo or the bark of some tree—most generally the walnut—and then woven into flannel, jeans or linsey on the old hand loom. Girls wore flannel or linsey dresses, which they learned to make for themselves as soon as they were old enough to handle a needle. Boys were clad in jeans or other homespun material, their suits made by their mother or sisters by hand, as no sewing machine had as yet been invented. The head of the family frequently wore buckskin clothing, for the reason that it would stand rough usage, and the chief headgear of both father and sons was the home-made coonskin cap, with the ringed tail often left to hang down the back of the neck as an ornament.

Through the forests roamed wild animals of various kinds, and often as the family sat around the great fireplace, cracking nuts or popping corn, the howling of wolves could be heard in the woods near the humble cabin. Cockrum, in his "Pioneer History of Indiana," tells the following story of two boys who came from the East to visit an uncle:

"A neighbor, who was wise in the lore of wild animals, took the boys out on a longed-for hunting trip. They had gone five or six miles from the village, when they spied a large bear running away from them. Mr. Johnson instructed them to tie their horse to a tree, go to a place he pointed out, and not move from there on any account until he returned. On walking around, after waiting a long time, they saw two little animals wrestling much as boys do, rolling and tumbling over each other. They did not have the least idea what they were, but slipped up as closely as they could and made a rush to catch them, which they found hard to do, as the little cubs were much more nimble than they looked. They chased them round over chunks and brush. Finally one of them ran into a hollow log and the younger boy crawled in after it. The older boy finally caught the other little bear, when it set up a whining noise and at the same time scratched and bit him. In a few minutes he heard the brush crackling, and looking up, he saw the old bear coming at him with full force. He let the cub go and climbed up a little tree, fortunately too small for the bear to climb. She would rear up on the tree as though she intended to climb it, and snarl and snort at the boy, who was dreadfully scared. About this time the little boy in the log had squeezed himself through so that he could reach the other cub, whereupon it set up another cry. The old bear left the tree and ran to the log, and over and around it, uncertain where the noise came from. She commenced to tear away the wood, so she could get to the cub, for she was too large

to get more than her head in the hollow of the log. The boys were thus imprisoned for more than two hours, when a shot was fired not far away. The boy in the tree set up a terrible hallooing and Mr. Johnson soon came in sight. A second shot soon killed the old bear. The young bear was caught and tied; and the little boy came out of the log dragging the other cub, which they also took home for a pet."

No doubt these two boys had a wonderful story to tell of their bear hunt when they returned to their home in the East. Cockrum does not give the exact location where the incident took place, but the Huntington County boy who reads the story may imagine, if he pleases, that it occurred somewhere near his home, for in the early days such a thing could have happened almost anywhere in the State of Indiana.

But times have changed. No more is heard the howling of the wolves at night near the family dwelling. The log cabin has given way to the modern residence, the grain cradle to the twine binder, the tallow candle to the electric light; the house-raising, the log-rolling, the quilting and the husking bee are unknown except to the oldest residents; meals are no longer prepared before a blazing fire, the cook meanwhile wearing a deep sunbonnet to shield her face from the fierce heat; the old spinning wheel and the hand-loom are seldom seen except in museums, where they are looked upon with curiosity as relics of a bygone civilization; the great packing companies, with their refrigerating cars, supply the people of the cities with fresh meats, and everybody wears "store clothes." The people of the present generation boast of the accomplishments of the last century, but are they as unselfish, as genuinely happy, as the pioneers who wore homespun and "swapped work" while they were laying the foundations for the comforts and blessings the people of today enjoy?

As already stated, work on the Wabash & Erie canal was begun at Fort Wayne in February, 1832. The Legislature of Indiana, in anticipation of a tide of immigration to the region through which the canal was to be constructed, established several new counties. On February 2, 1832, Gov. Noah Noble approved an act entitled "An act establishing the counties of Huntington, Wabash and Miami." Section 1 of this act read as follows:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That all that portion of territory included within the following boundary lines, shall form and constitute a new county, to be known and designated by the name of Huntington, in honour of Samuel Huntington, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, to-wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of Allen county; thence north, with the western boundary thereof, six miles; thence west along the township line, sixteen

miles to the point of intersection with said line and the line dividing sections four and five, of township twenty-nine, north of range eight east; thence south twenty-four miles to the southwest corner of section thirty-three, in township twenty-six, of range eight east, on the northern boundary of Grant county; thence along the township line, to its intersection with the line of range ten east, thence north eighteen miles to the place of beginning."

The act made no provision for the organization of the new counties, Section 4 expressly setting forth that "The several parts of the said new counties shall remain as they are now attached, for representative, senatorial and judicial purposes."

Huntington County was organized under the provisions of the act of February 1, 1834. As that act forms the basis of the county's legal existence as a separate political division of the state, it is here reproduced in full:

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That the county of Huntington shall hereafter enjoy all the rights and privileges, benefits and jurisdictions, which to separate or independent counties do or may properly belong or appertain.

"Section 2. Philip Moore, of the county of Delaware; Joseph Holman, of the county of Miami; David Rankin, of the county of Allen; Daniel R. Bearss, of the county of Elkhart, and Benjamin Berry, of the county of Grant, be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners, agreeably to the act entitled, 'An act fixing the seat of justice in all new counties hereafter to be laid off' (approved January 14, 1824). The commission as aforesaid shall meet on the second Monday in May, next, at the house of Elias Murray, in said county of Huntington, and shall immediately proceed to discharge the duties assigned them by law, and it shall be the duty of the Sheriff of Grant county to notify said commissioners, either in person or by writing, of their appointment, on or before the 15th of April, next, and for such service he shall receive such compensation as the board doing county business in said county of Huntington may, when organized, deem just and reasonable, to be allowed and paid as other county claims.

"Section 3. The circuit court and the board of county commissioners, when elected under the writ of election from the executive department, shall hold their sessions as near the centre of the county as a convenient place can be had, until the public buildings shall have been erected; and the county commissioners shall each be entitled to the sum of two dollars per day for their services while transacting county business.

"Section 4. The agent who shall be appointed to superintend the sale of lots at the county seat of said county of Huntington, shall reserve ten per cent. out of the proceeds thereof, and pay the same over to such person or persons as may be appointed by law to receive the same for the use of a county library.

"Section 5. The board of commissioners at their first meeting after they are elected, shall appoint some suitable person to assess and collect the county and state revenue of said county of Huntington (and the county of Wabash, which is hereby attached to the county of Huntington for judicial and all other civil purposes), in the assessing and collecting of which the said assessor and collector shall be governed by the provisions of 'an act for the assessing and collecting of revenue,' except that he shall not be required to complete the assessing before the 1st of May, as by that act provided.

"Section 6. The county of Grant shall not hereafter assess and collect any revenue from off the citizens of Huntington and Wabash counties.

"This act to be in force from and after its publication in the *Indiana Journal.*"

By Sections 4 and 5 of this act it will be seen that the County of Wabash was attached to Huntington. Under the provisions of the act, Stearns Fisher, John Burke and Lewis Rogers were chosen as county commissioners and upon them devolved the work of completing the county organization. They met on May 5, 1834, in a log house, the exact location of which cannot be ascertained, and their first official act was to issue the following order:

"That all that portion of the county of Huntington being and lying east of Range 8 shall compose the first commissioner's district, viz.: No. 1. That all that portion lying in Range 7 and 8 shall compose the second commissioner's district, viz.: No. 2. And all that portion lying west of Range 7 shall compose the third commissioner's district, viz.: No. 3."

By this order the first district included the present civil townships of Jackson, Clear Creek, Union, Huntington, Rock Creek, Lancaster, Salamonie and Jefferson. The townships of Warren, Dallas, Polk and Wayne were in the second district, the remainder of which and all of District No. 3 were in Wabash County. The board also ordered that what is now Huntington County should constitute a civil township, to be known as Huntington Township, and that an election should be held on the 1st Monday in June, at the house of Jonathan Keller, for the purpose of electing two justices of the peace for said township.

Amos Harris was appointed assessor, as provided for in Section 5 of the organic act, and the following schedule for the taxation of property was announced:

Each 100 acres of first-class land	$0.40
Each 100 acres of second-class land	0.30
Each 100 acres of third-class land	0.20
Town and out-lots, for each $100 valuation	0.50
Each yoke of oxen, three or more years old	0.50
Horses and mules, each	0.50
Brass clocks, gold, silver and composition watches, each	0.50
White male citizens over 21 years old, not exempt from taxation by state law, each	0.50

Compared with present rates of taxation in most of the Indian counties, these figures appear "ruinously low," but it must be remembered that expenditures were correspondingly low, the salary of the sheriff for the first year amounting to but $70. Besides, the revenues derived from taxation were supplemented by license fees levied upon and paid by certain occupations. At the first meeting of the board it was ordered that the fee for license to sell groceries, which doubtless included whisky, should be $10 per year. The first license of this character was issued at that meeting to S. & H. Hanna. At a subsequent meeting of the board, about a year later, the license fee for brass or wooden clock peddlers was fixed at $10 per year.

Elias Murray, who was appointed treasurer at the first meeting of the board, reported in October, 1834, that the revenue received by him from all sources amounted $155.23, of which he had disbursed the sum of $147.63, leaving a balance in his hands as treasurer of $8.40. The board ordered that he receive $4.50 for his services.

Champion Helvey served as sheriff until the county was fully organized, when he was succeeded by William G. Johnson. William S. Edsall was the first county clerk, and Charles G. Voorhees was appointed the first county agent for the sale of lots at the county seat and the performance of such other duties as might be assigned him by the commissioners. At the September term in 1835 he reported to the board that he had received the sum of $906.32, all of which had been paid out in accordance with the law and the orders of the board.

The records show that the first session of the Circuit Court ever held in Huntington County was convened on March 2, 1835, "at the house of Jonathan Keller, in the town of Huntington, being a place as near the center of said county as can be conveniently had for said purpose."

Murdock Lane and Jonathan Keller were the associated judges, citizens of the county, and Gustavus A. Everts, of Laporte County, was the presiding judge, being at that time judge of the eighth judicial circuit, which included practically all Northeastern Indiana. Elias Murray was foreman of the grand jury. A more complete account of the early courts will be found in the chapter on the Bench and Bar.

No report of the commissioners named in the organic act to locate the seat of justice of Huntington County can be found, and it is believed that none was ever filed. That they discharged their duty and fixed the county seat at Huntington is certain, but how many and what other sites were proposed is not known. There is a sort of tradition that the Miami chief, La Fontaine, tried to have the seat of justice established at the forks of the Wabash. This is hardly probable, for the reason that La Fontaine was not chief at the time Huntington County was organized in 1834, and he then lived "near the south side of the prairie, between Huntington and Fort Wayne." According to the story, the chief offered to donate the site, build a suitable structure for a courthouse, and also build a bridge across the Wabash. He did not become chief until after the death of Richardville, in 1841, when he removed to the forks of the Wabash. The county seat had then been located at Huntington for about seven years, and if La Fontaine ever made any effort to have it removed to the "old treaty grounds," no record of it has been preserved.

Some time before the county was organized, Gen. John Tipton, of Logansport, purchased the land that had been entered by the Helvey brothers in 1831, located in Section 15, Township 28, Range 9, upon which the original plat of the Town of Huntington was laid out. General Tipton proposed to the commissioners appointed to select a site for the seat of justice that, in consideration of the county seat being located in the new town, he would transfer to the county a number of lots and erect a building for a courthouse. His offer was accepted, and in this way Huntington became the county seat.

General Tipton carried out his part of the agreement made with the locating commissioners. Through Elias Murray he donated a number of lots to the county authorities to aid in the erection of public buildings and defray other expenses incident to the organization of the county. He also erected a frame building and gave it to the county for a courthouse. This first courthouse stood on the northwest corner of Jefferson and Franklin streets. It was completed about 1840 and was used as a courthouse for a number of years, when it passed into the possession of George J. Bippus. The handsome Bippus block now occupies the site.

At the September term in 1854 the county commissioners offered a prize of $25 for the best plans and specifications for a new county building, which was to include a court-room, quarters for the various county officers, a jail and a jailer's room, and which could be built for a sum not exceeding $15,000. The plans and specifications were to be submitted to the board at the December session, but more than two years passed before any definite action was taken with regard to the erection of the building. Then it was decided to expend a larger amount of money, and in June, 1857, a contract was let to William McGrew and

Old Court House

David J. Silver for the erection of a new courthouse on the present public square for $23,000. The board of commissioners at that time was composed of John Kenower, James Taylor and Samuel Emley. The cornerstone was laid on April 5, 1858, by Solomon D. Bayless, grand master of Indiana Free and Accepted Masons, the ceremonies being conducted under the direction of Mystic Lodge No. 110, of Huntington, of which John R. Coffroth was at that time worshipful master. Changes and additions were ordered by the board of commissioners while the building was under construction, which increased the cost to $28,000. This second courthouse has been described as follows:

"While not built in the most modern style of architecture, it is a very substantial and commodious building, having two stories above the

basement and a tower twenty-four feet in diameter and eighty feet in height at the front of the house. It is sixty feet wide and seventy feet long, and stands in a beautiful little park filled with trees and surrounded by a neat and substantial iron fence. The first floor is arranged for the county offices, and the second floor contains the court-room, commissioners' room and rooms for jurors."

This building served as the courthouse of Huntington County for nearly half a century, or until it was torn down to make way for the present magnificent edifice.

In the fall of 1902 a petition, asking the board of county commissioners to take the necessary steps toward the erection of a new courthouse, was circulated for signatures. At that time the law required such petitions to be signed by at least 500 freeholders, and as only about one hundred signers were secured the matter was dropped. A little later the question was revived, and on June 1, 1903, the following petition was presented to the board:

"We, the undersigned freeholders, residents of Huntington county, Indiana, respectfully submit to the board of commissioners, our petition for a new court-house, the court-house in Huntington county having served its purpose.

"The fact that it is too small for the accommodation of the county officers and courts held in Huntington county; that the same is badly out of repair; that it is requiring constantly the expenditure of large sums of money to keep it in repair; that the court-house is out of date; and that the people of Huntington county, with only a few exceptions, are decidedly in favor of building a new court-house, have prompted your petitioners to ask said board to take the necessary steps for the construction of a new court-house, and we ask that such action be taken at once, and that the same be done with as little delay as possible."

This petition, signed by Dr. Daniel Yingling, George Krieg, George Stephan and more than five hundred resident freeholders of the county, was taken under consideration by the board, then composed of Joel C. Littler, E. A. Chenowith and R. M. Redding. After examining the old building they came to the conclusion that it was inadequate to the needs of the county, if not actually unsafe, and that a necessity existed for the erection of a new courthouse "in the near future upon the present courthouse square in the city of Huntington." Consequently, on June 5, 1903, the commissioners cause the following entry to be made upon the records:

"Said board hereby grants said petition, and it hereby orders and decrees that a modern fireproof courthouse be built upon said premises, which shall cost in the neighborhood of two hundred thousand dollars."

PRESENT COURT HOUSE

On September 9, 1903, the county council approved the action of the board and appropriated the sum of $260,000, which was at that time supposed to be sufficient for the erection of the new building and the filling of the grounds. J. W. Gaddis, of Vincennes, Indiana, was selected as the architect at a meeting of the board of commissioners on November 14, 1903, and on March 10, 1904, the contract for the erection of the building was let to P. H. McCormack & Company, of Columbus, Indiana, for $239,450.

On April 9, 1904, the county council passed an ordinance authorizing the issue of courthouse bonds to the amount of $260,000, bearing interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, the last of the bonds to fall due on July 1, 1924. The bonds were sold to the banking firms of J. F. Wild & Company and Meyer & Kiser, of Indianapolis, at a premium of $135.

The cornerstone of the new courthouse was laid on September 28, 1904, under the auspices of Amity Lodge No. 483, Free and Accepted Masons, of Huntington, with Hon. Thomas R. Marshall, of Columbia City, afterward Governor of Indiana and Vice President of the United States, as the principal speaker. The cornerstone, which is at the northwest corner of the building, is a beautiful block of granite from Redstone, Maine, four feet three inches square by three feet eight inches in thickness, and weighing five tons. On the north side is the inscription:

HUNTINGTON COUNTY COURT HOUSE

ERECTED A. D., 1904-5-6

J. W. GADDIS
Architect
Vincennes, Ind.

P. H. McCORMACK & Co.
Contractors
Columbus, Ind.

M. D. BRINEMAN, Superintendent

The inscription on the west side of the stone is as follows:

COMMISSIONERS

1903	1904
J. C. LITTLER	E. A. CHENOWITH
E. A. CHENOWITH	R. W. REDDING
R. W. REDDING	A. C. HOFFMAN

J. Q. CLINE, County Attorney

AUDITORS

W. T. WALMSLEY G. S. MORRIS

JAMES C. BRANYAN, Circuit Judge

J. W. HOWENSTINE, Com.

The courthouse is 136 by 169 feet in its outside dimensions and four stories in height. Its architectural style is a pleasing combination of the Roman and Grecian. The corridors from the four entrances converge at the circular opening in the center under the dome. On the first floor are the offices of the auditor, treasurer, assessor and recorder, the custodian's room and a public rest room, in which the mural decorations represent scenes from the several townships of the county. On the second floor are the offices of the clerk, sheriff, surveyor, county superintendent of schools, a room for the Grand Army of the Republic, quarters for the Daughters of the American Revolution and an assembly hall for public meetings. The third floor is devoted to the two court-rooms, prose-

Sheriff's Residence and Jail

cuting attorney's office, judges' chambers, jury rooms, quarters for the court reporter, the library, etc., and on the fourth, called the mezzanine floor, is a room set apart for the Women's Christian Temperance Union, committee rooms, etc.

Few counties in Indiana have better courthouses than Huntington, but, as frequently happens in the erection of public buildings, the structure was not completed within the original appropriation. The total cost of the courthouse, including the mahogany and steel furniture, was $346,773.77. These figures are taken from article written by Frank S. Bash, former county recorder, and published in the Huntington Herald of December 28, 1908.

At the August session of the Commissioners' Court in 1834, the clerk was ordered to advertise for bids for a county jail, the contract to be let to the lowest responsible bidder on October 4, 1834. On that date the contract was awarded to William H. Wallis for $400. The jail erected under this agreement stood on the southeast corner of the public square. It was a hewed log structure, two stories in height, but without any outside opening to the lower floor, except two very small and strongly ironed windows. Prisoners were taken up a stairway on the outside to the second floor and then made to descend a ladder to the "donjon keep," after which the ladder was drawn up and the trap-door secured. The walls of the jail were double, the space between being filled with concrete, and the floor was constructed of hewed logs. On the second floor was a room called the "debtor's room," the law of that period allowing imprisonment for debt.

At the time this jail was built it was considered a veritable "Bastile" for strength, but on more than one occasion it was seriously damaged by fires started by prisoners confined within its walls, in the hope of burning a way to liberty. After several years a prisoner known as "Old Man Lafferty" started a fire that gave the officials considerable trouble in saving the inmates of the jail.

When the courthouse was built in 1858, the basement was fitted up with cells and used as a jail for more than twenty years before some one discovered that the damp atmosphere, always to be found in underground rooms, was not conducive to the health of the prisoners and a movement was started for the erection of a new jail.

On January 21, 1880, Matilda Blackburn conveyed to the county commissioners of Huntington County lot No. 121, in the original plat of the Town of Huntington, for a consideration of $2,000, the intention being to use the site for a new jail building. More than two years elapsed before the project assumed definite shape, but on April 19, 1882, the board of commissioners—Joseph Wagoner, David Burket and George Buzzard—entered into a contract with Joel W. Hinckley to erect a sheriff's residence and jail on the Blackburn lot, according to plans and specifications furnished by E. J. Hodgson, an Indianapolis architect, for $23,975. This jail, located at the corner of State and Cherry streets, is still in service. It is a substantial brick building, which compares favorably with county jails throughout the state.

A history of the county infirmary, or "poor house," will be found in the chapter devoted to charitable institutions.

Since the organization of the county in 1834, it has pursued "the even tenor of its way." The routine business of the county and its courts differ but little from that in other counties, but mention of the most important incidents will be found in the appropriate chapters.

CHAPTER VI

TOWNSHIP HISTORY

Formation of Huntington Township in May, 1834—Its Subsequent Division Into Twelve Civil Townships—List of Present Day Townships—The Pioneer's Place in History—Clear Creek—Dallas — Huntington—Jackson—Jefferson—Lancaster—Early Settlements in Each—First Births, Marriages and Deaths—Early Industries—First Churches and Schools—Present School System—Towns and Villages—Transportation—Population and Wealth—Miscellaneous Events.

At the first meeting of the county commissioners, in May, 1834, all the present County of Huntington was erected into a township "to be known and designated as Huntington township." As the population increased, the inconveniences arising from one township sixteen miles wide and twenty-four miles long became manifest and from time to time new townships were created until there are now twelve in the county, to wit: Clear Creek, Dallas, Huntington, Jackson, Jefferson, Lancaster, Polk, Rock Creek, Salamonie, Union, Warren and Wayne.

More than three-quarters of a century have passed since the County of Huntington was organized and the first civil townships were erected. In this chapter and the one following, the object is to present the names of many of the men who came here at an early day and aided in redeeming this portion of the Wabash Valley from the wilderness and the savage; to chronicle some of the principal events that have occurred in different parts of the county, and to show the progress of settlement, the development of industry and the increase in population that have led to the formation of twelve political subdivisions called townships. In these chapters the reader will no doubt notice and recognize the names of many pioneers whose descendants still reside in Huntington County.

But the men who organized the county and started it upon its career have passed from the stage of action, and few are left who assisted in shaping the county's destiny during the early years of its history. Many interesting incidents have been forgotten, because they have been allowed to pass unrecorded. If this chapter and its successor shall con-

tribute in rescuing from fast fading tradition some of the simple annals of the pioneers, their object will have been accomplished.

It has been said, and probably with some truth, that the lives of the early settlers were aimless and void of ambition, their chief purpose having been to provide sustenance for themselves and the families dependent upon them. Yet they builded wiser than they knew when they braved the dangers and hardships of the frontier, worked out their self-appointed tasks with patient energy, resolution and self-sacrifice, and paved the way for the manifold blessings and comforts the present generation enjoys.

History is always ready to record the glorious deeds of the military commander who leads his army to victory, the scientist who gives to the world a great discovery, or the statesman who thrills a public audience or a legislative body with his logic and oratory. But the humble pioneer, who, with his ax and his rifle, pushed boldly into the unexplored and unconquered regions and established his modest log cabin as the outpost of civilization, is entitled to honorable mention in the records of the nation's progress. True, they achieved no great military victories, made no great discoveries, nor inventions, but by their patient toil they made possible the great development of later years. Without them the general, the scientist and the statesman might not have won their laurels; the introduction of the railroad might never have come, nor the great manufacturing concerns and the cities with which the land is dotted over at the beginning of this Twentieth century.

It is to be hoped that some day their labors, their customs and the importance that attaches to their simple mode of living will be better understood and more appreciated. If this chapter and the next shall assist, in the slightest degree, in bringing about that better understanding and appreciation, they will not have been written in vain.

Clear Creek Township

This township was set apart as a separate political subdivision of the county by order of the board of county commissioners on February 14, 1838. When first established it embraced all that part of the county north of the line separating Congressional townships 28 and 29, but has since been reduced to its present dimensions by the formation of Jackson and Warren townships. It is bounded on the north by the County of Whitley; on the east by Jackson Township; on the south by Huntington, and on the west by the Township of Warren. Its area is thirty-six square miles, corresponding to Congressional Township 29, Range 9 east.

Clear Creek Township derives its name from its principal stream, which is composed of two branches. The east fork enters the township from Whitley County in Section 2 and the west fork crosses the northern boundary about two miles farther west. They form a junction in Section 16, from which point the main stream flows a southwesterly direction and crosses the southern boundary about a mile from the southwest corner. In early days Clear Creek furnished power for a number of saw and grist mills, but with the introduction of steam as a motive power, the old water mills gave way to the march of progress, and the principal function of the creek now is to furnish an outlet for the natural drainage of a large portion of the township.

The general surface is that of a gently rolling or undulating plain, which greatly facilitates artificial drainage. Along Clear Creek there

Pioneer Cabin

are a few hills in places, but in no part is the land too broken for cultivation. The soil is fertile, well adapted to all the fruits and field crops that are grown in this latitude, and as an agricultural district Clear Creek Township ranks among the best in the county. When the first settlers came they found the land covered by a heavy forest growth, much of which was cleared off in the work of opening farms and fields, while in later years large quantities of valuable timber found their way to the saw-mill to supply the constantly increasing demand for lumber. Consequently there is at present very little timbered land in the township.

In 1834, about the time the county was organized, Michael Doyle, a contractor on the Wabash & Erie Canal, and, as his name would indicate, a native of the Emerald Isle, came into Clear Creek and located on Section 33, near the southern border, where he built a cabin and lived until the following spring. He then removed to Carroll County, following the course of the construction of the canal, and afterward sold his land in Huntington County. He is credited with having been the first actual settler in what is now Clear Creek Township.

Soon after Doyle established himself, John R. and Fletcher Emley, two brothers, came from New Jersey on a prospecting tour, with a view of purchasing land in the new county. The former selected and bought a tract of land in Section 29, a short distance northwest of Doyle's claim, and returned to New Jersey for his family. Leaving his home in Salem County, New Jersey, after a wearisome journey he arrived at Huntington on January 8, 1835. There he left his wife and the younger members of the family, and accompanied by his two sons, Anthony and Wesley, set out for his land on Clear Creek. For three weeks these three lived in a tent, in the dead of winter, while they built a typical log cabin, into which the family removed in February. Then a small patch of ground was cleared and in the spring of 1835 Mr. Emley planted the first crops that were ever planted in Clear Creek Township—a little field of corn and a few potatoes.

Some idea of the hardships that beset the pioneers may be gained from the experiences of Mr. Emley. When the farmer of Clear Creek today needs supplies for his farm or his household, all he has to do is to jump into his buggy or automobile and make a short trip over a modern highway to the City of Huntington, where he will find a number of well-stocked mercantile establishments ready to provide for all his wants. But it was not so in 1835. Provisions were scarce in the new settlements and several trips were made to Goshen, then quite a trading point, for the necessaries of life. After a time, thinking he could do better at Greenville, Ohio, Mr. Emley sent his two sons to that place, a distance of eighty miles, to purchase the needed supplies for the coming season. They reached Greenville, bought the provisions and after a short rest started on the homeward journey. Heavy rains had made the roads impassable and when about half-way they were compelled to abandon the wagon and carry their goods the remainder of the way home on horseback. After the first crop was harvested, the family managed to subsist without the inconvenience of frequent long journeys to distant trading posts.

Five sons of Mr. Emley also became residents of Clear Creek Township. Wesley, Anthony and Sexton arrived with their parents in Janu-

ary, 1835, and Joel C. and Samuel came later in that year. John R. Emley was born in Monmouth County, New Jersey, in April, 1787. After coming to Huntington County he took an active part in public affairs, was influential in having Clear Creek Township established, and served two terms as county commissioner. His sons, Samuel and Sexton, also served as county commissioner at different times, and the family was one of the best known among the pioneer settlers.

In March, 1835, Thomas Delvin came from Perry County, Ohio, and settled on Section 32, directly south of Emley, and about a month later Henry Miller located on the eastern part of the same section. During the year 1836 the additions to the population were Joseph and John Buchanan, who settled in the eastern part; Felix Binkley, who was the first justice of the peace after the township was organized; James Belton and Samuel Smith. John Buchanan was elected sheriff of the county in 1844.

The year 1837 witnessed a marked increase of immigration to Clear Creek. Among those who came in this year were John Moon, Davis Dougherty, Christopher Daily and John Byers.

Early in the winter of 1837-38 a petition was prepared and at the next session was presented to the board of county commissioners, asking for the erection of a new township. The order for the erection of Clear Creek was issued by the commissioners on February 14, 1838, and it was at the same time ordered that an election for township officers should be held at the house of John R. Emley on the first Monday in April. At that election John R. Emley was inspector; James Belton and Christopher Daily, judges, and Thomas Delvin, clerk. Besides the five members of the election board there were but three voters exercised the right of suffrage, viz: Anthony Emley, Henry Miller and Felix Binkley. The last named was elected justice of the peace, though he was the only man who voted the whig ticket, the other seven all voting as democrats. John R. Emley, Christopher and James Belton were elected trustees; Andrew Ream, constable, and Henry Miller, supervisor.

Other pioneers who came into the township about the time it was organized, or in the years immediately following, were: Isaac Kitt, David Shoemaker, James McKinney, Oliver Dwight, Thomas Dial, John Crull, James Brown, Samuel Groves, Daniel and Darius Boylen, Robert Morrow, Thomas Epps, John and Abraham Irich, Levi Reynolds, Peter Goble, Jacob Mishler, James Best, Samuel Kruegar, Philip Zahm, Daniel Helser, John Oliver, Abraham Mishler, Robert Nipple, the Webster and Lininger families and a number of others, many of whose descendants still live in the township.

Early Events—The first log-rolling was on the farm of Thomas Delvin, in 1835. The first white child born in the township was Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Miller, who was born in May, 1836. The first mill, a rude "corn cracker," was built by John R. Emley in 1836 or 1837. David Shoemaker made the first brick in 1842. John Moon was the first carpenter and John Householder the first blacksmith. The United Brethren Church, erected on Section 32, in 1840, was the first church. Robert Nipple was the first cabinet maker, and the first school was taught by Abraham Binkley in a cabin built for the purpose on the farm of John R. Emley. The first death was that of Wesley Emley, in November, 1841. About the same time the first marriage in the township was solemnized, the contracting parties being Samuel Ream and Louisa Dial. John and Samuel Emley built the first frame houses, and the first brick houses were built by David Beghtel and Abraham Mishler. The first religious meeting in the township was held at the house of John R. Emley in 1839, a Methodist minister named Reed conducting the services. The first church building was erected by the United Brethren, near the center of the township, about 1857.

In 1850 and 1851 the Huntington & Liberty Mills plank road was constructed through the township, which gave the people living along the line better facilities for going to the county seat. At that time it was thought that nothing better could ever be devised, but compared with the excellent gravel and stone roads that traverse the township in all directions at the present time, the old plank road was but a crude thoroughfare.

The first school in the township was the one taught by Abraham Binkley, previously mentioned, in 1839. Mr. Binkley was a good teacher for that day and old settlers, who were among the eighteen or twenty pupils that attended his school, speak in flattering terms of his work. The second schoolhouse was probably the one built on Section 31, in the southwest corner of the township, where the first teacher was James Delvin. Other early teachers were Lewellen Boles and a man named Anderson. About 1855, after the free school system was fully inaugurated under the new constitution of the state, the township was divided into districts and the work of building better schoolhouses began. In 1914 Clear Creek had a central high school building and eight district buildings, valued at $22,500. In these nine buildings twelve teachers were employed during the school year of 1912-13, receiving in salaries the sum of $5,228.

Clear Creek Township is without a railroad and is primarily an agricultural community. The value of taxable property in 1913 was $1,414,940. Goblesville is the only village in the township. It is situ-

ated in the northern part, between the forks of Clear Creek and about a mile south of the Whitley County line.

Dallas Township

At the March term in 1847 the county commissioners issued the order for the establishment of a new township in the western part of the county to be called "Dallas," in honor of George M. Dallas, vice president of the United States. It is bounded on the north by Warren Township; on the east by Huntington; on the south by Polk, and on the west by the County of Wabash. In extent it is four miles from east to west and six miles from north to south, and has an area of twenty-four square miles, or 15,360 acres. The Wabash River enters from the east, near the center, and flows a southwesterly direction across the township. Its principal tributaries within the limits of Dallas are Silver Creek from the north and Loon Creek from the south. Along the streams the surface is slightly broken, but farther back it is gently undulating and well adapted to cultivation. The soil is productive, and resting upon a clay subsoil, is as fertile as any along the Wabash Valley. Originally the township was heavily timbered, but the native timber has about all disappeared through the clearing of farms and the operations of the commercial saw-mill. During the years immediately following the completion of the Wabash Railroad large quantities of lumber were shipped.

To Dallas Township belongs the distinction of being the first in the county to be settled. About the middle of August, 1828, Artemus D. Woodworth, with his family of five persons, came from Marion, Grant County, and located on the northwest quarter of Section 14, about a mile and a half north of the present Town of Andrews. His cabin stood near what was known as the Cheesebro lock, on the Wabash & Erie Canal. He has been described as "a very intelligent and dignified gentleman, whose principal fault was a somewhat irascible temper." After a residence there of a few years he returned to Marion, where he died.

In the latter part of 1829, or early in the year 1830, Elias Murray came into the township and settled not far from the Woodworth cabin. On October 12, 1830, he entered the northwest quarter of Section 13 and there established his home. Captain Murray was a man of considerable local prominence. He laid out the City of Huntington and the Town of Markle, took an active part in political affairs, and served a term in the state senate. He afterward removed to Wabash County and laid

out the Town of Lagro. He was a nephew of Samuel Huntington, for whom the county was named.

Others who entered land and settled in the township in 1830 were: Isaac Bedsall, on Section 13, adjoining Murray's place on the south; Samuel Hanna, William Huston and Newton Silsby, Section 22. Following these pioneers came George and Charles Scott, who located in the northern part; Christian Young, who entered land about two miles north of Andrews; Samuel Davis, W. L. Spencer, Benjamin Mason, Alfred and Samuel Moore, Job Willetts, Adam and Jacob Schenckel, Peter Smallsreid, Samuel Foulke, Benjamin Cole and a few others, all of whom located north of the Wabash River. South of the river Solomon Holman entered land in Section 28, in the year 1833, and Martin Harvey settled where the Town of Andrews is now located. A short distance southwest of Harvey the Beauchamp family—the father and four sons —settled upon the land afterward known as the Jonathan Dille farm. The four Beauchamp boys, John, Daniel, Isaac and Henry, were well known in the settlement of the township. Still others who located south of the river in an early day were Samuel Bressler, William Harrison, Sebastian Racy, William Bross and the Moon and Tedrick families.

Joseph Cheesebro came to the township for the purpose of building a lock on the Wabash & Erie Canal, then under construction. This lock, which was generally known to canal navigators by the name of the builder, was located almost directly north of Andrews. Liking the appearance of the country, Mr. Cheesebro entered a tract of land in Section 14, adjoining that of Artemus D. Woodworth, and became a permanent resident of the township. He was a native of the State of New York, a man of considerable ability, and at one time represented Huntington County in the state legislature. His death occurred in August, 1863.

In 1837 John Moore, a native of North Carolina, came from Wayne County, Indiana, where he had settled about 1825. Some years later he founded the "Friends' Meeting," in the northern part of the township. Through his influence other members of that society became citizens of Dallas. He died in 1872, aged nearly eighty-four years. Some of his descendants still live in Huntington County.

Early Events—The first birth in the township, which was also the first within the present limits of Huntington County of civilized white parents, was that of Marcia Murray, daughter of Elias and Henrietta Murray, in the year 1830. The first marriage was that of Joseph Cheesebro and Susan C. Woodworth, which was solemnized on November 18, 1836. The first saw-mill was built in 1833 by Artemus Woodworth and William G. Campbell. It stood on the west branch of Silver Creek,

about a mile and a half from the Wabash River, and was operated successfully for several years. The first flour mill was built by Elijah Snowden in 1862 in the Town of Antioch (now Andrews). The first log-rolling was on the farm of Artemus D. Woodworth, and the first school was taught by Elizabeth H. Edwards in the winter of 1844-45, in the Friends' meeting house, which was the first church erected in the township.

With the completion of the Wabash Railroad, in the early '50s, Dallas Township was provided with shipping facilities and its industries went forward by leaps and bounds. The Town of Andrews was laid out in 1853 and soon became an important trading center and shipping point. A history of the town will be found in Chapter IX. The Wabash Railroad runs almost parallel to the Wabash River through the southern part of the township, and north of the river is the Fort Wayne & Northern Indiana traction line, which is an important addition to the transportation facilities. A splendid system of gravel roads ramifies all parts of the township, so the farmers have excellent means of marketing their products. The population of Dallas in 1910 was 1,575, an increase of 120 during the preceding decade.

Dallas, being one of the smaller townships of the western tier, has not as many schools as the larger townships. The schools in the Town of Andrews are under the control of the town school board and are not included in the county superintendent's report for the township. Aside from the Andrews schools, Dallas employed three teachers during the school year of 1912-13, and paid in teachers' salaries the sum of $1,071. The school property of the township is valued at $9,000.

Huntington Township

At the first meeting of the county commissioners on May 5, 1834, the board issued an order that all that part of the County of Huntington lying in Ranges 9 and 10, and four miles in the eastern part of Range 8, should constitute the Township of Huntington. The township as thus established embraced all the present County of Huntington. On February 24, 1835, a strip six miles wide (Congressional Township 26) was cut off from the south end and erected into the Township of Salamonie. Lancaster Township was cut off on March 15, 1837, and included a strip six miles wide across the entire county, embracing the present townships of Polk and Rock Creek. On February 24, 1838, a strip six miles wide was cut off the north end and named Clear Creek Township. Union Township was cut off in 1842 and Dallas in 1847,

leaving the present Township of Huntington, which embraces Congressional Township 28, Range 9.

The township is therefore six miles square, having an area of thirty-six square miles, or 23,040 acres. It is bounded on the north by Clear Creek Township; on the east by Union; on the south by Lancaster, and on the west by Dallas. The Wabash River enters near the southeast corner and flows a general northwesterly direction until it crosses the western boundary a little north of the center. About two miles west of the City of Huntington it is joined by the Little River, or Little Wabash, which crosses the eastern boundary about two miles south of the northeast corner and flows a little south of west, through the City of Huntington. Clear Creek flows southward through the northwestern part and Loon Creek crosses the southwest corner. Flint Creek flows into the Little River within the Huntington city limits. The township is one of the best drained and watered in the county.

Huntington Township has three lines of steam railway and one electric line. The Wabash, the oldest railroad in the county, crosses the western boundary near the center and follows the course of the Wabash and Little Rivers toward Fort Wayne. The Chicago & Erie enters near the northwest corner and follows a southeasterly course, through the City of Huntington. The Cincinnati, Bluffton & Chicago runs almost parallel to the Chicago & Erie and has its western terminus at Huntington. The Fort Wayne & Northern Indiana Electric Railway parallels the Wabash. These lines afford ample transportation and shipping facilities for the people of the township.

In 1913 the taxable property of the township, exclusive of the City of Huntington, was assessed at $1,809,040, and the population in 1910 was 12,483, or more than forty per cent of the population of the entire county. The estimated value of the school property of the township is $31,000. During the school year of 1912-13 eleven teachers were employed in the public schools, and the amount paid in teachers' salaries was $5,013.80.

The first settlements in this township were made in the Town of Huntington and the early history will be found in the chapter on the City of Huntington.

Jackson Township

Jackson Township occupies the northeast corner of the county and embraces Congressional Township 29, Range 10. It is bounded on the north by the County of Whitley; on the east by Allen County; on the south by Union Township, and on the west by the Township of Clear

Creek. Its area is thirty-six square miles. The Little Wabash River enters the county near the northeast corner and flows a southwesterly direction until it crosses the southern boundary near the center. Calf, Cow and Bull creeks flow eastwardly or southeastwardly through the township and unite their waters with the Little River. Along the streams the surface is somewhat broken and there were originally some marshy lands along the Little River, but by far the larger part of the township is capable of being cultivated and some of the finest farms in the county are in "Old Jackson."

Jared Darrow is credited with being the first permanent settler. During the early '30s, while the Wabash & Erie Canal was under construction, a number of workmen employed on that great waterway established temporary homes within the limits of the township, but as the canal pushed its way westward they followed. Mr. Darrow came from Rochester, New York, in 1837 and settled a short distance south of the present Town of Roanoke, where he cleared land and raised the first crop in this part of the county. One of his sons, Dr. D. C. Darrow, afterward became a prominent physician and business man of Peru, Miami County. In 1838 Frank Dupuy settled west of Roanoke and during that year the population was increased by the arrival of Nathaniel Decker and his father, Kennel L. Eskridge, James Thompson, a Mr. Southwick and a few others, all of whom settled near Darrow and Dupuy.

In May, 1839, Paul H. Salts located near the Dickey lock, where he lived for about two years, working most of the time upon the canal. He then moved about two miles farther north and entered a tract of land in the Calf Creek Valley, which he developed into a farm. After residing there for several years he sold out and removed to Whitley County.

Samuel and Edward Gettis, Eli Blount, Andrew Boggs, David Hollowell, Nicholas Friend and his son Harvey, Horace Rockwell and a few more settled in the township. Samuel Gettis lived there until his death about 1852, and Edward was drowned in the canal. David Hollowell was a man of considerable local prominence and was one of the early justices of the peace. He went to Iowa in 1852. Andrew Boggs came from Delaware and died about 1851. Old settlers remember him as an influential and public spirited citizen.

Among the early settlers were the four brothers, Archibald, Samuel, William and Monroe Mahon, who settled south of Roanoke, where Archibald laid out the Town of Mahon in 1853. Samuel followed canal boating and was also a lawyer of some ability, but never practiced that profession. Archibald was also master of a packet on the canal for some

time; Monroe was engaged in operating a distillery at Mahon, and William acquired quite a reputation, both as a lawyer and a skillful hunter. In the latter he had a rival in Nicholas Friend, who was a true Nimrod and an expert in the use of the rifle.

Others who located within the limits of the township in the early '40s were John Jester, one mile east of Roanoke; David Voorhees, who settled two miles northwest of Roanoke; Peter Erick, near the Whitley County line in Section 3, and S. C. Putnam, Ellsworth Morrison, Daniel Welker, James Wire, Peter and Abraham Simons, Frederick and Emanuel Yahne, father and son, who came from Union Township, James Purviance, John H. McTaggart, Andrew and James Branstrator, Artis Campbell, George Shank, Benjamin and Leonard Bowers, Conrad Viberg, John and Thomas Hackett, Benjamin Hoover and several other families.

Much of the land in Jackson Township was entered by speculators, who had no intention of becoming residents, and they afterward sold it to settlers at a price that netted them a handsome profit. Foremost among these speculators were Levi Beardsley, Jesse Mendenhall, Charles Ewing and Oliver Benton, each of whom made several entries in different parts of the county, John and Vincent Gilpin, William H. Bell, Charles and Charlotte Walker, J. O. Moore, Munson Beech, Valentine Armitage, Peter Odlin and Latimer Shaw. The fact that a great portion of the land was in the hands of speculators had a tendency to retard the settlement of the township, many immigrants going to other localities where land could be bought directly from the Government, but in time this state of affairs was overcome, and today Jackson is one of the wealthy and populous townships of the county. In 1910 the population was 1,973, a gain of 127 during the preceding ten years, and the taxable property was assessed in 1913 for $1,437,530, being exceeded in both respects only by the townships of Huntington, Rock Creek and Salamonie.

By the summer of 1841 the settlement had progressed sufficiently for the people to think of asking for a separate township organization. A petition was accordingly circulated and presented to the board of county commissioners at the September term of that year, when it was ordered by commissioners "That all that part of Clear Creek township being and lying east of the line dividing Ranges 9 and 10 east, shall be erected into a new township, to be known and designated by the name of 'Jackson.'"

The first election in the township was held at the house of Samuel Gettis in April, 1842, with Andrew Boggs as election inspector. For several weeks before the time for voting came, a spirited campaign was

waged between the "People's Party" and the "Mahon Party." An old published account of this election says: "More than sixty votes were cast, and as that exceeded the number of qualified voters in the township, it was generally believed that illegal means had been employed to carry the election."

The returns showed that John Johnson had been elected justice of the peace; Eli Blount, William Mahon and Samuel Mahon, trustees, and Monroe Mahon, clerk—a decided victory for the Mahon Party.

Early Events—The first wedding in the township was that of Joseph Satel and Sarah Darrow, in 1838. Lemuel J., son of Paul H. Salts, who was born in 1839, was the first white child born in the township. The first death was that of Frank Dupuy, in 1841, soon after his marriage to Sarah Chading. The first public highway was the road leading from Huntington to Fort Wayne, known as the Fort Wayne Road, which was surveyed and improved in 1838. The first religious services were held at the cabin of Nicholas Friend, about 1840. The first church was built by the Methodists, on the farm of Peter Erick, about 1850. The first school was taught in the Mahon settlement in 1843, but the name of the teacher seems to have been forgotten. The first saw-mill was built in 1845 or 1846, near Dickey's lock, by Lemuel G. Jones, who also erected the first grist mill a year or two later. At the presidential election in 1844—the first after the township was organized—Jackson cast twenty-seven votes for Clay and Frelinghuysen and fifteen for Polk and Dallas.

Naturally the settlements and industries followed the line of the Wabash & Erie Canal, which was completed through the township in 1834. Not long after Mr. Jones built his saw-mill the second saw-mill was established by John Newman in the southern part of the township. It did a successful business for several years. In 1850 Thomas Hackett built a saw-mill on Cow Creek, a little west of Roanoke, and operated it until a flood in 1864 carried away the dam, after which the building was allowed to fall into decay.

Although the early settlers of Jackson Township were, as a rule, peaceable and law-abiding people, a cruel and unprovoked murder was committed there in an early day. A man named Sterman, who has been described as of a quarrelsome disposition, got into a dispute with a canal boatman near Mahon, in which the boatman was shot and killed. Sterman was tried, convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary, but was released before the expiration of his term to enter the army. At the close of the Civil war he went to Kansas, where he and two others were lynched on the charge of having killed a peaceable and harmless citizen.

Early in the history of the township the people became interested in the subject of education. In 1845 a schoolhouse was erected about two miles north of Roanoke, where William Allen taught the first school. A school had been taught in the Mahon neighborhood two years prior to this time, but it appears that the house in which Mr. Allen taught was the first building erected for school purposes. It was located near the site of the Wesley Chapel, built by the Methodists a few years later. The next schoolhouse was built at Roanoke, where the "Classical Seminary" was established some years later and became recognized as one of the best educational institutions in Northeastern Indiana. In 1914 the value of the school property, not including the handsome building at Roanoke, was estimated at $20,000. During the school year of 1912-13 there were employed in the township schools eight teachers, who received $2,892.85 in salaries.

Immediately after the passage of the free gravel road law in 1877, the people of Jackson Township turned their attention to the construction of better roads, with the result that the township now has an excellent system of public highways, with but few of the bonds issued for the building of gravel roads outstanding.

Roanoke is the only town in the township. Near the northeast corner was once the old Raccoon Village, a town for which the State of Indiana donated the site soon after the completion of the Wabash & Erie Canal, and about two miles south of Roanoke was the Town of Mahon, which, like Raccoon Village, perished with the traffic on the canal and is now remembered by only a few of the oldest inhabitants.

When the first white men came to this part of Huntington County, they found a chain of individual Indian reservations along the left bank of the Little River, extending clear across what is now Jackson Township. Old White Loon, whose "lodge" was not far from Roanoke, was a frequent visitor at the early stores. He was rather morose and silent, of forbidding appearance, and it is said the children used to flee in terror when they saw him coming. "Pete" Schap, a young Miami, was a giant physically and of daring disposition. One of his favorite feats was to ride his pony across the canal at the lock, on a narrow piece of timber, with the water fifteen or more feet below him when the lock was empty after the passage of a boat. With the departure of the Indians for Kansas in 1846, most of the reservations passed into the hands of the white men and were soon developed into fine farms. The few remaining reservations were vacated later, until old Kil-so-quah, who is over one hundred years of age, is the last of her race to claim a habitation in Jackson Township.

Jefferson Township

Jefferson Township is one of the southern tier and embraces Congressional Township 26, of Range 9 east. It is therefore six miles square and contains an area of 23,040 acres. On the north it is bounded by Lancaster Township; on the east by Salamonie; on the south by Grant County, and on the west by the Township of Wayne. The Salamonie River flows by a winding course across the northeast corner and crosses the northern boundary near the center. Along this stream, which is the only water course of importance in the township, the surface is somewhat broken, with outcrops of limestone in several places. Back from the river the land is more level, the southern part being so flat that is was originally wet and unproductive. This region has been reclaimed by artificial drainage, and some of the finest farms in the county are located upon what was once a marsh, considered unfit for human habitation. When the first settlers came they found the central and northern portions covered with a heavy growth of timber, the principal varieties of which were walnut, oak, hickory, maple, beech, ash, elm and linden. A great deal of this valuable timber was piled in heaps and burned in the early days to make way for the tilling of the soil. If it could be replaced today it would be more valuable than the land from which it was so ruthlessly removed by the pioneers.

Prior to 1834 the territory comprising Jefferson Township was inhabited only by Indians. In February of that year George W. Helms, a native of Tennessee, located upon a tract of land in Section 12, where he improved a farm and continued to reside until his death about 1877. It is generally conceded that he was the first white settler in the township. In October following, Peter Wire came from Ohio with his family and built his cabin in Section 12, about two miles down the Salamonie River from Mr. Helms'. He soon became prominently identified with local political affairs and in 1836 was elected to the office of county commissioner. His death occurred in 1882.

John A. E. Nordyke came from Henry County, Indiana, in the spring of 1836, and settled in Section 6, near the northwest corner of the township, where he lived until his death in 1883. Some of his descendants are still living in the county. In the fall of the same year William L. Taylor entered a tract of land and built his cabin in Section 24, about two miles west of the present town of Warren.

The year 1837 witnessed several additions to the population. Oliver W. Sanger, a native of Connecticut, located in Section 17, a short distance east of where the little hamlet of Pleasant Plain now stands. Upon coming to this county he first located in what is now Wayne Town-

ship, but in September, 1837, settled in Jefferson. He was active in politics, took a prominent part in the organization of the township, was one of the early justices of the peace, and in 1860 was elected county treasurer. At the time of his death he was the oldest resident of the township.

William Purviance came from Preble County, Ohio, about the time Mr. Sanger settled near Pleasant Plain, and selected land in Section 9, and soon after this Garrett Heffner built his cabin in Section 21.

Others who settled within the present limits of the township prior to 1840 were: Lewis Purviance, Enoch Preble, Nathan Anderson, Jonathan Arnold, William D. Williams, John Shull, Stogdall Sharp, John and David Richardson, Christopher Morris, John and Nathan Cook, John Ewart, Alexander Morgan, Thomas Webb, Jacob Hedrick, Benjamin Satterthwaite and his son-in-law, Isaiah Garwood, Noah McGrew, Branson Cox, Aaron Bond, David C. Little, Alfred Hardy, Samuel Marshall, and perhaps fifteen or twenty others.

During all this time the territory was a part of Salamonie Township. Late in the year 1842 a movement was started for the organization of a new township. A petition, headed by Peter Wire and O. W. Sanger, was circulated and received a number of signatures. It was presented in due time to the county commissioners, who, at the March term in 1843, ordered "That all that part of Salamonie lying west of the line dividing Ranges 9 and 10 east be, and is hereby, formed into a new township by the name of Jefferson." The township was so named in honor of Thomas Jefferson, the third president of the United States, and as originally created included all the present Township of Wayne. It was reduced to its present dimensions by the organization of Wayne as a separate township in June, 1844.

The first election for township officers was held at the house of William Purviance in April, 1844. No returns of that election can be found, but it is known that Branson Cox, who was elected a justice of the peace in that territory while it was a part of Salamonie Township, in 1835, was continued in that office. Among the early trustees of the township were Nathan Anderson, Frederick Kautz and Andrew Wiley, though the names of the first board have disappeared.

Early Events—The first house was built by George W. Helms in Section 12, in the spring of 1834. The first log-rolling was on the farm of Peter Wire. The first white child born in the township was Lavina, daughter of Peter and Nancy Wire, whose birth occurred on March 4, 1836. The first marriage was that of Frederick Heffner and Nancy Cook, some time in the year 1839. The first death was that of a Mr. Stewart, which occurred in August, 1838. The first school was taught in 1838 by

David C. Little, in a house erected for the purpose in Section 3, "on the south bank of the Salamonie River." The first religious services were held at the house of Peter Wire in 1837, by Rev. John Pugsley, a United Brethren missionary sent out by the Sandusky conference. The first house of worship was erected in 1870 by the Christians, in Section 9, and is known as Purviance Chapel. The first sawmill was built by Aaron Bond and John Heffner about 1839 or 1840, on Richland Creek, in the northwest corner of the township. The first grist mill was erected soon after near the sawmill by the same men.

The Bond & Heffner mill was fitted up with machinery of the most primitive pattern, but it proved a great convenience to the early settlers, who before its erection were compelled to go several miles to other mills with a "turn of corn," in order to procure bread for their families. It was liberally patronized for several years, until the establishment of better mills finally caused it to cease operations. Some time in the '40s James Taylor built a frame flour mill on the Salamonie River, in Section 12, where the little hamlet of Bellville grew up, and for fully half a century it was one of the leading mills in the southern part of the county. Other persons who operated sawmills in the township while the timber was plentiful were Daniel Nipper, who built the first steam sawmill, William Patterson, George Fisher, George Morris, Emsley Andrews, John Long and a man named Baker.

Pleasant Plain, or Nixville, was laid out in June, 1875, and was the only regularly surveyed village in the township until after the completion of the Clover Leaf Railroad across the southeast corner in 1878, when the little Town of Milo sprang up on the railroad and is now the principal trading and shipping point. During the oil boom, about the close of the last century, considerable business was done there, as a number of producing wells were drilled in Jefferson Township.

About the close of the Civil war a mysterious tragedy occurred in Jefferson. The body of William Lowry, a veteran of Company E, Thirty-fourth Indiana Infantry, was found in a field near his dwelling, where he had been plowing. An ugly wound in the neck showed plainly the manner of his death and the community was thrown into a state of intense excitement. Several arrests were made, but in every instance the evidence was insufficient to convict and the murderer has never been discovered.

Mention has already been made of the first school taught in the township. The second schoolhouse was built on the farm of William Purviance in 1840, where the first term was taught by David C. Little. In 1854 the free public school system was inaugurated in Jefferson and the township was divided into school districts, in each of which a school-

house was erected. In 1914 the value of school property was estimated at $16,500. Twelve teachers were employed during the school year of 1912-13 and received in salaries the sum of $3,390. Two of the teachers were employed in the certified high school. To Jefferson belongs the honor of having the first class graduate in the common schools. In 1887 four girls passed the examination prescribed by the state board of education and received diplomas. In 1914 the graduating class numbered twenty-one.

In 1910 the population of the township was 1,433. Although these figures show a decrease of sixty-seven since the census of 1900, the value of the taxable property has slightly increased, being assessed in 1913 at $1,160,920.

Lancaster Township

When this township was erected by order of the county commissioners on May 15, 1837, it consisted of a strip six miles wide extending entirely across the county, including all the range of townships No. 27. It was reduced by the formation of Rock Creek Township in September, 1842, and again by the organization of Polk Township in March, 1847, when its present boundaries were fixed. It is now six miles square and embraces Congressional Township 27, Range 9 east. On the north it is bounded by Huntington Township; on the east by Rock Creek; on the south by Jefferson, and on the west by Polk. The Salamonie River flows across the southwest corner and Loon Creek across the northeast corner. Along the former the surface is somewhat hilly, but by far the larger part of the township is level or gently undulating, with a soil that is not surpassed by any other part of the county for depth and fertility.

Joseph Sprowl is credited with being the first actual white settler within the present limits of the township. In May, 1834, about the time Huntington County was organized, he came with his family from Ohio and built his cabin in Section 34, near the southern boundary and not far from the Salamonie River. He was then past the meridian of life, but lived long enough to see quite a settlement grow up in the vicinity of his cabin in the wilderness. His family numbered ten persons and some of their descendants still reside in the southern part of the county.

In February, 1835, Abraham Nordyke and Joseph P. Anthony settled in the township, not far from Mr. Sprowl. Mr. Anthony was a carpenter by trade. About two years after coming to the county he laid out the Town of Charleston, but it did not come unto the expectations

of the founder and he removed to Huntington, where he died some years later.

Moses Wiles located a short distance north of the present town of Mount Etna, and in the fall of 1835 Solomon Shideler entered land in Section 33, where he laid out the Town of Lancaster the next spring. Other pioneers who came about this time, or perhaps a little later, were John Heiney, in Section 32; Mollison Fisher and his sons, Simon and Caleb, north of Mount Etna; John Pilcher, a son-in-law of Fisher, who settled in the same locality, and Joshua Powell, in Section 30.

Between 1836 and 1840 a number of immigrants sought homes in Lancaster. Prominent among them was Joel Burkett, who located a farm a short distance east of Lancaster; John Fulton, north of that village; Daniel Sayres, in Section 22, near the center of the township; Rev. Joseph Hardman, a minister of the German Baptist Church, who entered land near Sayres; John Hardman, in the same neighborhood; George and Henry Kimmel, in the northwestern part; Christian and Jacob Heaston, near the Salamonie River in the southern part; Jacob Funderburg, about a mile north of Mount Etna; Charles Shaffer and his sons, John and Charles, near the Huntington Township line; Enos Boyd, near Lancaster Village; George Brown, west of that village, and some eight or ten other families, in different parts of the township.

Nathan Jenks, Robert Randall, Robert J. Demmett, Thomas Morris, William Mackey, Isaac Bedsall, Henry W. Moore, William McClurg, Levi Wallisten, John Haller, Abram Allen, Moses Robinson, James Denand, John Steeler, Fletcher Emley, E. W. Madison, Samuel Batson and a few others all entered land in an early day, but several of these gentlemen were speculators and did not become permanent residents.

Early Events—Joseph Sprowl built the first house, and the first log-rolling was on his farm. The first marriage was that of Charles Morgan and Elizabeth Fisher in November, 1837, in that part of the township which was afterward cut off to form Polk Township. The first death was that of a Mrs. Wolgarmoth, in April, 1837. Abraham Nordyke was the first road supervisor. The first religious services were held in a log cabin on the site of the Village of Lancaster, in 1837, by a missionary of the United Brethren denomination. The first church was built at Mount Etna, in 1840, by the Methodist Episcopal Society. The first school was taught by Nancy Hildebrand in 1838, in a log cabin situated near the Salamonie River, in the eastern part of Section 31. The first regular schoolhouse was built at Mount Etna in 1840.

A sawmill was built by William Marks in 1843, on Richland Creek, near the southwest corner of the township. Before that time Henry Hildebrand, Sr., and Henry Hildebrand, Jr., had erected a flour mill on

the Salamonie River, not far from Mount Etna. It was a small mill, with only one run of buhrs, and after the erection of better mills within reach of the settlers, it was abandoned. Philip Shutt established a sawmill at an early date on the Salamonie River, in Section 33, and subsequently added machinery for carding and spinning wool. It continued in operation for over thirty years.

The schools of the township, in common with those in other parts of the county, were supported by private means until after the adoption of the state constitution of 1852 and the inauguration of the free public school system. The township was then divided into districts and before the close of the decade several schoolhouses had been erected. As the school fund increased better buildings were erected, and as the growth of population demanded, new districts were formed. In 1914 the school property of Lancaster was valued at $32,500. During the school year preceding twelve teachers were employed, two of whom were in the certified high school, and the amount paid in salaries to teachers was $4,591.85. Twenty-one pupils completed the course and graduated in the spring of 1914.

Mount Etna, in the extreme southwest corner; Lancaster, about three miles east, and Kelso, near the eastern border, on the gravel road between Huntington and Warren, are the villages in the township. A history of each of these places may be found in Chapter IX.

Lancaster is without a railroad and is essentially an agricultural community. The first settlers were both industrious and intelligent and their descendants followed the example of their sires, hence some of the best improved farms in Huntington County are in this township. In 1913 the value of the taxable property was $1,220,300. The population in 1910 was 1,468, a slight decrease below the census of 1900.

CHAPTER VII

TOWNSHIP HISTORY—Continued

Polk Township Cut Off from Lancaster—Fight with a Bear—Rock Creek Township—A Nervous Justice of the Peace—Salamonie One of the First Townships to Be Settled—Union—Story of a Tramp Who Became a Useful Citizen—Warren—Wayne—An Abolitionist—Location, Boundaries and Physical Characteristics of Each Township—First Settlers—Early Births, Marriages, Deaths and Industries—Education—Highways and Railroads—Towns and Villages—Population and Wealth.

Polk Township

The Township of Polk was cut off from Lancaster and erected as a separate jurisdiction by order of the county commissioners at their March term in 1846. It was named in honor of James K. Polk, at that time President of the United States. It forms one of the western tier of townships; it is bounded on the north by the Township of Dallas; on the east by Lancaster; on the south by Wayne, and on the west by Wabash County. Polk embraces the eastern two-thirds of Congressional Township 27, Range 8, being four miles in extent from east to west and six miles from north to south, with an area of twenty-four square miles, or 15,360 acres.

The principal stream is the Salamonie River, which enters near the southeast corner and flows in a northwesterly direction, crossing the western boundary of the county near the center of Polk Township. It has several small tributaries. Along the Salamonie the surface is somewhat broken, but more than 80 per cent of the township is comparatively level, with a soil that in depth and fertility is equal to any in the county. Originally the entire surface was covered with a dense growth of timber, with thickets of undergrowth that afforded excellent haunts for the wild animals that infested the region. Much of the valuable timber was wantonly destroyed in early days, but the loss has been more than offset by the agricultural development, some of the finest farms in the county being located within the borders of this township.

Later came the sawmill and many black walnut, poplar, ash and oak trees were manufactured into lumber and shipped to distant cities.

In September, 1836, Jacob Fisher came with his family of nine persons from Wilmington, Ohio, and settled on the northwest quarter of Section 24, near the eastern boundary. For nearly half a century he remained a resident of the township, his death occurring in 1885. The sound of his ax was the first to break the deep stillness of the primeval forest, which up to the time of his coming had been the retreat of the wild beast and the hunting ground of the uncivilized Indian. A little later he was joined by his brother, Nathan Fisher, who settled near by, and some of the descendants of these two pioneers still reside in the township.

Shortly after the Fishers came Willis Jeffrey, from Randolph County, Indiana. He was accompanied by John D. Campbell and both settled in the eastern part of the township. Not long afterward Richard Cummings joined the little colony.

In 1837 a number of immigrants to Huntington County established homes in Polk Township. Among them were Daniel Webb and his son-in-law, Leonard Parrott, Aaron R. Sayres, Oliver Jones, John Watson, Lorenzo D. Belt, William Mahoney and a few others.

During the next two years the population was increased by the arrival of Greenbury Martin, Jacob and Henry Fullhart, Daniel James, Samuel Jennings, Jacob Branson, Thomas Webb, Allen Dowell, John and Joseph Wagoner, George and Elias Fisher, Robert Thomas, Benjamin B. Hart, John D. Fisher, Martin McFarland, James Parrott, Matthew Taylor, Samuel Fisher, Henry Andrews, Isaac Heffner, Hamilton Giltner, George Smith, Charles and William Watson, the Leedy and Hildebrand families, Alexander Brannon, David Ridgeway and a number of others.

A few Miami Indians continued to live in this township until the tribe was removed to Kansas in 1847, and after that date it was visited at intervals by small bands of these Indians for several years. Near the present village of Monument City was a small Indian village, ruled over by a minor chief called Tuck-a-ming-wa, who was always friendly to the early settlers.

Of the first settlers in Polk Township nearly all were expert in the use of the rifle, but perhaps the most noted hunters were Greenbury Martin and Daniel James, who frequently broke the monotony of farm work by hunting excursions. Deer, wild turkey and an occasional bear were brought home by these intrepid sportsmen. Deer were so plentiful that a good marksman, skilled in woodcraft, had no trouble in killing a half a dozen or more in a day's hunt, while squirrels, quail,

rabbits and other small game were not considered worth a waste of ammunition.

In Brant & Fuller's "History of Huntington County," published in 1887, is the following account of an encounter between James Parrott and a bear near the western border of Polk Township: "Mr. Parrott while hunting suddenly ran upon two cubs that were playing near a thicket, and, before taking time to look for the mother bear, that was concealed near by, shot and killed one of the young ones. No sooner was the gun discharged than the old bear rushed from her hiding place, and before the hunter had time to reload his piece or escape she was close upon him, and he was compelled to fight for his life with a large club which he found lying near. The bear, rendered furious by the death of her young, made a desperate effort to clasp the hunter in her powerful embrace, and he, being a perfect giant in strength, wielded his club so vigorously as to keep her at a safe distance. The struggle continued some time with doubtful result, but the hunter following up every advantage, finally succeeded in putting the savage beast hors de combat. He was severely wounded in the struggle, and his clothing literally torn to shreds."

Early Events—The first white child born within the present limits of Polk Township was Silas Fisher, son of Nathan Fisher, the date of his birth having been December 11, 1836. The first death was also in Nathan Fisher's family, his daughter Susannah departing this life soon after the family settled in Huntington County. The first log-rolling was on the farm of Willis Jeffrey. The first marriage occurred in November, 1837, Charles Morgan and Elizabeth Fisher being the contracting parties. This marriage occurred while Polk was still a part of Lancaster Township. The first school was taught by Hugh Anderson in 1838, in a log cabin located in the northeast corner of Section 25. The first public highway through the township was the one "surveyed and located along the Salamonie River, from Lagro, Wabash County, to Warren, Huntington County." In the spring of 1837 John D. Campbell built a sawmill on the Little Majenica Creek, in the western part, and it is credited with having been the first institution of the kind in Polk Township. Subsequently Mr. Campbell added a small set of corn buhrs and on certain days did custom grinding. On these occasions the settlers would come from far and near with their "turns of corn," and while waiting for their grist would exchange gossip or pass away the time in shooting at a mark or pitching horseshoes. After the Hildebrand mill was built near the present Village of Mount Etna, Mr. Campbell's patronage decreased, and he ultimately abandoned his mill. The Hildebrand mill was burned in the '70s, but was rebuilt

by David Myers and operated until it was again destroyed by fire in 1885. The first frame house was probably that of Henry Hildebrand, and the first frame barn was built by Henry Fullhart, about 1840. Allen Dowell was the first carpenter and William Watson the first cabinet-maker. The first religious meeting is said to have been held in Jacob Fullhart's barn in June, 1840, Rev. Mr. Moss, a minister of the German Baptist Church, conducting the services. The first church was built by the Wesleyan Methodists in 1856. It was located in Section 16, near the western boundary.

Polk Township was a little in advance of some of the others in the county in establishing free schools. The first public school of this character was opened in 1844. Under the system then in vogue the school fund was rather meager, and to supply the deficiency the citizens "went down into their pockets." After the constitution of 1852 went into effect there was a marked improvement in the public schools all over the state. Polk was divided into districts and schoolhouses of a better type were erected. T. J. Jeffrey was one of the pioneer teachers, and his son and two daughters were likewise engaged in the work for several years. At the close of the school year in 1914 thirteen pupils were graduated. The estimated value of the school property was then twenty-five thousand dollars. Nine teachers were employed during the school year of 1912-13, two of whom were in the certified high school at Monument City, and the amount paid in teachers' salaries was $2,455.80.

Monument City and Harlansburgh are the only villages in the township. Their history will be found in Chapter IX. Polk Township is without transportation facilities, hence it has no manufacturing interests of any kind, and agriculture is practically the only occupation of the people. In 1910 the population was 787, and in 1913 the property was assessed at $631,130 for tax purposes.

Rock Creek Township

This township is one of the eastern tier and embraces Congressional Township 27 north, Range 10 east. On the north it is bounded by Union Township; on the east by Wells County; on the south by Salamonie Township, and on the west by the Township of Lancaster. It is six miles square and contains an area of 23,040 acres, nearly all of which is capable of being cultivated. The Wabash River flows across the northeast corner. Its principal tributary is Rock Creek, the stream from which the township derives its name. It enters the township from Wells County about midway of the eastern boundary and follows a

northwesterly course until it empties into the Wabash about a mile west of Markle. Loon Creek rises in Section 28, in the southern part, flows in a northwesterly direction and crosses the western boundary about a mile from the northwest corner. These streams afford good natural drainage to the greater part of the township. The surface is slightly rolling and the soil is above the average in this part of the state in fertility.

When the first white men came to this part of the county they found here a great forest of the finest timber, with here and there thickets of undergrowth so dense that it was almost impossible to pass through them. Gradually the forest and thicket disappeared before the ax of the sturdy pioneer, and today some of the finest farms in the Wabash Valley are in Rock Creek Township.

By the treaty of 1826 Chief Richardville was granted a reservation of one section of land on the south side of the Wabash River, about a

Herd of Sheep, Rock Creek Township

mile below where Markle now stands, and it was upon this reservation that the first settler erected his cabin. That man was Albert Draper, who came to the township in 1832. He was industrious and accumulated considerable property as the years rolled by, was one of the first justices of the peace after the township was organized, and was otherwise identified with local affairs. After a residence of several years he sold his farm and removed to Illinois. While living in Huntington County he built the Indian mills for the United States Government.

In 1833 J. Tracy came into the township and later opened a store where the Town of Markle is now located. The next year Moses Sparks,

a North Carolinian, located a short distance southwest of Markle, where he entered land and developed a farm. His brother Isaac also settled in the locality about the same time and their father located just across the line in Wells County. A man named Adams also came in this year and settled not far from the Sparks brothers. His son-in-law, John Schoolcraft, lived with him for awhile and then went to the Town of Huntington, where he continued to reside for many years.

It appears that settlement was slow for the next two or three years. In 1837 Jacob Souers, of Wayne County, Indiana, visited the township and entered a tract of land in Section 33, near the southern border, to which he moved his family a year or two later. His brother, Reason Souers, came with him and selected land in Section 32. Others who came about this time and located in the southern and western parts of the township were John Sheets and his son-in-law, George Poff, Israel First, Gideon Lantis, Jacob Shively, Samuel Wolf and William Poulson. Mr. Poff soon afterward entered land in the eastern part of the township.

During the next three years a number of immigrants sought homes in this part of the county. Among them were Peter and Abraham Becker, the five Smiths—Daniel, Solomon, William, John and Nathan—who settled in different parts of the township; John Becker, in Section 34; Benjamin Sheets, near his brother John; Burdine Bonham, in Section 35; Edward Roberts, Sidney Crandall, Daniel Cupp and one or two others, in the northeastern part; Hiram Sale, near the north line of the township; John J. Scotton, on Rock Creek; Samuel Mills and the Miner, Cline, Detroe, Johnson, Alspach, Kelsey and Scott families were likewise among the Rock Creek pioneers.

Some time in the spring or early summer of 1842 a movement was started for the organization of a new township. The question was presented to the county commissioners when they met in September of that year, and after due consideration it was ordered "That all that part of Lancaster township situated east of the line dividing Ranges 9 and 10 east shall hereafter be known by the name of Rock Creek township." No election for township officers until April, 1843. The voting place was at the house of George Poff, and William Clark was the inspector. In the absence of a ballot-box a hat was used as a receptacle for the ballots. Twelve votes were cast and the election resulted in the choice of John Sheets, Jacob Souers and N. Poulson, trustees; Albert Draper, justice of the peace, and William Clark, clerk.

According to one account, "Squire" Draper was not called upon to act in his official capacity until about two years later, when two young couples presented themselves to be united in marriage. The

"Squire" is said to have been somewhat "flustered," but he managed to get through with the ceremony, and it is supposed that the young people "lived happily ever after."

Early Events—It is not certain who were the first pair to be married in the township. Albert Draper was a single man when he came to the county in 1832, and one authority states that he was married in Rock Creek Township in 1835, but fails to give the maiden name of his wife. The first white child born within the limits of the township was Riley, son of Albert and Rachel Draper, who was born in 1836. Mrs. Adams died in 1838, and it is believed that this was the first death. Israel first's wife, Eliza, died the same year. The first sawmill was built in the fall of 1832 by the United States Government for the use of the Miami Indians. The work of building it was done by Albert Draper, the first white settler. The first grist mill was built near the sawmill in 1835. It was also erected by the Government for the convenience of the Indians, though it was patronized by the white people for a number of years. The first log-rolling was on the farm of Moses Sparks. The first school was taught in 1839 by Thomas O'Thigh, in a log cabin in Section 3, near the west line of the Richardville reserve. The first schoolhouse was erected the following year in Section 31, in the southwest corner of the township. The first religious meetings were held by itinerant ministers of the Methodist Episcopal faith, but the date when the first meeting was held cannot be ascertained. The first church building was erected by the Missionary Baptists in 1861. Robert Allen, Samuel Wolf, and William Poulson were the first blacksmiths, and Dr. Joseph Scott the first resident physician. The first orchard was planted by Reason Souers soon after he came to the county. He and his brother Jacob built the first frame houses, and George Souers built the first brick house.

The first school districts were established in 1842. From the humble beginning made at that time the present excellent public school system has been gradually evolved. In the school year of 1913-14 eighteen pupils in the township schools completed the course and received their diplomas. The school property has an estimated value of $20,000, exclusive of the building in the incorporated Town of Markle, and in 1912-13 twelve teachers were employed, receiving in salaries the sum of $4,475. Three of the teachers taught in the certified high school of the township. Eight additional teachers are employed in the Markle schools, making a total of twenty in the township.

Rock Creek is well supplied with gravel roads, but the only railroads are the Chicago & Erie, and the Cincinnati, Bluffton & Chicago, both of which pass through Markle, in the extreme northeastern corner. The southern portion of the township finds it more convenient to go to

Warren, Buckeye or Boehmer, on the Clover Leaf Railroad, in Salamonie Township.

Most of the industries, aside from the farming interests, are now centered at Markle, an incorporated town on the Wabash River. Before Markle was laid out and the Erie Railroad built, sawmills were located at several places in the township. John J. Scotton built a sawmill on Rock Creek at an early date. It was first operated by water power, but a steam engine was later installed and the mill was in successful operation for a number of years. Since his mill, there have been several steam sawmills in the township, but with the disappearance of the native forests the mills found themselves without raw material, and the only one doing a successful business at the present time is situated at Markle. Tile mills and lime kilns have been operated at several points, and a few of these concerns are still in existence.

Besides Markle, the only towns or villages in the township are Brown's Corners or Toledo, about four miles west of Markle; Rock Creek Center, in the exact geographical center, and Plum Tree, on the southern boundary. Quite a number of families living in the western part do their trading at Kelso, which is just across the line in Lancaster Township. A history of the towns and villages may be found in Chapter IX.

Of the several townships in Huntington County, Rock Creek stands third in population and sixth in the assessed valuation of property. In 1910 the population was 1,992, and the tax duplicate for 1913 shows the value of taxable property to be $1,244,690.

Salamonie Township

This township occupies the southeast corner of the county. It is six miles square, with an area of 23,040 acres, and is identical with Congressional Township 26, Range 10 east. When it was first created, in February, 1835, it was six miles wide from north to south and sixteen miles in extent from east to west, including all the present townships of Jefferson and Wayne. It was reduced to its present dimensions at the March term in 1843. The Salamonie, from which the township takes its name, flows across the southwest corner and is the only watercourse of any consequence. Along the river the surface is broken in places, but the greater part of the township is a gently undulating plain, with a reasonably fertile soil, and is well adapted to all the crops grown in this section of the state.

In September, 1833, Samuel Jones and his family came from Highland County, Ohio, and settled where the Town of Warren now stands.

Mr. Jones had visited the county the preceding spring and entered the land, after which he returned to Ohio for his wife and children. He is credited with being the first settler in the township. His cabin was built near the old Fort Wayne and Indianapolis state road, which was then one of the leading thoroughfares from the older states to the West, over which traveled a large number of immigrants, homeseekers and speculators. With a view to accommodating these travelers, and at the same time adding to his income, Mr. Jones built his house large enough to furnish lodging and meals for a few guests, and "Jones' Place" soon came to be widely known as hospitable tavern, providing entertainment for both man and beast. Mr. Jones was born in Pennsylvania in 1790 and passed through the Wabash Valley while serving as a soldier under General Harrison in the War of 1812. The impressions he then gained of the country were responsible for his becoming a permanent resident some twenty years later. After locating in the county he took an active part in local political affairs; introduced the first schools in the southern part of the county by employing a private tutor for his own sons and daughters, and in 1848 represented the district composed of Huntington and Whitley counties in the state legislature.

At least four other families settled in Salamonie in the year 1833. Fleming Mitchell came not long after Mr. Jones, and, like him, had visited the county the spring before and selected land. He built his cabin about a mile above Jones, on the Salamonie River and not far from the line of the Fort Wayne and Indianapolis state road. A little later James Morrison settled near Mitchell, and Noah McGrew settled about three miles down the Salamonie from Warren. Late in the year Lewis Richards came with his family and lived in the house with Fleming Mitchell until he could erect a cabin of his own.

In 1834 L. W. Purviance, Ezekiel Fleming, Leander Morrison, Ezra C. Thompson, Andrew Beard and Peter Wire located within the limits of Salamonie. Mr. Wire was a survivor of General St. Clair's defeat. After a short residence he removed to Jefferson Township. Not more than a dozen log cabins had been erected prior to the erection of the township by the county commissioners in February, 1835, but after that the settlement was more rapid. Ezekiel Jones, Abel Irwin, William Coolman, Peter Rittenhouse, Simeon Swain, G. O. Blair, John Baker and one or two others settled in the township during the year 1835.

The next two years witnessed a marked increase in the population. Among those who came during this period were George Beard, Abner Leonard, Enoch Jones, Michael Reveal, John Frazier, Aaron Back, William Gill, Thomas McIlwain, John Dillon, Jacob Zent, James Lynn, John and George Thompson, Daniel Stroup and the Roberts and Eubanks

families. Close behind them came the Priddys, Gepharts, Bilbees, Fousts, Wrights, Coffields, Hamiltons, Smiths, Johnsons, Beckers and Suttons, and a number of others, so that by 1840 there was quite a populous settlement in the southeast corner of the county.

Samuel Jones' first neighbors were Miami Indians, a number of whom lived along the Salamonie River. They were friendly, however, and gave him no trouble, except through their disposition to beg for small favors. As the white population increased, the Indians retired to their reservations, the sound of the woodman's ax became more and more frequently heard, log-rollings were greatly facilitated, and within ten years after the first pioneer came, there were a number of fairly well improved farms in Salamonie Township. In addition to this development, the Town of Warren had been laid out by Samuel Jones and had become a trading point of some consequence.

Mill at McCoy's Dam on Salamonie River, Warren

Early Events—On April 5, 1834, Mary Jane, daughter of Noah and Elizabeth McGrew, was born, the first white child born in the township. The first marriage occurred on February 26, 1835, the contracting parties having been Leander Morrison and Matilda Jones. Michael Reveal was the first of the settlers to die, his death occurring on January 20, 1835, and his remains were the first to be interred in what was afterward known as the "Jones Cemetery." The first school teacher was John McGrew, who was employed in 1833 by Samuel Jones as a private tutor for the junior members of his family. The first schoolhouse was built a little later, near the mounds south of Warren. The first religious services were

held in 1838, at the house of Samuel Jones, by a Baptist minister named Jacob Layman. Later in the same year services were held in James Morrison's barn by Rev. Elza Lank, a Methodist minister from Wayne County. The first regular church was organized at Warren in 1841 by the Baptists. Fleming Mitchell built the first sawmill soon after settling in the township. It was located near his residence, about a mile above Warren, and in 1835 he put in a set of buhrs for grinding corn. John Reid soon after purchased the property and in 1837 added bolting machinery for making wheat flour. This mill continued in successful operation for a number of years. The first frame house and barn were built by Samuel Jones, and the first brick dwelling was erected by Jonathan Foust, on the southeast quarter of Section 35, not far from the Wells County line.

As an illustration of some of the hardships the pioneers of Salamonie were compelled to undergo, it may be mentioned that salt was very hard to obtain, and as it was considered a necessity the frontier settler would make almost any sacrifice to obtain it. In the fall of 1839 Jonathan Foust and Simeon Swaim hit upon the following plan to obtain a supply. Foust furnished the team and wagon and Swaim's son acted as driver on a trip to Huntington for salt. Upon arriving there young Swaim found but two barrels for sale in the town, and for these the dealer, a man named Gant, asked $14.00 each. There was nothing else to be done, so the salt was bought and the next day the young man returned home. Besides the $28.00 actual money paid for the salt, the trip consumed two days with a man and team. No roads were yet opened through that part of the county and the young man had to pick his way among the trees as best he could. It is safe to say that the salt was not wasted under such circumstances.

After the introduction of the free school system, the township was divided into districts, in accordance with the provisions of the law, and the first schoolhouse erected by public funds was located on the northeast corner of Section 33. The first brick schoolhouse was built at Warren in 1866. In 1914 there were eight schools in the township, exclusive of those in the incorporated Town of Warren, and the eight teachers received in salaries the sum of $3,386.60. The school property was then valued at $19,000, but the county superintendent informed the writer that a movement was on foot to replace some of the old schoolhouses with new ones. Eighteen students were graduated at the close of the school year of 1913-14.

From the time of the first settlement in 1833 to the present time Salamonie has gone steadily forward and now stands second in population and third in the value of taxable property. According to the United

States census for 1910 the number of inhabitants was then 2,665, and the tax duplicate for 1913 shows $1,487,880 worth of taxable property, being exceeded in the latter respect only by the townships of Huntington and Union. If the value of taxable property in the Town of Warren should be added, Salamonie would be exceeded only by the Township of Huntington. During the closing years of the nineteenth and opening years of the present century, Salamonie Township enjoyed quite an era of prosperity through the discovery of oil. A number of producing wells were drilled in the township, and in 1900 the census showed the greatest population at any time in history, the number of inhabitants then being 3,152. With the decline of the oil industry many men engaged in this line of activity sought other fields of endeavor, which caused a decrease of about five hundred during the following decade.

The Clover Leaf Railroad crosses the township from east to west a little south of the center, passing through the Town of Warren. East of Warren are two small stations called Buckeye and Boehmer, and on the northern boundary is the little hamlet of Plum Tree. These are the only villages in the township. The railroad was built late in the '70s and has added to the township's prosperity. In 1906 an electric line, called the Marion, Bluffton & Eastern, was built through Huntington County parallel to the Clover Leaf, and these two roads furnish the people of Salamonie Township with reasonably good shipping and transportation facilities. And as the entire township is traversed by a network of good gravel roads, the farmers experience little difficulty in getting their products to market.

Union Township

When this township was first erected by order of the county commissioners, at the September term in 1842, it was designated by the name of Monroe, in honor of James Monroe, President of the United States from 1817 to 1825. In June, 1845, for reasons not set forth in the records, it was reorganized and given the name of "Union."

The township is six miles square, embracing Congressional Township 28, of Range 10 east, and contains 23,040 acres of exceedingly fertile land, with the exception of small tracts along the streams, where the surface is somewhat broken. Originally the southern part was wet, several sections near the southwest corner being considered "too marshy for any use." But by means of artificial drainage all these swamp lands have been reclaimed and are now under successful cultivation. The Wabash River flows through this portion of the township, affording a good natural outlet for the ditches, and the Little Wabash flows in a

southwesterly direction across the northwest corner. A little stream called Mud Run rises near the center and flows northwest into the Little River.

In common with other sections of the county, Union Township was covered with a heavy forest growth when the first settlers came, and these pioneers, when not engaged in the work of raising their crops, derived a considerable income by cutting and rafting timber to the sawmills along the Little and Wabash rivers.

In the spring of 1835 John Lewis, who had made a tour of the Wabash Valley the year before, entered a large tract of land in the northwest corner of the township and built there a comfortable log cabin in Section 5. He then returned East for his family and brought them to his new possessions in the fall. Mr. Lewis had formerly been engaged in business in New York City, but had met with some reverses and decided to try rebuilding his fortunes in the West. He was the first white settler in Union, but after a residence there of several years removed to Huntington, where he was prominently identified for a number of years with the city's active business men. When he came to Huntington County he was accompanied by his son, William H. Lewis, who for some time was an active factor in shaping the destinies of Union Township. His closing years were passed as a retired citizen of the City of Huntington.

Not far behind the Lewis family came Jeremiah Barcus, who settled on a tract of land that had been entered by a Mr. Hanna of Fort Wayne. After a few years here he removed to another part of the township and entered land of his own. The farm where he first located afterward became the property of Col. Cyrus E. Briant. In 1836 John McEwen settled in Section 32, not far from the Wabash River, and some authorities give him the credit of being the first settler. The records of the land office show, however, that John Lewis entered his land more than a year before McEwen came to the township.

Other settlers who came in 1836 were Joel Seeley, Cyrus Adams and a man named Barnhart. Mr. Seeley came from Michigan and settled west of the Lewis place in Section 6. Mr. Adams received 100 acres of land from Mr. Lewis for building a barn, and Mr. Barnhart also settled in the northwestern part. A little later John Freel entered land and erected his cabin in Section 29, a short distance from the present railroad station of Simpson. At that time the woods were full of wolves, whose howling so frightened Mrs. Freel that the family removed to the Town of Huntington until 1837, by which time the work of clearing farms had scared some of the wolves away and Mr. Freel returned to his cabin. He was a resident of the township for many years.

Rev. William Stevens settled near the Lewis place in 1837, but soon afterward, finding a better opportunity for employment as preacher and teacher near Fort Wayne, he removed to Allen County. Frederick Yahne located in Section 5, upon coming from Ohio, and purchased land from Mr. Lewis, but a little later went to Jackson Township.

Charles H. and Tomkins D. Lewis, brothers of the original pioneer, came into Union in 1838 or 1839 and settled near their brother. Hugh, Stephen, Murray and Richard Freel also came about the same time and settled in the southern part of the township. Joseph Seibert, James and William Whitestine and Alfred Harris located in the northern part, near the Little River and the Wabash & Erie Canal. Still others who came prior to 1840 were Andrew Branstrator, James Thompson, Benjamin Brown, Rufus Sanders and the Barnes family.

About the time the Wabash & Erie Canal was built the land lying between it and the Little River was entered or purchased by speculators, and no settlements were made in that portion of the township until about 1842 or 1843. For a few years this strip was the hunting ground of the settlers. The dense, undisturbed forest proved a safe retreat for the game driven out by the clearing of farms, and when the stock of meat ran low in the household, the head of the family would take his trusty rifle and set out for the "forbidden land" to replenish the supply. But in time even this portion of the township was brought under cultivation and the game driven out. All the speculator had to do was to hold on, and as population increased the demand for good land correspondingly increased, until "the man who got there first" could ask and receive his price.

Among those who located in the township in the early '40s, some of them upon the lands mentioned in the preceding paragraph, were Aaron Hill, John and Samuel Kline, John S. Young, Daniel Feightner, Alexander Aaron, Seth and Austin T. Smith, John C. Guthrie, Jesse R. Haney, Henry Kline, Daniel M. Shank, Martin Call, John Herron, William O. Jones, Samuel Hayes, Benjamin Hill, Atchison Smith, John Silver and John Anson.

Adam Young was the first German to settle in the township. The manner in which he came to locate there reads almost like fiction. In that day the common tramp, or hobo, as he is sometimes called, was very rare, yet Mr. Young made his appearance at the kitchen door of John Lewis' dwelling one morning and asked for something to eat, promising to do enough work to pay for his breakfast. After being provided with a "good square meal," he was given a hoe and set to work in a potato patch near the house. He worked faithfully until noon, ate his dinner and returned to the potato field, evidently having no intention of quit-

ting his task until it was finished. Mr. Lewis, noticing the careful manner in which the young German did his work, his persistent industry and his gentlemanly deportment, approached him along in the afternoon with a proposition to remain as a steady employee upon the farm. A bargain was struck and for seven years he worked for Mr. Lewis for $12.00 a month. He then purchased a tract of land in Section 27 and became one of the prosperous farmers of the township. Through his influence a number of Germans settled in Union, and he even sent money to friends in the Fatherland to assist them to come to America. Mr. Young never married and old settlers remember him as a somewhat eccentric, but extremely honest and harmless old bachelor, who went through life with many warm friends and no enemies.

Early Events—The first birth of a white child in Union Township was that of Oscar L., son of John and Miriam Lewis, August 8, 1836. Charles Prime, a colored man, who came from New York with Mr. Lewis, died in the early part of 1837, which was the first death. The first white person to die in Union Township was Christian Wolf. The first marriage was that of Cyrus Adams to Jane Seeley, some time in 1836, soon after they became residents of the township. The first public highway was the road leading from Lafayette to Fort Wayne. This route was first followed by United States troops in the War of 1812, and was afterward opened from the Tippecanoe River to Fort Meigs, on the Maumee, as a sort of military thoroughfare, several years before any attempt had been made to establish a white settlement in Huntington County. John Lewis planted the first orchard in 1835, having brought the young trees with him from New York. The first hewed log house was built by Joel Seeley, and the first frame house by Andrew Branstrator, who also built the first sawmill. It was not much of a mill, as compared with some of those of after years, but it manufactured much of the lumber used by the early settlers, and was still in operation as late as 1868. The first religious meeting was conducted by Rev. William Stevens, in 1837, in a "canal shanty," where Mr. Stevens taught the first school the same year.

About 1856 John Souers built a steam sawmill near the center of the township, where he carried on a good business for several years. It was then removed to a point near the Huntington Township line and operated by a man named Nave for some time. In later years portable sawmills were brought in and moved from place to place as their services were demanded. After the completion of the Wabash Railroad through the township, considerable lumber was shipped.

Across the northwest corner of the township run the Wabash Railroad and the Fort Wayne & Northern Indiana traction line, while the Chicago & Erie Railroad enters near the middle of the western boundary

and follows a southeasterly direction until it crosses the southern boundary near Markle. Mardenis, on the Wabash, and Simpson, on the Chicago & Erie, are the only railroad stations in the township. Both are small places, but grain, hay and live stock are shipped from them in considerable quantities. Spencer Wheeler once operated a lime kiln near Mardenis and shipped a great deal of lime from Mardenis, but in later years the business was absorbed by the Western Lime Company of Huntington. The only other business industries of any importance were the tile factories founded by George Bailey and Walker & McCoy.

Union is as well supplied with educational facilities as any township in the county. After the school taught by Mr. Stevens in 1837, a schoolhouse was built in Section 32, in the southern part of the township, near the Wabash River, but the name of the first teacher there has been lost. Jacob Good is credited by some authorities as having taught the first school, but his school, which was taught in a small log cabin located in Section 30, did not begin until some time after Mr. Stevens' school near the canal was opened. The free public school system was established in 1847, after which the township was divided into districts and teachers paid from the public school fund, as far as it would go, the patrons frequently making up a purse by subscription to secure a longer term. In 1914 the public school property of the township was valued at $22,000. Thirteen teachers were employed during the school year of 1912-13, three of them in the certified high school, and the amount paid in salaries was $5,378.24. Nineteen students completed the common school course and received their diplomas at the close of the school year in 1914.

In the value of taxable property Union stands second in the county, being exceeded in this particular only by the Township of Huntington. According to the tax duplicate for 1913 the property was listed for taxes at $1,679,210. Although second in wealth, the township was eighth in population in 1910, when the United States census reported the number of inhabitants as being 1,314. With this showing, the per capita wealth of the township is the greatest of any in the county.

Warren Township

Situated in the northwest corner of the county is Warren Township, four miles wide from east to west and six miles in extent from north to south, and containing an area of 15,360 acres. On the north it is bounded by Whitley County; on the east by Clear Creek Township; on the south by Dallas, and on the west by the County of Wabash. The surface is generally quite level and before the introduction of artificial

drainage a large portion of the township was too wet for successful cultivation. It is estimated that Warren Township has more tile drain than any other township in the county. The soil is a deep black loam, very fertile, and since its reclamation by drains and ditches yields large crops. Some of the finest timber in Huntington once grew in Warren, but the clearing of farms and the sawmills have about exhausted the supply. After the completion of the Chicago & Erie Railroad, large quantities of lumber was shipped to various cities.

In the spring of 1836 George Zellers came from Stark County, Ohio, and located in Section 11. He was a widower, but with him came his three sons and four daughters and the family lived in a covered wagon

Threshing Scene, Warren Township

until a log cabin could be erected. Within two weeks, by hard and persistent labor, the father and sons had the new home ready for occupancy, and Warren Township had its first permanent resident. Mr. Zellers was a man of some means, a thrifty German, and purchased other tracts of land in the township. His investments in this direction enabled him to accumulate considerable property in later years.

In the fall of 1836 Thomas Staley came from Ohio and settled on a tract of land in Section 2, not far from the Whitley County line. After living there for several years he disposed of his property and left the county. He was the second white man to establish a home in Warren Township. During the year 1837 there were a few newcomers. George Slusser settled in the eastern part; Henry Kuntz located a short distance east of the present Town of Bippus; Hiram Westover settled in

Section 9, a little southwest of Claysville, and a few others established homes or entered land in different sections.

John Funk, a native of the Buckeye State, came to Huntington County in 1838, and either in that year or the year following located upon a tract of land previously entered by his father in Section 15, about half way between Claysville and Bippus. He cleared a small part of the land and in 1842 set out an orchard, but his residence in the township was not constant until about 1851.

Among those who came during the years 1839-40 were Michael Smith, who rented land in Section 14 and carried on shoemaking in connection with his farming; John Altman, who settled in Section 14, near Smith, and Christian Dailey, who had formerly settled in Clear Creek Township, came to Warren and settled where the Town of Bippus is now located. In 1841 Peter Kitt built his cabin in the northeast corner; William Guffin and Jacob Shull entered land in Section 2, and Ezra Thorne settled in the southern part.

Other pioneers were George France, Daniel Dishong, John T. Cook, Jacob Myers, David Shoemaker, George Brugh, John Byers, Samuel Funk, Peter Gressley, James White, the McEnderfers family and a man named Noyer, who was killed by a falling tree soon after coming into the township.

These settlements were made while Warren was a part of Clear Creek Township. At the June term in 1843 the county commissioners ordered: "That all that part of Clear Creek township situated west of the line dividing Ranges 8 and 9, be, and hereby is, erected into a new township, to be known as Warren township." The first election for township officers was held a few weeks later, with Jacob Shull as inspector. It resulted in the choice of Christian Dailey, John T. Cook and George France, trustees; John Altman, justice of the peace; William T. Guffin, clerk; James White, treasurer, and John Funk, constable.

Early Events—The first white child born in the township was Thomas Staley, Jr., whose birth occurred soon after his parents settled in Section 2. The first marriage solemnized was that of William Delvin and Susan Zellers, in 1837. The first death was that of Mr. Noyer, above mentioned, in 1841. He was buried on George Slusser's farm, where the first graveyard was established, but the bodies there were afterward removed to the cemetery at the Lutheran Church, about a mile west of Bippus. George Slusser sowed the first wheat, and the first log-rolling was on the farm of George Zellers. The first religious meeting was conducted by a young Methodist minister at the house of George Zellers, in 1839. The first church was built by the Lutherans, in 1855, in Section 21, a short distance west of Bippus. The first school was taught in 1841 by

John Funk, in a little log house in Section 14, and the same year the first schoolhouse was built at "Altman's Corners." It was in this schoolhouse that the first township election was held two years later.

About 1855 or 1856, Joseph Miller built a sawmill, the first in the township, on his land in Section 22, a little northeast of Bippus. About two years later he added machinery for grinding both wheat and corn, which relieved the settlers from the necessity of making long journeys to distant mills to procure their breadstuffs. Miller's mill did a successful business for seven or eight years, when it was destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt and later was removed to Bippus and converted into a tile factory.

Sometime in the latter '50s a man named Bolinger erected a steam sawmill at Claysville. It manufactured most of the lumber used for several years in the northern part of the township. After changing owners a few times it was finally removed from the township, leaving that section without a mill of any kind. Cole's steam sawmill was built in the southeastern part a little later. Bradley Howenstine, Reuben Bentz, Mossman & Smith and Mossman & Company all operated sawmills in the township at some period in its history, while the timber was plentiful.

The schoolhouse erected at Altman's Corners in 1841 was the only schoolhouse in the township for several years. John Funk was the first teacher at this place. He was succeeded by a Mr. Anderson, who taught two winter terms and one summer term. In the winter of 1842-43 this school was attended by nearly fifty pupils, some of whom came a distance of four or five miles from Clear Creek Township and the southern part of Whitley County. The teacher received $13.00 per month for his services. The first schoolhouse erected by the township and paid for from the public funds, stood on Section 13. It was a hewed log structure, somewhat better than the schoolhouses built by the coöperation of the citizens, and marked the beginning of the free school system in Warren. During the school year of 1912-13 ten teachers were employed in the public schools of the township, three of them in the certified high school, and the amount paid in teachers' salaries was $4,259.50. The school property has an estimated value of $13,500, but a new township graded school building at Bippus is in contemplation, which, when built will add materially to the value. Twelve students were graduated in the common school branches at the close of the school year in 1914.

The Huntington & Goshen Road was cut out through the township in 1838 and for a number of years was the only public highway of any consequence. John Funk cleared the logs from a section of this road in 1839. As the natural resources of the country were developed and the

population increased, new roads were opened and improved, until at the present time Warren has a splendid system of gravel roads, constructed at a cost of nearly $40,000. The amount of gravel road bonds outstanding in the spring of 1914 was $28,222.

With the completion of the Chicago & Erie Railroad through the northwestern part of the county in the early '80s, an era of prosperity set in in Warren Township and has continued almost without interruption to the present time. A station was established at Bippus and from this point large shipments of farm products are made every year. Three miles north of Bippus is the little hamlet of Claysville. These are the only two villages in the township. In 1910 the population of Warren Township was even 1,100, an increase of 16 over the census of 1900. The value of taxable property, according to the tax duplicate for 1913, was then $1,117,200, an average of more than $100 for each man, woman and child living in the township.

Wayne Township

The Township of Wayne is situated in the southwest corner of the county and embraces the eastern two-thirds of Congressional Township 26, Range 8 east. It is four miles wide from east to west and six miles long from north to south, with an area of twenty-four square miles, or 15,360 acres. It is watered by several small streams that flow in a northerly direction and unite with the Salamonie River in Lancaster and Polk townships. Foremost among these are Richland, Prairie, Logan and Rush creeks, which afford good natural drainage to all parts of the township. Along these streams the surface is undulating, slightly hilly in places, but back from them the country is generally level, with a fertile soil, well adapted to all the crops grown in this latitude.

When the first white men came to this region they found great forests of poplar, oak, ash, elm, hickory, maple and some other varieties of trees, hence the manufacture of lumber by means of the primitive sawmill, operated by water power, was one of the lucrative industries in early days. Attracted by the valuable timber, the fertile soil and the prospective water power, some of the earliest land entries in the county were made in what is now Wayne Township. During the years 1834-35 land entries were made as follows: Isaac Branson, Moses Kelly and Asher Fisher, in Section 1; Miles Gray and William Richey, Section 2; Samuel Bullock, Smith Grant and Joseph Anthony, Section 3; Moses Herrell, James Starbuck, Jacob Wister and Rinard Rinearson, Section 4; John Scott, Jacob Snyder and Caleb Satterthwaite, Section 9; James Hildreth, Section 10; Thomas Fisher, John Moffatt, John Ruggles and

one or two others, Section 11; John Buzzard and James Brelsford, Section 12; Thomas G. Runnells, Section 13; William McBride, Section 14; Elias Stowe, Jacob Coon and John D. Lindsey, Section 15; John Reicker, Aggrippa Henderson and Robert A. Robertson, Section 21; Jackson L. Stevens, Ephraim Johnson and Robert McKnight, Section 22; James Campbell, Section 23; Joseph McGarrough and John Blackledge, Section 24; John Crest and Asbury Steele, Section 25; John V. Deacon and Anderson Meheffy, Section 26; Jefferson Helm, William Read and John Teavis, Section 27; James Dearth, Henry Klum and John Hawkins, Section 28; J. P. Thompson, John Robb and Abraham Hackleman, Section 33; John Thomas, Section 35; Charles Morgan and Charles Ginley, Section 36, and perhaps half a dozen others in different sections.

Had all these persons settled at once upon the lands they entered, Wayne would have been the most densely populated township in the county at the beginning of the year 1836. But a number of them never became residents of the township, having taken the lands purely for speculative purposes.

The first actual settlers were John Buzzard and John Ruggles, who located upon their lands in the spring of 1835. They were both natives of Ohio, brothers-in-law, and afterward became prominently identified with township affairs. Mr. Ruggles was at one time trustee. In the fall of 1835 Anderson Leverton came from Wayne County, Indiana, and entered the northwest quarter of Section 12, adjoining the Buzzard place. Asher Fisher also came from Wayne County about the same time and settled upon the southwest quarter of Section 1, which he had previously entered. His brother Thomas came a little later and located his cabin on Prairie Creek, near the northwest corner of Section 12.

During the years 1836 and 1837 the population was increased by the arrival of Jacob Coon, the Rinearsons, Jacob Snyder, David Clingenpeel, William C. Parker, James Price, Thomas Hollowell, George and Joseph Weaver (father and son), Henry Klum, Joel Chenowith, Thomas and Richard Stevens, and a few others. Following them, during the next two years, came George Klum, Moses Herrell, Ebenezer Thompson, James Ruggles, James Campbell, John Deacon, James Pattison, Benjamin Price, Charles Morgan, J. P. Thompson, John Sparks, Joseph Hall, James and William Bain, Ephraim Johnson, Watson Sparks, and the Cecil, Starbuck, Reicker, McDaniel and Hawkins families, so that by 1840 Wayne began to wear the appearance of a civilized community.

One of these pioneers, James Campbell, was an avowed abolitionist and never hesitated to speak his opinions upon the subject of chattel slavery—a subject upon which he delivered a number of public addresses

in Huntington and adjoining counties. By his blunt way of expressing his views he incurred the enmity of some of his neighbors, who looked upon slavery as a "divine institution." It was rumored that Mr. Campbell was connected with the "underground railroad," which aided fugitive slaves to reach Canada, where their masters could not follow, and it is quite probable that more than one negro found a secure hiding place upon his premises until he could be forwarded with safety.

Wayne Township was a part of Salamonie until June, 1844, when the commissioners, in response to a petition signed by a number of people living in the territory, ordered: "That all that part of Salamonie township being and lying west of the line dividing Ranges 8 and 9, is hereby declared to be a separate and distinct township, to be hereafter known and designated by the name of 'Wayne.' "

Some people believe that the township received its name in honor of Gen. Anthony Wayne, a hero of the Revolution, the builder of the fort from which the City of Fort Wayne derives its name, and the officer who conquered the Indians in the Maumee and upper Wabash valleys in the closing years of the eighteenth century. Indirectly this is true, but the name of "Wayne" was conferred upon the new township at the suggestion of Asher and Thomas Fisher, who had come from Wayne County, Indiana, a few years before the organization of the township.

The first election was held in the fall of 1844 at the house of Joseph Weaver, Henry Kline acting as inspector, but the result of that election cannot be ascertained. Ebenezer Thompson, James Campbell and Asher Fisher constituted one of the early boards of trustees, but it is not definitely known that they were the first to serve in this capacity.

Early Events—The first white child born in Wayne Township was Wesley, son of John and Rachel Buzzard, whose birth occurred on April 15, 1835, about a month after the family settled in the township. The first marriage was that of Oliver W. Sanger and Catherine A. Snyder, in 1837. This marriage was solemnized by one of the associate judges of the county and it was afterward discovered that the associate judges had no authority to perform the marriage ceremony. To remedy the error the union of Mr. and Mrs. Sanger was legalized by a special act of the legislature at the succeeding session. The first death was that of Ary Cecil, April 8, 1839. John Ruggles built the first house and the first log-rolling occurred on his farm. The first frame house was built by John Buzzard, and the first brick house by Jacob Snyder. Thomas Fisher established the first nursery, from which came the trees that were used in setting out a number of the early orchards. The first religious meeting was held at the house of Anderson Leverton in

1836, by an itinerant Methodist Episcopal minister, whose name cannot now be learned. The first church building was erected by the Baptists in 1860, on Section 34, near the Grant County line. The first school was taught by Nancy Hildebrand on John Buzzard's place, and the first schoolhouse was built on Anderson Leverton's farm in 1839. William C. Parker taught the first school at that place.

The first sawmill was built by John Sparks, near the southwest corner of the township, but the exact date when it was erected is not definitely known. Subsequently several mills were built at various points and for a number of years all did a successful business. As Wayne is without a railroad, agriculture is practically the only occupation of the inhabitants. A few tile mills have been operated from time to time, manufacturing drain tile for local use. Among those who were among the first to engage in this line of business were Riley Stephens, James Campbell and a man named Minnich. During the oil boom a number of producing wells were drilled, but the lack of transportation facilities kept the industry from becoming prosperous. Natural gas was also found in this township and used to some extent for local consumption.

The early schools mentioned above, taught by Nancy Hildebrand and William C. Parker, were subscription schools. In 1851 the free public school system was first introduced in the township. After that date better schoolhouses were built and the schools regularly maintained, though the people often made up by subscription an addition to the public fund, in order to have longer terms of school. In 1914 there were seven districts, with buildings valued at $26,000. This includes the building at Mount Etna, the schools there being under the Wayne Township jurisdiction. Seven teachers were employed in the district schools and two in the commissioned high school at Mount Etna, and the amount paid in salaries to these teachers was $3,726.40. Eleven students were graduated at the close of the school year in 1914.

In 1910 the population of Wayne Township was 955, an increase of 55 over the census of 1900. The value of taxable property in 1913 was $795,920, or about $83 per capita.

CHAPTER VIII

THE CITY OF HUNTINGTON

LOCATION—TRADITIONARY HISTORY—THE HELVEYS—FLINT SPRINGS HOTEL—GENERAL TIPTON—EARLY TRADERS AND PIONEERS—MARKETS AND PRICES IN EARLY TIMES—INCORPORATED AS A TOWN—BECOMES A CITY IN 1873—LIST OF MAYORS AND OTHER CITY OFFICIALS—FIRE DEPARTMENT—WATERWORKS—STREETS AND SEWERS—BOARD OF TRADE —COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION — THE POSTOFFICE — MISCELLANEOUS FACTS—MUNICIPAL FINANCES—GENERAL CONDITIONS.

Huntington, the county seat and only incorporated city in the County of Huntington, is situated on the Little River, near the center of Huntington Township, and a little northwest of the geographical center of the county. Long before the first white men came to the county, the site of the city was known to the Indians as We-pe-che-an-gan-ge, which means "Flint Place," or "place of the flints." Here the natives were wont to assemble and drink of the pure water that flowed from the fine springs, which the early Indian traders named "Flint Springs," and to the little tributary that entered the river near this place they gave the name of Flint Creek.

There is a tradition that General Harrison's army, while on the march from Fort Recovery, Ohio, to the Tippecanoe River in 1811, camped upon the ridge where the city now stands. It is certain that the army passed through the county on that occasion, but it is not certain that a camp was made near the mouth of Flint Creek.

The civilized history of the city begins with the settlement of two brothers, Champion and Joel Helvey, in 1831, when they selected a tract of land in what is now the northeast quarter of Section 15, Township 28, Range 8 east, and built a large double log house, two stories in height, with additions of one story, which extended the length of the building to nearly 100 feet. This rambling structure afterward became known as the "Flint Springs Hotel," one of the first houses of entertainment between Fort Wayne and Logansport. Champion Helvey had come to the Wabash Valley some years before locating on the site of Huntington. In the report of the surveyors for the Wabash & Erie Canal, in 1826, the statement is made that between Fort Wayne and the mouth of the

Tippecanoe River they found but six white settlers, "one of whom is Champion Helvey, whose cabin is situated near the mouth of the Salamonie river."

The land upon which the city stands is a part of the grant made by Congress to the State of Indiana by the Act of March 2, 1827, to aid in the construction of the canal, and the knowledge that the canal was to pass near this point may have had some influence upon the Helvey brothers in locating their establishment in 1830. At that time the official surveys had not been completed through this part of the Indian session of 1826, and about two years later Gen. John Tipton obtained a patent for the land from the state. The records do not show how General Tipton acquired the interest of the Helveys, but it was evidently in a manner satisfactory to all parties concerned, as the two brothers went a short distance east and selected another tract, which is now within the city limits.

Shortly after the passage of the Act of February 2, 1832, which fixed the boundaries of Huntington County as they are at present, General Tipton conceived the idea of laying out a town, with a view to having it declared the seat of justice of the new county. Accordingly, in 1833, Elias Murray, acting as the agent for General Tipton, laid out the Town of Huntington. The statement has been made that Captain Murray gave the town the name of Huntington, "in honor of Samuel Huntington, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and Captain Murray's uncle." But the Act of the Legislature above referred to, which was passed more than a year before the town was platted, expressly provides that the county should be called Huntington, in honor of Samuel Huntington, who was a member of the Continental Congress from Connecticut at the time the Declaration was adopted. Hence, the state had already recognized this distinguished patriot, and it is quite probable that the name of the county was adopted for the future city, without especial regard for Captain Murray's uncle.

Among the trading firms in early days was that of William G. and George W. Ewing, whose headquarters were at Fort Wayne. As early as 1829 they established a trading house at Logansport, and about 1831 or 1832 they founded the first mercantile establishment in Huntington, under the firm name of Edsall, Ewing & Company, with William Edsall as the resident partner. Mr. Edsall soon became a prominent figure in local affairs. When the postoffice was established in 1832 he was appointed the first postmaster, and when the county was organized in 1834 he became the first clerk of the Circuit Court. Col. George W. Ewing, of this firm was the man who discovered in 1835 that Frances Slocum was a white woman—a discovery that led to her identity by her relatives in

Pennsylvania after she had spent more than half a century among the Indians and had become the wife of a Miami chief.

The second mercantile house in Huntington was founded in 1833 by Dr. George A. Fate, who came from Dayton, Ohio, as the representative of and manager for S. T. Harker. He put in a larger stock of goods than that carried by Edsall, Ewing & Company and soon built up a thriving trade. Dr. Fate was a public spirited citizen and at his own expense brought a cannon from Dayton to fire a salute to the first canal boat that ever arrived at Huntington. In 1842 he was elected county treasurer, which office, as well as that of postmaster, he held at the time of his death in 1843.

The patronage of these early merchants came principally from the Indians, who were numerous in the locality, and from the contractors and laborers upon the Wabash & Erie Canal. Much of the goods they sold were paid for with coon skins, deer skins, etc. In May, 1834, one of these firms shipped 1,452 deer skins, 3,140 coon skins, 135 muskrat skins, 28 bear skins and about 100 skins of other animals. In this year 1914, of the twentieth century of the Christian era, much is said and written of the high cost of living. A comparison of prices now with those of early days shows the pioneer of Huntington did not enjoy very great advantages in this respect over the inhabitants of the present generation. From an old account book of one of the early trading establishments it is learned that the early settlers were paying much higher prices for staple articles than are paid now. The merchants of that period handled mainly the necessaries of life, and before the completion of the canal these had to be hauled long distances by wagon before they could be placed on the shelves and offered for sale. One of the old account books shows that in 1837 brown sugar sold for 20 cents per pound; loaf sugar, 25 cents to 30 cents; candles, 25 cents; nails, 10 cents to 15 cents, according to size; tea, $1.00 to $1.25; coffee, 20 cents to 30 cents; calico, 20 cents to 50 cents per yard; unbleached muslin, 16 cents to 25 cents; bleached muslin, 20 cents to 30 cents; flour, $11.00 to $12.50 per barrel. Men's boots (few men wore shoes in those days), from $3.00 to $5.00 per pair, and women's shoes from $1.00 to $2.50 per pair. Most of the boots and shoes were made by local shoemakers from leather tanned in the country tanyards. They were built for rough usage, rather than appearance, and would hardly pass muster at an evening reception or social function in Huntington society at the present time.

On the other hand, the things the farmer had to sell, because of the restricted market, commanded low prices. Owing to the great scarcity of currency, the merchants gave long credits and accepted in payment only such produce as they could haul away and exchange for goods. Beef sold

at from 5 cents to 7 cents per pound; pork, 6 cents to 8 cents; butter, 18 cents to 25 cents; eggs 10 cents to 12½ cents per dozen, and chickens from 15 cents to 18¾ cents each. The workingman fared equally as badly as the farmer. Laborers received from 50 cents to 75 cents per day, and mechanics, such as carpenters and stonemasons, from $1.00 to $1.25.

During the fall and winter seasons the pioneer added to his income by trapping fur-bearing animals, frequently selling as much as one hundred dollars worth of furs in a season. Hunting, which is now a pastime, was then an occupation for a number of the population, and it was more rare to see one of these men without his rifle than with it. Game was abundant and they undertook to supply the town with meat. The first meat market was started by a man named Durand (or Denand), but

A Pioneer Residence of Huntington, Built by James Bratton in 1852

the great packing companies, railroads and refrigerator cars were not then in existence, so he supplied his customers with venison, pork, from wild hogs of the razor-back variety, and an occasional roast of bear meat.

While the Wabash & Erie Canal was under construction, many of the pioneers found employment for themselves and their teams, thus earning a little "ready money," most of which was applied to the purchase of land. After the canal was opened for traffic the market was widened, the prices of store goods increased somewhat and the prices of farm products correspondingly increased, bringing better times to the inhabitants of the county and the merchants of Huntington.

Among the early settlers in the town were Elias Murray, who was the first county treasurer, William and James Delvin, Dennis O'Brien, Oba-

diah Brown, Jonathan Keller, who built the second hotel, David and Patrick Johnson, Martin Roche, whose two sons, John and Thomas, afterward became conspicuous in business and political affairs, Townsend G. Bobo, Henry Brown, who was sheriff of the county some years later, and Samuel Moore.

On February 16, 1848, Governor James Whitcomb approved an act to incorporate the Town of Huntington. If any records of the town prior to that time were kept, they cannot be found. At the first town election, which was held shortly after the passage of the act of incorporation, Dr. Abel M. Lewis was elected mayor; O. F. Stewart, recorder; John Roche, F. W. Sawyer, Alfred A. Hubbell and D. L. Myers, trustees. The first meeting of the board of trustees was held on Saturday evening, April 22, 1848, and it is said that almost the entire population turned out to hear Dr. Lewis deliver his "inaugural address" as the first mayor of Huntington. The doctor was an orator of more than ordinary ability and on this occasion he "did himself proud." He congratulated the people of the town upon the fact that they had given the privilege of conducting their municipal affairs as their judgment might dictate; advised them to take steps for the improvement of the streets, and predicted that, if the powers granted to the people by the Legislature were judiciously used Huntington would in time become one of the really great cities of the Wabash Valley.

After Doctor Lewis, the mayors of Huntington under the town government were as follows: W. C. Smith, elected in 1851; Warren Hecox, 1852; Abel M. Lewis, 1855; William C. Kocher, 1856; Henry Drover, 1857; L. C. Pomeroy, 1858; F. Kopp, 1860; J. Z. Scott, 1861; William F. Kocher, 1862; Samuel F. Day, 1865; William C. Kocher, 1866; Samuel F. Day, 1867; B. F. Hendrix, 1868; Peter L. Paullus, 1869; William Brown, 1870; Porter Ayres, 1871; William Thomas, 1872; George W. Stults, 1873.

During the existence of the town government the officers were elected annually in March. Where more than one year is credited to any of the mayors in the above list it shows that he was re-elected, as in the case of Doctor Lewis, who served as the chief executive until the election of Mr. Smith in March, 1851.

On September 17, 1873, Huntington was incorporated as a city. The first election of city officers occurred on November 3, 1873, when George W. Stults was chosen mayor; John Skiles, clerk; Joachim Fernandez, treasurer, and A. Shaffer, marshal. Mr. Stults had been elected mayor in March, 1873, under the old regime, and served at the head of the town government until the city was incorporated, when he became a candidate for mayor and was elected. When the city government was established

Huntington was divided into three wards and the common council was made to consist of two councilmen from each ward. At the election on November 3, 1873, William A. Berry and Patrick O'Brien were elected councilmen from the First ward; Cyrus E. Briant and William McClure, from the Second, and Samuel T. Morgan and Samuel Buchanan, from the Third.

Following is a list of the mayors since the incorporation as a city: George W. Stults, 1873; Samuel F. Day, 1878; Lawrence P. Boyle, 1880;

West Side of Jefferson Street, Looking North from Market, 1871

Samuel F. Day, 1884; William Randolph, 1890; Z. T. Dungan, 1892; S. T. Cast, 1894; Z. T. Dungan, 1898; D. C. Anderson, 1902; J. Fred France, 1904; D. C. Anderson, 1906; Milo Feightner, 1909; Patrick M. McCarty, 1913.

During Mayor Anderson's second term, after his election in 1906, the term of the mayor was changed from two to four years and his time was extended to three years and eight months, or until the election of Mayor Feightner in 1909.

City Clerks—John Skiles, 1873; J. R. Wagner, 1874; L. T. Bagley,

1876; Joseph M. Black, 1886; L. T. Bagley, 1890; William Schwartz, 1892; E. Q. Drummond, 1894; Charles Cutshall, 1898; Joseph A. Carroll, 1904; James Beeber, 1906; Harry I. Young, 1909 (re-elected in 1913).

City Treasurers—Joachim Fernandez, 1873; Patrick O'Brien, 1874; H. S. Shaff, 1878; John M. Hargrove, 1884; Olin S. Bay, 1894; Henry F. Kase, 1902; George A. Grass, 1906; F. E. Strauss, 1909. Mr. Strauss was the last man to be elected to the office of city treasurer. At the close of his term the municipal funds were placed in the hands of the treasurer of Huntington County and the office of city treasurer was abolished.

City Attorneys—B. F. Ibach, 1874; H. B. Saylor, 1878 (served till July, 1880); B. M. Cobb, 1880; B. F. Ibach, 1882; O. W. Whitelock, 1888; J. B. Kenner, 1891; F. Fred France, 1896; U. S. Lesh, 1902; W. A. Branyan, 1904; E. O. King, 1906; W. B. Hamer, 1909; Fred H. Bower, 1913. Mr. Bower served but two months—January and February—1914, when he was succeeded by the present city attorney, Milo N. Feightner.

The city council at the present time is composed of seven members—two from the city at large and one from each of the five wards. Those elected in 1913 were: Harmon H. Hendricks and Wilhelm J. Doell, at large; Fred G. Gemmer, First ward; John A. Kline, Second ward; William J. Morgan, Third ward; Frank A. McCauley, Fourth ward; Clarence F. Juillerat, Fifth ward. Regular meetings of the council are held in the council chamber in the city hall on the second and fourth Tuesday evenings of each month.

From the most reliable sources of information at hand, it appears that the first attempt to organize a fire-fighting company in Huntington was on December 31, 1856, when a meeting was held in Purviance's Hall for the purpose of organizing a volunteer fire company. Fifty men enrolled themselves as members, the name of the "Neptune Fire Company" was adopted and Peter Sipes was elected foreman. The company decided upon a uniform of white trousers, red shirts and glazed caps. When they made their first appearance, rigged out in their new costumes, an old resident remarked: "They look fine on dress parade, but we'll see if they are of any account when a fire breaks out." It was not long until the company had an opportunity to try their skill in extinguishing a fire. A hand engine was ordered and soon after its arrival in Huntington the ladies of the town served a banquet in the courthouse for the members of the company. The boys were there in full uniform, but scarcely had they taken their seats at the tables when an alarm was sounded and it was found that Alfred A. Hubbell's tannery, on the bank of the canal, was on fire. The new engine was hurried to the spot, the boys grabbed the handles and at it they went. But the leathern hose burst and scattered

more water upon the bystanders than was thrown upon the blaze. Some of the company tried to bind up the hose with their handkerchiefs, but their efforts were futile and the tannery "went up in smoke." Thus the first battle resulted in defeat, through no fault of the Neptune Fire Company, being due entirely to the defective hose.

Independent Hose Company No. 1 was organized on April 2, 1878, after the city government was inaugurated, and articles of association were filed in the office of the county recorder on the 16th of May. The company was composed of twenty members, among whom were: W. L. Kinkade, Frank Gerard, J. F. Slusser, Elias Craft, James W. Gusman and G. W. Stults. The motto of the company was: "Where duty calls there you will find us," and the articles of association provided that the members, in attending fires, should obey the orders of the fire chief.

Shortly after Huntington was incorporated as a city a fire department was organized with William McGrew as the first chief. Brant & Fuller's History of Huntington County, published in 1887, describing the department as it then existed, says: "The working force is divided into four companies and numbers 130 men. The equipment is two steam engines, 2,500 feet of hose, and a full supply of ladders, hooks, buckets, carts, etc., and a team of trained horses. The city owns a substantial brick engine house, two stories, and surmounted by an alarm bell. There are two cisterns in the First ward; one cistern in the Second ward, with Flint Creek traversing diagonally the entire ward, furnishing a constant supply of water, and the river on the south end of the ward; one cistern in the Third ward, and the river on the whole north side thereof. The cisterns are of 1,000 barrels each. The department is under the efficient management of Samuel Buchanan."

Various changes have been made since the above was written, and the quotation has been introduced chiefly that the reader may see what progress has been made in the city within the last quarter of a century. Flint Creek has been converted into a sewer and its waters are no longer available for extinguishing fires. A waterworks system has been installed and the department depends more upon the city water supply than on the river and cisterns. The old volunteer fire companies have been disbanded and the city now has a paid department consisting of a chief, an assistant chief, and ten men, all skilled in the art of fighting fires. The equipment is as good as that usually found in cities of 15,000 population. The old brick engine house at the corner of State and Cherry streets is the headquarters of the department, where the chief, assistant chief, two drivers, one engineer and four hosemen are stationed. Station No. 2, on East Market Street, is supplied with a driver and two hosemen.

An echo of the past is found in one of the reports of the chief at the time of the fire at the bagging factory in 1886. When the first steam engine was bought by the city, no horses were purchased to draw it to fires. Instead, a contract was made with the owner of a team to report whenever an alarm was turned in and take the engine to the scene of the fire. In the report mentioned the chief states that the owner of the team "appeared promptly and hitched his horses to the engine, but one of them balked and we could not persuade him to pull the engine up the hill."

The first systematic effort to provide the city with a system of waterworks was made in the fall of 1886, when the city council employed J. D. Cook, an expert engineer of Toledo, Ohio, to make a map of the city, showing the lines of the water mains, and design a system of waterworks. Mr. Cook finished his labors in the fall of 1887 and submitted the results to the council. His estimate of the cost was from one hundred twenty thousand to one hundred fifty thousand dollars. After a thorough consideration of the plans the council in 1888 advertised for bids, but they all ran higher than was anticipated and were therefore rejected. Some changes were then made in the plans and in 1889 bids were again advertised for, but again they were unsatisfactory and all were rejected on January 16, 1890.

On Friday, February 7, 1890, a number of local capitalists got together and organized a company for the purpose of building waterworks. The same day a meeting was held with the waterworks committee of the council and the local company submitted a proposition to build and turn over to the city, for the sum of $1, a complete system, the city to assume the indebtedness incurred by the company in the construction of the plant. The men who organized the company and submitted this liberal proposition to the city were: William McGrew, Julius Dick, John Roche, George J. Bippus, C. E. Briant, E. T. Taylor, Jacob Boos, Robert Simonton, George V. Griffith, Bals Eisenhauer, Edward T. Brown, and a few others.

On March 10, 1890, an ordinance accepting the offer was passed by the council and approved by the mayor. Some amendments were made to this ordinance in June following, but they did not change the material features of the contract. The company then selected a site for a pumping station on the north bank of the Wabash River, between the Mount Etna and Salamonie gravel roads and entered into a contract with the Boughton Engineering Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for the construction of the plant. Work was commenced in September, 1890, and five wells, varying in depth, were driven about one hundred feet apart. A pumping station and engineer's house were started and in October the work of laying mains upon the streets of the city was begun.

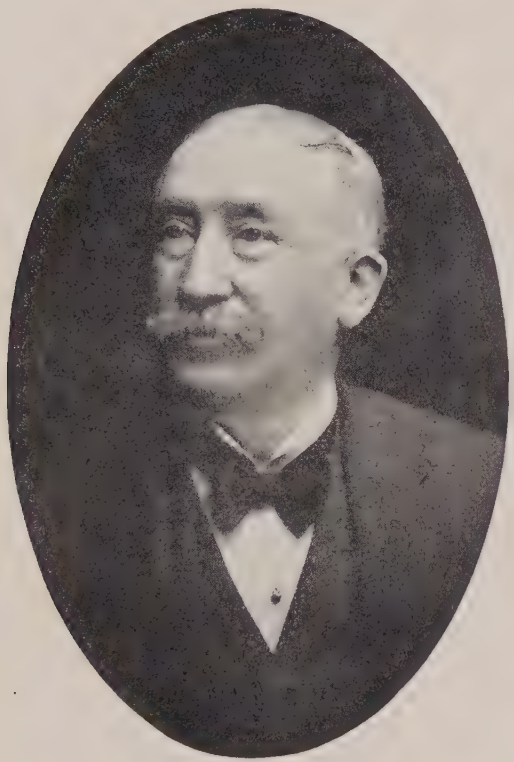
The contract called for eleven miles of mains, and, notwithstanding the latenesss of the season when the work was commenced, all but about five hundred feet were laid by April 1, 1891, when the first test was given. Through a slight error in construction a break occurred near Drover's pond, but it was repaired in a short time and since then the city of Huntington has been supplied with plenty of pure water. New wells have been added from time to time until now there are twenty-seven. At the pumping station there is a reservoir that holds 1,000,000 gallons, and on Oak Street a large standpipe has been erected that holds about four hundred thousand gallons, so that it is hardly possible that the city should ever experience a water famine.

For many years after the town was founded the streets were unpaved, with stumps standing here and there, and in muddy weather some of them were almost impassible. After the town was incorporated in 1848, a few of the principal streets were graded and graveled, but it was not until after the city government was inaugurated in 1873 that anything like permanent street improvements were considered. Even then several years elapsed before Huntington saw its first paved street. In 1893 the council ordered Washington and William streets paved with brick. The former was completed that year and William Street early in the year following. Then Market Street was paved with brick for almost its entire length, Franklin, Warren, Cherry, Poplar and Jefferson followed, until at the present time Huntington doubtless has more miles of paved street than most cities of its size. Other streets have been paved with a combination of crushed stone and tar, which makes a substantial roadway at less cost than brick or asphalt and has proven satisfactory on thoroughfares where there is not much heavy traffic. All the principal streets are provided with good cement or brick sidewalks.

Owing to the fact that the city is situated upon a site that is underlaid with a bad variety of limestone, the construction of sewers has been a rather expensive undertaking. But by taking advantage of natural formations a good sewer system, consisting of nearly twenty miles, has been gradually developed. The largest of these sewers is the Flint Creek sewer, which follows the old bed of Flint Creek from the northern limits of the city to the Little River. The once unsightly bed of this creek, filled with tin cans, old shoes and other rubbish, has been made a subterranean passage twelve feet in width and nearly ten feet high, through which telegraph and telephone wires are carried in cables. Into this main channel empty lateral sewers, draining all the northern part of the city. About eighty thousand dollars were expended in converting the old creek into a sanitary drain, but it has been money well spent. Another large sewer is the Rabbit Run sewer, which runs through the southern

part of the city. It is likewise the outlet for a number of smaller lateral sewers.

On Monday evening July 22, 1889, a meeting was held at the courthouse for the purpose of discussing the advisability of organizing a board of trade. Leopold Levy was made chairman of the meeting and Thomas G. Smith was chosen secretary. After various propositions had been discussed, Benjamin F. Biliter, O. W. Whitelock, Thad Butler, David



Leopold Levy

Marx and W. C. Kocher were appointed a committee to prepare a plan of organization and call another meeting when they were ready to report.

A meeting was accordingly called on Friday evening, August 2, when Mr. Biliter read the report of the committee, which was adopted and twenty-two members were enrolled. The membership fee was fixed at $10 and a committee was appointed to solicit members. On Monday

evening, August 19th, a meeting was held, at which the committee reported 100 members secured and $500 collected. Then followed the permanent organization and election of officers. Leopold Levy was chosen president; N. B. Schaefer, John J. Young and Mathias Luber, vice-presidents; C. E. Briant, O. R. France, George J. Bippus, W. C. Kocher, J. B. Kenner, Robert Simonton, Samuel F. Day, E. T. Taylor and David Marx, directors. This board was active for several years in its efforts to promote the business interests of the city, after which it became somewhat apathetic and finally passed into history.

Leopold Levy, the first president of the Huntington Board of Trade, was for many years closely identified with the business interests of that city. He was an unswerving Republican in his political views and in the summer of 1898 was nominated by the state convention of that party for the office of state treasurer. He was elected in November, and entered upon the duties of the office on February 10, 1899. In 1900 he was again elected for a term of two years, which expired on February 10, 1903. Mr. Levy was a successful business man, a public spirited citizen and made a competent state official. While a resident of Huntington, he was always ready to aid any and every movement for the promotion of the general welfare. He died on April 8, 1905, aged sixty-six years.

The present Commercial Association, commonly called the Commercial Club, which is in a measure a successor of the old board of trade, was organized in 1911, when twenty-three men met in the offices of the Huntington Business University and appointed committees to undertake the work of forming a permanent organization. A banquet was given a little later, which was attended by nearly three hundred of the city's representative business men, over two hundred of whom signed membership cards in the new association. After the banquet, constitution and by-laws were adopted and a board of directors was elected. J. F. Bippus was elected the first president; J. W. Caswell and H. E. Rosebrough, vice-presidents; Ira B. Potts, secretary, and Frank Felter, treasurer. Mr. Potts was unable to accept the office of secretary and C. B. Williams was elected to the vacancy.

This association does not in any way interfere with the work of the Factory Fund Association mentioned in another chapter, but devotes its energies to providing for conventions, the Chautauqua, etc., and in advertising in a general way the advantages of Huntington as a business center and residence city. The rooms of the club are in the Lesh Block, on West Market Street, where visitors to the city are always welcome. The officers of the association in 1914 were as follows: J. W. Caswell, president; Ira B. Potts and Z. T. Dungan, vice presidents;

C. B. Williams, secretary, and Frank Felter, treasurer. The standing committees, on each of which is one of the board of directors, are: Municipal affairs and public improvements, Z. T. Dungan; industrial conditions, J. F. Bippus; public amusements and entertainments, L. E. Marx; civic improvements, Frank Felter; country relations, Oliver Kline; transportation and deep waterways, B. J. Bartlett; finance, M. B. Stults; public health, Dr. C. H. Good; membership, Ira B. Potts; press and publicity, Jacob Dick; education and social welfare, E. W. Cole.

An old newspaper account states that the first postoffice in Huntington was kept in a log house on West State Street, but fails to give the date when the office was established or the name of the first postmaster. The account says, however, that a wooden shoe box was used as a receptacle for mail. With the growth of the city the postoffice facilities have kept pace. Free delivery was introduced some years ago and new carriers have been added as occasion demanded, until all parts of the city are supplied. The present postmaster is Francis I. Stults; R. R. Glenn is assistant postmaster; nine clerks are employed in the office; there are eight regular and two substitute carriers in the city, and nine regular and five substitutes upon the rural routes that provide daily mail to a large territory. The office handles about twenty-five tons of second class matter every week, in addition to the large volume of first-class mail and the constantly increasing business of the parcels post. Annually, the receipts of the office amount to about fifty-three thousand dollars. The greatest need of the office is room adapted to the handling of the large volume of mail that has to be received and transmitted at present under considerable disadvantage. Congress has already appropriated $95,000 for the establishment of a permanent postoffice building at Huntington, and the lot at the northwest corner of Jefferson and Warren streets has been purchased as a site. Every one of the twenty-eight people employed in the office, as well as the people of Huntington generally, are hoping that the Government will soon start the work of building.

The office of city marshal has been abolished and in its place a police department has been established. In the spring of 1914 this force consisted of a chief, assistant chief, a night desk sergeant and three patrolmen. No better evidence of the law-abiding sentiment that prevails among the people of Huntington is needed than the mere fact that a force of seven men is able to maintain order in a city of more than thirteen thousand population.

During the first administration of Mayor D. C. Anderson the council passed an ordinance authorizing the erection of a city hall. The lot at the southwest corner of Market and Cherry streets, immediately north

of the city engine house, was selected as the location, bonds were issued and the contract was let on July 14, 1903. The cost of the building was $30,000 and it was dedicated on December 29, 1904, soon after Mayor Frances has been inducted into office. On the first floor are the headquarters of the police department, cells for prisoners, etc. The second floor is given to the offices of the city clerk, city engineer, mayor and waterworks department, and on the third floor is a large assembly hall. The building is of Bedford limestone, with iron stairways, hardwood finish and a red tile roof, and affords comfortable accommodations for all departments of the municipal government.

City Building, Huntington

Since the incorporation of Huntington as a town in 1848, the increase in population, as shown by the United States official census reports, has been as follows:

1850	594
1860	1,664
1870	2,925
1880	5,206
1890	7,328
1900	9,491
1910	10,272

Under the provisions of what is known as the "Proctor Act," a law recently passed by the Indiana Legislature, incorporated towns and cities were required to make an estimate of the population at the close of the year 1913, for the purpose of regulating the number of retail liquor licenses. The Huntington estimate in accordance with the provisions of this act shows the population of the city on December 31, 1913, as being 13,960.

According to the city clerk's report for the year ending on December 31, 1913, bonded indebtedness of the city was as follows:

Waterworks bonds	$12,500.00
City hall bonds	12,000.00
Street and sewer bonds	2,456.05
Total	$26,956.05

The item of street and sewer bonds represents only the city's share in the construction of new streets and sewers, as these improvements are paid for in the main by assessments against the property benefited, and improvement bonds issued constitute a lien upon such property and form no part of the municipal debt.

The receipts for the year were as follows:

Cash on hand at close of the year 1912	$ 42,312.94
Received from current taxes	69,403.35
Sewer assessments	13,411.48
Assessments for street improvements	21,651.75
Liquor licenses	6,800.00
For municipal waterworks	21,772.87
From all other sources	8,596.26
Total receipts	$183,948.65

The total expenditures for the year amounted to $156,972.15, leaving a balance in the treasury at the close of the year of $26,976.50. The principal items of expense, or disbursement, during the year are shown in the following table:

Waterworks orders redeemed	$ 40,199.65
Bonds redeemed and interest on debt	19,318.06
Salaries of city officials	5,168.00
Salaries of councilmen	1,400.00
Street department	11,707.23
Street lighting	8,437.90
Police department	4,756.65
Fire department	9,118.35

City hall	$ 1,592.10
Sewers	2,308.73
New pavements	4,071.35
Board of health	570.98
All other disbursements	48,323.15
Total	$156,972.15

In the table, the item of street lighting includes the total cost of maintaining the municipal electric lighting plant, established by the city some years ago, but which supplies current only for the street lights. Private consumers are furnished with both gas and electric light by the Huntington Electric Light, Gas, Fuel and Power Company, which was incorporated in the fall of 1890. On April 1, 1914, the Indiana Public Service Commission granted the petition of the City of Huntington to issue bonds to the amount of $30,000, bearing interest not exceeding six per cent per annum, to remodel and reconstruct the municipal lighting plant, and to enter the field of commercial lighting. The question of establishing a general municipal lighting plant was submitted to the voters at the city election in 1913 and carried by a substantial majority, but at the end of June, 1914, nothing definite had been done in the way of issuing the bonds or reconstructing the plant.

Huntington's financial affairs have always been well managed. Every bond issued has been paid when due, and at no time in the city's history has she failed to pay the interest upon the public debt at the time stipulated in the agreement. In 1913 the value of taxable property in the city was $5,309,480, hence the bonded debt of $26,956 is only a little over one-half of one per cent of the value of the property in the city. And if the fact that property is generally assessed for tax purposes at a figure far below its actual value be taken into consideration, even a better financial showing could be made.

The six public school buildings in the city are valued at approximately one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars and a new high school building is under contemplation; all the leading religious denominations are represented by comfortable and commodious church edifices; the various manufacturing establishments distribute thousands of dollars through their pay-rolls every month; three steam railroads and one electric line furnish excellent transportation and shipping facilities; the mercantile establishments compare favorably with those in cities of similar size; the city had two daily newspapers and several weekly and monthly publications; the professions are ably represented; the patronage given to the excellent public library indicates a cultured population,

and all these things, together with the efficient fire department, a plentiful supply of pure water for domestic use, twenty miles of paved and well kept streets, a fine city hall, lodges of quite a number of the fraternal societies, and the presence of an industrious, order loving population, all combine to make Huntington one of the gem cities of the Wabash Valley.

A century or more ago, when the untutored savage—Nature's eldest child—roamed through the woods where the city now stands, he conferred upon the ridge the name of "We-pe-che-an-gan-ge," meaning the place of flints. Now, in the early years of the twentieth century, a new tribe is in possession of the land and the Commercial Association of Huntington is advertising far and wide the old "We-pe-che-an-gan-ge" of the Miamis as "Opportunity's Gateway" for the white man.

CHAPTER IX

TOWNS AND VILLAGES

How Towns are Projected—List of Towns and Villages That are or Have Been in Huntington County—Historical Sketch of Each—Pioneers—Early Industries and Business Enterprises—Schools and Churches—Public Utilities—Transportation Facilities—Miscellaneous Events—Population in 1910—General Conditions in 1914—Present Day Postoffices.

Among the early immigrants to Indiana, in common with other states in the Middle West, were some whose fondest dream was to become the founders of cities. Even at a time when the population consisted of only a settler here and there, these men were active in seeking out favorable locations for their purpose, as they believed, preempting townsites and laying out towns. A few of these towns survived and grew, many failed to meet the anticipations of their founders, some never got beyond the "paper" stage, and still others perished because they were so located that it was impossible for them to receive the support necessary to their development. Occasionally, some fortunate occurrence, such as the location of a county seat, the presence of a fine water power or the building of a railroad, would give permanence and stability to one of these towns and it would in time become a city of greater or less prominence. But in almost every such case the other towns near by would be the sufferers and after a vain struggle for existence would disappear entirely from the map.

Huntington County was no exception to the prevailing system, though it is quite probable that fewer towns within her borders were projected purely for speculative purposes than in many other localities. By examining old maps, plat-books and atlases, the investigator will find more than a score of towns, several of which are no longer in existence and are remembered only by the oldest inhabitants. A complete list of these towns and villages includes Andrews, Banquo, Bellville, Bippus, Boehmer, Buckeye, Charleston, Claysville, College Park, Goblesville, Harlansburg, Kelso, Lancaster, Mahon, Makin, Mardenis, Markle, Milo, Monument City, Mount Etna, Pleasant Plain, Plum Tree, Raccoon

Village, Roanoke, Rock Creek Center, Silverton, Simpson, Toledo and Warren.

The history of the City of Huntington—the only city in the county—is given in the preceding chapter, and below will be found the history of the several towns in the above list. In the case of some of the extinct towns, as well as some of the smaller villages and hamlets, it has been found impossible to secure sufficient information to compile a full and authentic account of their career.

Andrews

About the time the survey of what is now the Wabash Railroad was made, Abraham Leedy conceived the idea of laying out a town in Dallas Township for a railroad station. He therefore purchased of Martin Harvey a tract of forty acres of land in the southwest quarter of Section 23, Township 28, Range 8, on the line of the proposed road, and employed Peter Emery to divide it into town lots. Mr. Emery made the survey on December 12, 1853, and on the 30th of the same month the plat was filed in the office of the county recorder of Huntington County by Mr. Leedy, under the name of "Antioch." This original plat shows thirty-three lots and two large out-lots. The following August Leedy & Wintrode's addition of eighty-four lots was platted, and in June, 1859, J. H. Campbell's addition of thirty-nine lots was added to the town. Since then the original plat has been increased by Baker's addition, Bellman's first, second and third additions, McKeever's addition and the addition of S. J. Leedy.

The first house in the town was built by Abraham Leedy, who was also the first merchant. Other early merchants were William Randolph, who was for several years in partnership with Mr. Leedy, Elijah Snowden, John Collins, J. Parrott, E. B. Cubberly, Thomas Gibb and Joseph Snyder. Thomas King was one of the pioneer residents of Antioch and became associated with Mr. Leedy in operating the first sawmill, which was built soon after the railroad was completed. This mill afterward was sold to Gardner & Blish, who added machinery for the manufacture of baskets. It was later converted into a sawmill and stave factory by Morris & Bell, which firm did a large business, employing about fifty men.

For a time the growth of the town was rather slow, but as the resources of the surrounding country were developed Antioch became an important shipping point. About the close of the Civil war it had the reputation of being the best local trading town between Huntington and Wabash. A steam sawmill was added to the business interests in 1862 by King, Morris & Richardson. Elijah Snowden erected a flour

mill in 1864, and not long after that the Antioch Manufacturing Company was organized for the manufacture of plow handles and certain lines of furniture. The plant of this concern was subsequently acquired by Cubberly & Irwin, who converted it into a flour mill. It was destroyed by fire about 1876. In 1866 Lessel Long started a carriage and wagon shop and did a successful business for a number of years.

The first hotel in the town was the "Forest Home," built by Joel Cramer about 1855 or 1856. It was afterward kept for several years by a man named Manford, but was finally converted into a dwelling.

About 1857 the German Baptists, or Brethren, built the first church in the town. The Christian Church was erected in 1862, though the

Wabash River at Andrews

society had been organized some four years before, and the Methodist Church was established in 1860. At the present time these denominations are all represented in Andrews by neat houses of worship.

Early in the year 1881 the officials of the Wabash Railroad decided to locate a division point somewhere on the line between Fort Wayne and Lafayette. After looking over various places, they came to the conclusion that the level country about Antioch offered better facilities for yards, roundhouse and repair shops than any other station, and a plat of ground just west of the town was chosen as the site of the new enterprise. Then Antioch experienced a boom. A large force of men

were soon employed in the construction of yards, the erection of the roundhouse, etc., and under this influence several additions were laid out. Lots sold rapidly and brought good prices. The railroad company also laid the foundation of a building intended for the division superintendent's office. Because the company called their yards and shops "Andrewsia," in honor of one of the officials of the road, it was proposed that the name of the town be changed from Antioch to Andrews. There was some opposition to this move, but it was overcome and the Town of Antioch passed out of existence just as the Town of Andrews came in. Hardly had the change in name been effected when the Wabash Company became the lessee of the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad (now known as the Lake Erie & Western), and the division point was removed from Andrews to Peru. The building for the general division offices was never finished and the old foundation stood for several years, a mournful relic of what was to have been one of the sources of Andrews' prosperity.

At least one citizen of Andrews took a philosophical view of the situation. While some of the people were inclined to be acrimonious in their criticisms of the railroad company for removing its shops and yards, Garrett Van Dolson, an old resident, comforted them with the remark: "We lived here before the Wabash became interested. We can live here after it removes its stuff." Quite a number of those who located in the town took a different view and began looking for a more active business and industrial center to which they could transfer their residence. In January, 1885, the Andrews Express, the only newspaper in the town, was removed to Huntington and consolidated with the News. The great railroad strike of 1894 put an end to the hopes of Andrews of ever becoming a great railroad center. The bridge and building department was the last of the railroad interests to be taken away.

Although the removal of the railroad interests was a great blow to Andrews, the town survived and in recent years has shown renewed signs of industrial activity. It is one of the neatest and most attractive residence towns in the Wabash Valley. Its streets are well kept; cement sidewalks have been laid on nearly all the principal streets; it has a large kitchen cabinet factory and some minor enterprises in the manufacturing line, a grain elevator, a bank, a public library, a $25,000 public school building, in which eight teachers are employed, four of them in the commissioned high school grades, a weekly newspaper, lodges of the leading secret orders, and the usual complement of mercantile establishments found in towns of its size. Transportation facilities are afforded by the Wabash Railroad and the Fort Wayne & Northern

Indiana Traction Company's line. The casual visitor to Andrews is impressed by the great number of beautiful shade trees that adorn the streets and lawns, and the uniform courtesy of the people. A city hall was built in 1905, at a cost of about three thousand five hundred dollars.

About the time of the railroad boom Andrews was incorporated. The officers for the year 1914 were: W. F. Wise, O. C. Billings and John Blose, trustees, with Mr. Wise president of the board; M. B. Park, clerk; R. O. Bixby, treasurer.

Some years ago a franchise was granted to a company to establish an electric light and power plant, but the company sold out and electric light and power is now supplied by the company at Huntington. In the spring of 1914 the bonded debt of the town was $4,200 and the authorities had under consideration at that time the establishment of a system of waterworks for the town. The population in 1910 was 957.

In a sketch of Andrews published in the Huntington Times a few years ago, a local writer says: "There were more champion checker players within its limits than any town on the Wabash line, and more crack marksmen with a rifle. Uncle Jesse Miller, deceased, the pump manufacturer, had the biggest voice. He telephoned to North Manchester one day and the boys declared that when he squared away and shouted into the receiver, the people in North Manchester heard the message without the use of the line."

Banquo

On February 26, 1906, a plat of the Village of Banquo was filed in the office of the county recorder by Jacob T. Hawkins, Henry A. Gilbert and William H. Spaulding. It is located in the northwest corner of Section 22, Township 26, Range 8, in the Logan Creek Valley in Wayne Township. The plat shows seventeen lots, the dimensions being 356 feet from east to west and 660 feet from north to south.

An old map of Huntington County, published in 1879, shows "Priceville P. O." just across the section line in the northeast corner of Section 21, and old settlers recall the fact that Banquo was in existence as early as 1880, so it is certain that the settlement was at least a quarter of a century old at the time the official plat was filed. Lafontaine, Wabash County, is the nearest railroad station and the post-office from which the people of Banquo receive mail by rural delivery. According to Rand & McNally's atlas, the population of the village in 1910 was 75. It is a trading point for the residents of the southwestern part of the county.

Bellville

About four miles below Warren, on the north bank of the Salamonie River, in the northeastern part of Jefferson Township, is the little Hamlet of Bellville. No official plat of the village was ever recorded and but little can be learned of its history, further than that a small settlement grew up about a saw and grist mill, which was established by James Taylor some time in the '40s. This mill continued in successful operation for more than forty years. A few dwellings, a Christian church and the ruins of the old mill are all that is left of Bellville.

Bippus

When the Chicago & Erie Railroad was built through Huntington County, a station was established about a mile east of the Wabash County line, in Warren Township. This station was called West Point, and the following story is told of the manner in which it received that name: Some years before, William Stults was engaged in teaching "singing schools" in different parts of the county. One of his classes was in Clear Creek Township, near the eastern boundary, another was at the schoolhouse a short distance southwest of Goblesville, and a third was at the schoolhouse where Bippus now stands. As this was the most western of his classes, Mr. Stults was in the habit of referring to it as "West Point," and when the station was located there that name was adopted. A little later, when the postoffice was established, it was discovered that there was a West Point in Tippecanoe County, and the postoffice was named Bippus, in honor of George J. Bippus, a prominent citizen of Huntington County, who secured most of the right of way for the Chicago & Atlantic (now the Chicago & Erie) Railroad.

The plat of the town was filed with the county recorder on July 25, 1885, by Ernest G. Bender, Jacob Coblentz, Joseph Sell and others. This plat shows the town as consisting of fifty-five lots, in Sections 21, 22, 27 and 28, Township 29, Range 8, "on the south side of the Chicago & Atlantic Railway." Bippus is now one of the thriving villages of Huntington County. It has a bank, a large tile factory, a telephone company, two large general stores, a furniture store, drug and hardware stores, a large grain elevator, harness, blacksmith and wagon repair shops, a cement works, three churches, a graded public school, and a number of cozy homes. Although not incorporated, the public spirit of the citizens is seen in the good cement sidewalks on nearly all the streets, erected by common consent and coöperation. When the railroad station was first established, the depot was about half a mile east

of the village. The reason for this is said to have been on account of the refusal of the people to donate a site for the station buildings. A few years ago the depot was moved up near the center of the town, to the mutual interest of the railroad company and its patrons. Bippus claims the distinction of being the best shipping point between Marion, Ohio, and Chicago, for towns of its size. The population is about three hundred and fifty.

Boehmer

Boehmer was surveyed by Samuel H. Swain on October 8, 1879, for Jacob C. Zent, the owner of the site, but the plat was not filed for record until November 1, 1880. According to the description filed with the plat, the town is located on the east line of Section 24, Township 26, Range 10, "on the Toledo, Delphos & Burlington Railroad." The original survey shows four lots on the north side of the railroad and ten on the south side. The town never came up to the expectations of its founder, owing to the fact that the station of Buckeye, only a mile west, received more encouragement from the railroad company.

Buckeye

The proprietors of this place were Samuel T. Jones and Loren B. Minn, who employed Samuel H. Swaim to lay out the town in the spring of 1879, about the time the narrow gauge railroad was completed through Huntington County. The survey was made on the 24th of May, and the plat was filed in the office of the county recorder on October 2, 1879, and shows twelve lots. Buckeye was made a station by the railroad company and is the principal shipping point on that line in Huntington County east of Warren. In 1910 the population was 50. Buckeye has a general store, a sawmill, a tile factory, a blacksmith shop and several residences. During the oil boom it did considerable business.

Charleston

In 1835 Joseph P. Anthony settled in the southeast corner of Section 31, Township 27, Range 9, in what is now Lancaster Township. Others located in the immediate vicinity soon afterward and about two years later Mr. Anthony came to the conclusion that it would be a profitable venture to lay out a town. Accordingly, he employed William Delvin to make the survey, which was done on November 27, 1837, and the plat was filed with the county recorder the next day. The plat

shows thirty-six lots, a few of which were sold by the proprietor soon after the town was laid out. The name Charleston was given to the new town, which flourished for a time. Garrett Heffner established a store, and it is said his stock consisted of a few groceries, several bolts of calico and unbleached muslin and a barrel of whisky. He did not do a very successful business. Samuel Jennings opened a larger and better stocked store and captured most of the trade. After a short time Mr. Jennings sold out to John McGlinn, who carried on a good business for several years. This was the last business venture in the village. After McGlinn closed out his stock several of the remaining houses in Charleston were moved over to Mount Etna, about a mile west. Other houses were permitted to decay, the plat was ultimately vacated, and the ground whereon Charleston once stood is now used for farming purposes.

Claysville

The Town of Claysville, in the northwestern part of Warren Township, was platted by Hiram Weston and William T. Guffin and the plat was filed in the recorder's office on August 17, 1853. The original plat shows seventeen lots in Sections 3, 4, 9 and 10, Township 29, Range 8, on the old Huntington & Liberty Mills Plank Road. A postoffice called Bracken was established soon after the town was laid out and Claysville became a mail distributing point and trading center for a large territory in the northwestern part of Huntington County. James Ferguson, the firm of Smith & Blood, Frank Sprinkle and Thomas Bolinger were among the early merchants. The village has not grown in the last half century, but it is still a local trading center. The postoffice was discontinued some years ago and the inhabitants now receive mail by rural delivery from Bippus. The population was but 50 in 1910.

College Park

Although this is an incorporated town, it is practically a part of the City of Huntington. In fact it was laid out as "College Park Addition to the City of Huntington" by John A. W. Kintz, a trustee of Central College, on October 8, 1896, and the plat was duly filed for record on the 5th of November following. The plat shows 262 lots, each 50 by 120 feet. About the time the college was opened in 1897 a postoffice was established in the suburb under the name of Ubee, the name being formed by spelling out the initials of United Brethren, the denomination that founded the college.

On January 6, 1908, a petition signed by T. H. Gragg, then president of the college, and a number of others, was presented to the county commissioners asking for the incorporation of the addition as a separate jurisdiction. A special election was ordered by the commissioners for January 27, 1908, to give the resident voters an opportunity to express their views on the subject of incorporation. At the election the vote was thirteen in favor of incorporation and six against the proposition. When the returns were submitted to the board of commissioners on February 3, 1908, the order was entered upon the records that the prayer of the petitioners be granted, and that the territory named in said petition "be and is hereby incorporated as a town, under the laws of the State of Indiana, by the corporate name of 'The Town of College Park.'" The population in 1910 was 103.

Goblesville

This little village is situated in the northern part of Clear Creek Township, at the junction of Sections 3, 4, 9 and 10, Township 29, Range 9. It is the outgrowth of a settlement that grew up about the sawmill started by John Goble some years ago. No regular plat of the village was ever filed in the recorder's office, and, like Topsy in Uncle Tom's Cabin, it "just growed." Besides the sawmill, the business activities of Goblesville have been a blacksmith shop and two or three general stores. Mail is supplied to the inhabitants by rural delivery from Huntington. Being situated in the midst of a rich agricultural district, it is a trading center of local importance, and according to Rand & McNally it had a population of 60 in 1910.

Harlansburgh

Just when and by whom this village was founded is uncertain. It is situated in the northeastern part of Polk Township and was in existence forty years ago at least. A postoffice was established there at a comparatively early date and Oliver N. Snider was postmaster for several years, as well as the village merchant. At one time D. B. Shell had a sawmill there and there were some other small industrial enterprises. Today about all that is left are a few dwellings. The postoffice was discontinued many years ago and mail is now supplied by rural delivery from Huntington.

Kelso

On November 8, 1856, Frank Calvert, then county surveyor, laid out for James Crosby a plat of twenty lots, each 66 by 132 feet, on the

line of the plank road running from Huntington to Warren, in the northeast quarter of Section 25, Township 27, Range 9. Mr. Crosby offered the lots for sale and on January 24, 1857, filed the plat for record, giving his town the name of Kelso. Before the close of the year 1877 several dwellings and two general store buildings had been erected and a postoffice called Majenica was established. The postoffice has been discontinued and the people of Kelso now receive mail by rural delivery from Huntington. A large tile factory in the southern part of the town is the principal industry. Rand & McNally gave the population in 1910 as 250, but these figures are probably too large. The village has Methodist and Christian churches and a good public school building.

Lancaster

This town, sometimes called New Lancaster, was laid out by Solomon Shideler and the plat was filed for record on September 28, 1836. It is located in the eastern part of Section 33, Township 27, Range 8, on the north bank of the Salamonie River and near the southern boundary of Lancaster Township. In the original plat were thirty-six lots, each 82½ by 165 feet, except a few next to the river, where the Salamonie cut off part of the lot.

Soon after the town was laid out a man named Wood opened a general store, which quickly became a popular trading point for settlers living in the vicinity. Other early merchants were Michael Caylor, Isaiah Reed, Randolph & Leedy, Samuel Fenstermaker, William Cook and Joseph Ewart. At a later date Jonas and William Calvert were engaged in the mercantile business at Lancaster. Dr. L. A. Caster, who was secretary of the first county medical society, was one of the early physicians. George Fletcher established a pottery and for several years carried on a profitable business. The Methodist Episcopal, Wesleyan Methodists and German Baptists organized societies and built houses of worship, and for some years Lancaster wore an air of general prosperity. But, like all towns remote from railroads, it never came up to the expectations of its founder. After the introduction of the rural free delivery system, the postoffice was discontinued and the inhabitants of the village now receive mail from Huntington. Notwithtanding all its drawbacks, Lancaster is still the center of considerable general merchandise trade and is a neighborhood center where the farmers and others can get together and talk politics, etc.

Mahon

The old Town of Mahon was situated on the Wabash & Erie Canal, in Section 27, Township 29, Range 8, about a mile and a half southwest

of Roanoke. It was laid out by Archibald Mahon and the plat was filed for record on June 20, 1853. The original plat shows ninety-four lots, seven streets and a public square. The streets running north and south were Water (along the canal), Main and Wilt, and those running east and west were Hannah, State, Durbin and Mill. Probably the principal reason for the selection of the town site was a fine spring, the water which was piped to the canal, where a tank was provided for its reception. This was said to be the best water supply between Toledo and Lafayette and all the canal boats stopped at Mahon to replenish their reservoirs.

One of the first industries of the town was a sawmill built by a man named Savage for the purpose of sawing timber for the Wabash Railroad. Among the early settlers was Monroe Mahon, a brother of the proprietor, who built a fine residence—at least fine for that day—in the grove on the north side of Main Street. He also established a grist mill and a distillery. At the distillery a great number of hogs were fattened and then shipped to market. The farmers in the neighborhood furnished the hogs, the distiller did the feeding and the profits were equally divided. Two men named Yahne and Smith were probably the first merchants. Their stock consisted largely of boat supplies. Mr. Neff was another early tradesman.

Roanoke and Mahon were rival towns for some years. The latter had an advantage in being located near a lock, which was always considered almost indispensable to the success of canal towns. It was more fortunate in securing industrial establishments and the old seminary, which brought quite a number of young men to the town as students. It is said that the detour of the Wabash Railroad around Roanoke was brought about by the influence of Mr. Mahon and the refusal of the Roanoke people to subsidize the road. Mahon was made a railroad station and for several years the people of Jackson Township were compelled to go there for goods shipped or to take passage on the trains. After the road was completed a large warehouse was built at Mahon by the railroad company and was conducted for some time by Samuel Mahon. With the decline of traffic on the canal, Mahon also declined, and when the railroad company established a station for Roanoke the town received the final blow that put an end to its existence. The last residents of Mahon were a few section hands employed on the Wabash Railroad.

Elam Mahon, a son of Samuel and nephew of the founder of the town, was the last of the family to remain in Mahon. For some time after the canal ceased to be adapted to heavy freighting, he owned and operated a canal boat that could be used only for light cargoes and for

short hauls. He was somewhat fastidious in the matter of dress and always wore a "stove-pipe" hat, which was the admiration of the community. His home was the center of hospitality and frequent were the entertainments there. It was in his house that the first piano ever brought to Jackson Township was seen, and anyone who could "get music" out of the instrument was a welcome visitor. The last business in which Elam Mahon was engaged here was in cutting the timber from his land and boating the logs to Fort Wayne, and in furnishing wood to the Huntington lime kilns. He finally went East and died soon after his departure from Huntington County.

Makin

Makin is a small hamlet in the eastern part of Warren Township, on the highway running from Huntington to North Manchester. Its beginning was a shoemaker's shop, which was established there soon after the first settlements were made in that locality. It has never been officially platted and at the present time its chief importance is as a neighborhood trading center. Mail is received by rural delivery from the postoffice at Bippus.

Mardenis

About three miles east of Huntington, in Union Township, is a small station on the Wabash Railroad called Mardenis. It was first known as "Miner's Switch," and later as "Union Station." William Mardenis was appointed agent for the railroad company and put in a stock of goods in connection with his duties as agent, after which the place took his name. Mardenis has two grain elevators and considerable stock, hay and grain are shipped from that point. Rural routes supply the place with daily mail.

Markle

This is one of the old towns of Huntington County. It was laid out by Elias Murray, acting under power of attorney for Levi Beardsley and his wife Elizabeth, of Cherry Valley, Otsego County, New York, and the plat was filed for record on June 25, 1836, under the name of "Tracy." Some three years before that time a man named Tracy opened a store where the Town of Markle now stands, and, according to some authorities, divided his land into town lots, conferring upon the place his own name. His venture was evidently unsuccessful and the

actual history of the town begins with the filing of the plat made by Mr. Murray. This plat shows ninety-two lots, each 5 by 10 perches, five streets running north and south and a like number running east and west. The north and south streets are Wabash, Wilts, Morse, Sparks and Curry, and those running back from the river are Sayler, Draper, Miller, Clark and Lee.

Although the town was laid out in 1836, it did not get beyond the paper stage for nearly fifteen years. Dr. Joseph Scott is credited with having built the first residence in the town in 1850. He was the first physician. A man named Haswell came in shortly after Doctor Scott and erected a large frame building—afterward occupied by Buffington & Casper—in which he opened a general store. Robert Allen started a blacksmith shop; John Nave was the first wagon maker; J. A. Michaels was the proprietor of the first shoe shop, and John Zimro the first carpenter.

William Chapman erected a three-story frame flour mill some time in the '50s. It was run by water power and was for several years considered one of the best mills of its kind in the county. It was purchased about 1885 by a man named King, who converted it into a roller mill. About 1855 or 1856 Amos Curry started a tanyard, and several sawmills have been operated at Markle at different times. When the Chicago & Erie Railroad was completed John Stults established a saw and planing mill and carried on a successful lumber business for a number of years.

With the completion of the railroad, Markle experienced a boom. Several additions were made to the town, the most important ones being North, Souers', Roush's, Allen's, Stults' and Seibold's. New merchants came in, a hotel, restaurants, livery stables, barber shops, an undertaker, a photograph gallery and other enterprises were added to the business community, and the population was about doubled within two years. It was about this time the town was incorporated under the name of Markle, the stone and lime industry began to be a prominent factor, a feed mill was established by Henry Mygrant, and Justice & Patterson engaged in the business of baling hay.

The Markle of today is one of the active towns of Huntington County. It has a bank, a creamery, a cement block factory, a telephone exchange of the Majenica Telephone Company, large stone and lime interests, a grain elevator, a wagon shop, a number of well stocked mercantile houses that handle all lines of goods, a money order post-office with three rural routes, three churches, well kept street, good sidewalks, a $20,000 public school building, in which eight teachers are employed, and a number of neat residences. The population in 1910

was 670. It is one of the best shipping points on the Erie Railway between Huntington and Geneva.

Milo

Milo is a small post-village in the extreme southern part of Jefferson Township, not far from the Grant County line. It is a station on the Clover Leaf Railroad and during the oil boom was a place of considerable activity. It has a general store and some minor business interests. No official plat of the town was ever filed in the county recorder's office.

Monument City

In 1869 the people of Polk Township decided to erect a monument to the memory of the soldiers who enlisted from that township for service in the Civil war and sacrificed their lives upon their country's altar. The sum of $500 was raised by subscription and a neat marble shaft was erected near the north bank of the Salamonie River, not far from the center of the township. On this monument was inscribed the names of twenty-seven Polk Township boys, in whose honor the monument was erected. About five or six years later Jacob Leedy, James Q. Pilcher and others laid out a town in Section 23, Township 27, Range 8, and Indian reservation No. 30, and as the new town is near the soldiers' monument it was given the name of Monument City. The plat shows eighteen lots, with Oak Street running east and west, and River Street running north and south as the principal thoroughfares. It was filed in the recorder's office on March 8, 1876.

The first business enterprise in Monument City was the sawmill of Weeks & Slyter, who also operated a general store for awhile. After a few years they disposed of the store, but continued to operate the sawmill for several years. G. W. Byram, Noah and Isaac Hildebrand, the Hallett Brothers and Jonas Calvert also sold goods at various times. William Armstrong started a blacksmith shop a year or two after the town was founded, and there have been a few other business concerns. Monument City is located in the heart of a fine agricultural region and is a good local trading point.

Mount Etna

On November 12, 1839, William Delvin, surveyor, laid out for John Hefner the Town of Mount Etna in the southwest quarter of Section 31, Township 27, Range 9, in what is now the extreme southwest corner of

Lancaster Township. In his survey Mr. Delvin delineated seventy-five lots, with Madison, Main and Huntington streets running north and south, and Warren, Charleston and South streets running east and west. There were also public square and a five acre out lot. Additions have since been made which extend the limits of the town into Polk, Wayne and Jefferson townships.

Mr. Hefner opened a hotel soon after the town was laid out, and the next business enterprise was probably the cabinet shop of William Watson, which was established in the early '40s. Michael Minnich, a carpenter and millwright, was among the early residents and assisted in building many of the first houses and Jacob Epley's mill, which was erected in 1848. The first store was opened by Clark Cubberly, about 1845, in a little log building fronting the public square. He was succeeded by a man named Dorch, who put in a large and well selected stock of goods and did a thriving business for several years.

Other early business men were Samuel Swayzee, Henry Hildebrand, Frank Calvert, Samuel Brelsford, John Jeffrey, Thomas A. Gibb and Conrad Plasterer. Doctors Kersey, Mills, Wickersham, Beckford, Palmer and Bigelow were among the physicians who practiced in Mount Etna at an early date. Later Doctors Chenoweth and Mitchell were located there. For a number of years during the early history of the county, Mount Etna was an important trading point, but with the building of railroads much of its trade was attracted to other towns and some of its best professional men sought other fields.

About ten years after the close of the Civil war, the people of Mount Etna began to agitate the subject of street and other improvements, and a majority of the citizens voted to incorporate the town. The first board of trustees was composed of A. R. Large, Elam Purviance and John Bowman. John S. Martin was elected clerk and Samuel Fisher treasurer. After the incorporation the streets were graded, sidewalks laid and other improvements made, which placed Mount Etna among the desirable residence towns of the county. Although an incorporated town, the schools are a part of the Wayne Township school system.

At the present time Mount Etna is the principal trading point for a large district in the four townships in which it is situated. It has a telephone exchange, two churches, a money order postoffice, a public school building, a cement block factory, Masonic and Odd Fellows lodges, and the usual industries found in inland villages of its class. The population in 1910 was 148.

Pleasant Plain

In the latter part of June, 1875, Levin and Mark R. Wright, Eli J. Scott, Samuel Satterthwaite and others employed James W. Gussman

to lay out a town in the eastern part of sections 18 and 19, Township 26, Range 9, in the western part of Jefferson Township. On the original plat, which was filed for record on January 20, 1875, the north and south streets shown are Water, Church, Center and Oak, and the east and west streets are High, Scott, Main and Locust. The town was first known as Nixville, but the postoffice was named Pleasant Plain and in time the village came to be known by that name. Eli and Stephen Scott opened the first store and soon afterward Joseph Custer became a competitor. Much of the early prosperity of the village has departed, but it still has some local trade. The postoffice was discontinued some years ago and a rural route from Warren now supplies the people with mail every day. Rand & McNally give the population as 80 in 1910.

Plum Tree

Plum Tree, also once known as Yankee Town, is situated on the line between Rock Creek and Salamonie townships, three miles from the Wells County line. It is the outgrowth of a settlement formed there at an early day and takes its name from a large, wild plum tree. It was never officially platted. A postoffice was maintained here for many years, but it has been discontinued and the people now receive mail by rural carrier from Warren. The Methodists and Disciples established churches at Plum Tree at an early date. At the present time a general store and a blacksmith shop represent the business interests of the hamlet.

Raccoon Village

While the Wabash & Erie Canal was under construction in the early '30s, the State of Indiana gave a strip of ground twenty-four rods in width along the northwest side of the canal for a town. It was stipulated that each lot should contain two acres, laid off at right angles to the canal. Seventy-two lots were laid off, half of which were in Allen County and the other half in Huntington, hence, that part of the village in the latter county was in the northeast corner of Jackson Township. A number of lots were sold and the purchasers built upon them, but after the canal traffic ceased the town gradually died for want of adequate support. In June, 1897, Thomas Ruggles, then county surveyor of Huntington County, obtained the original plat from the state and reestablished the lines between the lots. Very few people in the county have any recollection of Raccoon Village, which took its name from an Indian village in the vicinity.

Roanoke

In 1845 Lemuel G. Jones built a sawmill on land leased from the state where Roanoke now stands. Two years later he added a grist mill. The records show that Jones sold the "Roanoke Mills" and his lease to Chapman & Horton on November 26, 1849, and that on February 1, 1850, George A. Chapman sold his interest to his partner, Theo. V. Horton, who became sole proprietor. Some years later Mr. Horton erected a large woolen mill, which for years was one of the leading industries of the county. A description of this mill may be found in the chapter on Finance and Industry.

Commercial Row, Roanoke, 1870

In the meantime Captain Columbia had erected a residence within the present limits of the town and a man named Bilby had opened a small store. After disposing of his interest in the mills, Mr. Chapman, who owned the land near the Dickey lock, decided to lay out a town there. Securing the services of S. C. Putnam, then county surveyor, he laid out a town of forty lots on the "south half of the southwest quarter of Section 14, Township 29, Range 10," and conferred upon it the name of Roanoke. Within a few years the original plat was occupied by buildings and several additions were made to the town. Foremost among these were Chapman & Horton's standard addition of sixty-four lots, Chapman's second addition, Viberg's, Dinius', Corkin's, T. V. Horton's and Wilkerson's additions.

Among the early industries of the town were Chading's blacksmith shop, Van Becker's dry dock and boat yard, Horton's woolen mill, Meech's flour mill at the old lock, the steam mill of Michael Minnich & Sons, Dinius Brothers' tannery and several woodworking establishments which gave employment to a considerable number of men. Among the early merchants were William Bilby, William Payton, Horton & Chapman, Martin, Henry and Solomon Bash. Later came Bash & Grim, Hall & Windle, Windle & Wasmuth, R. C. Ebersole, Blount Brothers, Jacob Brown, R. D. Olds, E. C. Olds, Tarrance & McCombs and a few others. Dr. C. B. Richart located in the town about the time the survey was made and is credited with being the first physician and proprietor of the first drug store. Benjamin Nave, S. H. Grim, William Vannerder and A. P. Koontz were early cabinet makers. The first shoemakers were "Hank" Row and Samuel Taylor. Samuel Wertsbaugher was the first tailor.

C. H. Viberg kept a hotel near the town for some time before the plat of Roanoke was filed on September 11, 1850, and his house was a favorite stopping place for travelers. The first hotel in the town was built by William Payton in 1852. It was located at the corner of Third and Commercial streets. After about a year Mr. Payton was succeeded by D. H. Rose, who in turn was succeeded by Doctor Irwin. After some years the building was converted into a dwelling. Thorp & Ream then sold their store building to Samuel Dougherty, who refitted it as the St. James Hotel and conducted it for several years. The Kahn House was erected in 1886.

Late in the year 1873 John H. Barr circulated a petition and obtained a large number of signatures, asking the county commissioners to order a special election to decide whether or not the Town of Roanoke should be incorporated. The election was held on May 4, 1874, when a majority of the citizens expressed themselves in favor of the proposition and the town was duly incorporated. The first officers of the town government were as follows: William H. Meech, William B. Thorp and Samuel Stump, trustees; E. C. Olds, clerk; C. B. Richart, treasurer; N. P. Mowry, assessor, and Samuel Wertsbaugher, marshal. The officers for 1914 were: Henry E. Smith, Alvin O. Smith and William Koonts, councilmen; Charles Fausz, clerk and treasurer, and George Fields, marshal. Henry E. Smith is president of the council.

One institution that was the pride of Roanoke for many years was the old "Roanoke Classical Seminary," in which quite a number of Huntington County's prominent business and professional men were equipped for the great battle of life. A more complete account of this seminary will be found in the chapter on Educational Development.

Among the early inhabitants of Roanoke were quite a number who possessed both taste and talent for music, and the town became widely known as a musical center. One of the best bands in Northern Indiana was the old Roanoke Silver Cornet Band, the members of which were led by a Professor Struby, a talented German musician, though somewhat irritable at times. This band filled engagements at various cities, for which it frequently received as much as one hundred and fifty dollars per day. A musical organization called the Beethoven Society was another Roanoke institution. It made a special study of classic music, held musical institutes, gave concerts, etc., and its services were occasionally demanded in Fort Wayne and other cities in the northeastern part of the state. A quartet from this society furnished the music for Gen. James R. Slack's funeral. Some of the members of the Beethoven Society are still living in Roanoke.

The first newspaper published in the town was the Roanoke Register, which was founded by H. D. Carroll in 1871. At the present time the town has two newspapers—the Review and the Clipper. The history of these papers is given in Chapter XIII.

When the Town of Mahon was laid out in 1853 a spirited rivalry immediately began between that place and Roanoke. Mahon was fortunate enough to secure a station on the Wabash Railroad and for a time the Roanoke people had to go to Mahon to "take a train." The cholera scare of 1854, when a few deaths occurred in Roanoke, also gave the town a backset for a little while, but it soon recovered, and after a depot was established by the railroad company Roanoke's supremacy over Mahon became a settled fact.

At least one man of genius lived in Roanoke, and that was Horace Rockwell, an artist of far more than ordinary ability. He lived a secluded sort of life, seldom being seen upon the streets, though his wife and daughters were rather prominent in social circles. Occasionally Mr. Rockwell would quietly make a trip to New York or Cincinnati, where he would exhibit his oil paintings, win prizes in competition with other artists, and dispose of his pictures at good prices. When not engaged with his brush and palette he devoted a good portion of his time to the construction of a flying machine. At last his machine was finished and he gave it a trial. But he learned, like Darius Green in the old poem, that the trouble was in alighting, for he came down with such force that he suffered some severe contusions and a few broken bones. To the surgeon who attended him he stoutly maintained that the accident was in no wise due to any fault in his machine, but merely that he "forgot to flap his wings." The accident, however, put an end to his experiments.

In 1913 an arrangement was made between the Town of Roanoke and the National Company, of South Bend, Indiana, by which that company installed a system of waterworks at a cost of $15,000. The supply of water comes from deep wells and is pumped to all parts of the town. The agreement with the company is of such a character that the sum paid annually for the street hydrants will in time pay for the plant, when the entire system is to become the property of the town.

Shortly after the Fort Wayne & Northern Indiana Electric Railway was completed, a contract was made between the town authorities and the traction company, by which the latter furnished electric light to Roanoke. In addition to the waterworks and electric lighting systems, Roanoke has one of the finest public school buildings in the county, in which nine teachers are employed, four of them in the commissioned high school grades. It also has a bank, a knitting mill that employs about eighty people. A large tile factory, some paved streets, good cement sidewalks on all the principal streets, a number of well-stocked stores, a public library, five churches, several lodges, two weekly newspapers, telephone connection with the surrounding towns, a money order postoffice with four rural routes, a peaceful and cultured population and a number of comfortable residences. According to the United States census for 1910 the population was then 532.

Rock Creek Center

As the name of this hamlet indicates, it is located in the exact geographical center of Rock Creek Township. A postoffice was once maintained here, but it has been discontinued and mail is now delivered by rural carrier from Huntington. It consists of a few dwellings and a general store.

Silverton

About 1844 a Friends Church was built near the north line of Section 11, in Dallas Township. A little later Joseph Silver opened a store a short distance south of the church and the settlement which gradually grew up there became known as Silverton. No plat of the village was ever made and the population never numbered more than four or five families. No postoffice was ever established there, but Silver's store was a mail distributing point for the neighborhood. After Mr. Silver moved away the settlement declined and Silverton is now nothing more than a memory.

Simpson

Four miles east of Huntington, on the Chicago & Erie Railway, is the little Village of Simpson, formerly known as Roche's Station. The plat of Simpson was made by Henry H. Wagoner, county surveyor, on May 1, 1885, for George J. Bippus, trustee, and was filed for record on the 23d of the same month. It shows seventeen lots, in the northeast corner of Section 29, Township 28, Range 10. These lots are all north of the Erie Railroad and west of the county road running north and south on the section line. A general store is the only business enterprise.

Toledo

This village, situated at the junction of Sections 4, 5, 8 and 9, Township 27, Range 10, was laid out by William and Mary A. Daniels and the plat was filed on April 10, 1875. In its early days it was also known as "Brownsville" and "Brown's Corners." For awhile it prospered, but with the building of the Erie Railroad much of its business and trade was diverted to Markle and Simpson, and Toledo is now a typical crossroads settlement.

Warren

The incorporated Town of Warren, situated in the southwestern part of Salamonie Township, on the Salamonie River, is the largest town in the county. The land upon which it is located was entered by Samuel Jones in 1833. Being near the old Indianapolis and Fort Wayne state road, Mr. Jones came to the conclusion that it would pay to divide his land into town lots. Hosea Powers, deputy county surveyor, was therefore employed to make the plat, which was filed in the recorder's office on December 11, 1836. At first, the intention was to call the new town Jonesboro, in honor of the founder, but it was learned that a postoffice by that name was already in existence in Grant County, so the name Warren was adopted, in order to have the town and postoffice uniformly designated. Several additions have been made to the original plat, the most important of which is East Warren, which was surveyed by S. H. Swaim for Silas Jones in September, 1879. Finkle's addition was platted in 1882.

The first sale of lots occurred on New Year's day in 1877. Soon after that L. R. Allison opened the first store. A postoffice was established with Dr. S. D. Ayres as postmaster, who was also the first resi-

dent physician. Edward McPherson started in business as a blacksmith, John Shaffer opened his shop as a cabinet-maker, and several new residents were added to the population. Thomas Mitchell had erected a grist mill on the south side of the Salamonie some time in 1836, which brought many of the neighboring farmers to Warren, and the town soon came into prominence as a local trading point.

For the first forty years the growth of Warren was comparatively slow, owing to the fact that it was without adequate means of communication with the rest of the world, but during that period it never went backward. When the Toledo, St. Louis & Western (Clover Leaf) Rail-

WAYNE STREET, WARREN

road was completed through the southern part of the county in the fall of 1878 Warren experienced its first boom. Within five years after the coming of the railroad, the town had a grain elevator, three dry goods stores, six groceries, three drug stores, two hardware stores, two furniture stores, two jewelry stores, an undertaker, a bank, a hotel, a graded school, two sawmills, a planing mill, a weekly newspaper and a population estimated at over one thousand.

Warren's second boom came with the discovery of oil in Jefferson Township. Between the years 1890 and 1900 the population increased from 1,120 to 1,523. Several new business enterprises were added to the town's activities, especially dealers in oil well supplies, lumber, etc. As the oil wells began to show signs of failure, quite a number of people sought other fields, and in 1910 the population was 1,189. While this had a depressing effect upon the industries and commercial interests,

the citizens of the town have shown no signs of serious discouragement, but are still loyal to Warren and are going ahead much in the same way as before any oil wells were drilled in the vicinity.

Warren was incorporated about the time the Clover Leaf Railroad was built. The town officers for 1914 were as follows: E. M. Mossburg, J. M. Long, Rufus Crandell and Elijah Huffman, councilmen; Glen Brown, clerk; Monroe Wiley, treasurer; Daniel P. Mossburg, marshal.

In February, 1901, bonds were authorized and a site purchased for the establishment of a waterworks and electric light plant. Work was commenced in the latter part of that month and was advanced so rapidly that by the middle of the summer service was started. The water supply is both pure and plentiful, and the electric light service is better than that in most towns the size of Warren. In the spring of 1914 the town expended over five thousand dollars in improving the light and power plant, and electric power is now furnished to a number of small manufacturing concerns.

Warren has become widely known in recent years, particularly among the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as the site of the Methodist Memorial Home, a history of which is given in another chapter. This institution, which is a home for old people of both sexes, occupies a beautiful site in the northern part of the town.

Foremost among the business enterprises of Warren are the mercantile establishments usually found in towns of its class. It has two banks, a cement works, a large grain elevator, a mitten factory, some oil interests, about four miles of paved streets, good cement sidewalks, several lodges, a fair association, a weekly newspaper, five churches and two public school buildings. Eight teachers are employed in the graded school and six in the commissioned high school. The town is also the headquarters of the Warren Telephone Company, whose lines extend to the rural districts and the neighboring towns and villages.

In 1906 the Marion, Bluffton & Eastern electric line was built through Warren, giving additional transportation facilities, and the town is connected with Huntington by an automobile transit company, which makes two round trips daily. With these conveniences, and surrounded by a populous and fertile agricultural district, it can be seen that Warren is "no mean town."

Postoffices

According to the latest edition of the United States Postal Guide, there are ten postoffices in Huntington County. In the following list the figures in parentheses after the names of the offices indicate the number

of rural mail routes emanating therefrom: Andrews (3), Bippus (1), Buckeye, Huntington (9), Markle (3), Milo, Mount Etna, Roanoke (4), Ubee, Warren (6). All are money order offices and those at Andrews, Huntington, Markle, Roanoke and Warren are authorized to issue international money orders good in foreign countries.

CHAPTER X

MILITARY HISTORY

Early Militia System—War with Mexico—The Civil War—Divided Sentiment in Huntington County—Call for Volunteers—Huntington Prompt to Respond—First Company off for the Front—Thirteenth Regiment—Other Regiments in Which Huntington County was Represented—Rosters of Troops—Fourteenth Battery of Light Artillery—Miscellaneous Enlistments—Indiana Legion—Roll of Honor—Work of Citizens at Home—War with Spain—Huntington Sends a Company.

Unfortunately many of the pages in the story of human progress are stained with accounts of deeds of conflict, devastation and bloodshed. Wars of conquest have been prosecuted by stronger nations against weaker ones; others have been fomented by ambitious persons for self-aggrandizement; still others have been brought about by great interests for selfish ends, but the great wars of history have been those waged for human liberty and political enfranchisement. It has been said that "War brings a spirit of patriotism that cannot be developed by any other means." Whether or not this be true, it is a well established fact that the military history of a country forms one of its most interesting and entrancing chapters.

The old adage, "In time of peace prepare for war," was observed by the founders of the American Republic when, soon after the adoption of the Constitution, Congress passed an act providing for the enrollment of all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except in certain cases, as the nation's militia. The men thus enrolled were to be formed into companies, regiments, brigades and divisions, with the proper commanding officers, in accordance with such regulations as the legislatures of the several states might provide. This law was still in force when Indiana was admitted into the Union, and in the constitution of the state, adopted in 1816, it was provided that the governor should be commander-in-chief of the militia of the state, and that all military officers should be appointed and commissioned by him. In the early days of statehood there was some reason for main-

taining an active militia, but with the departure of the Indians for reservations in the Far West, interest in military subjects waned and the people of the state turned their attention to husbandry.

About eleven years after Huntington County was organized, the United States became involved in a dispute with Mexico over the annexation of Texas to this country. Peaceable adjustment of the difficulty was out of the question, and on May 11, 1846, President Polk issued a proclamation declaring that a state of war existed between the United States and Mexico. Congress, being in session at the time, immediately authorized the president to call for 50,000 volunteers, and on May 23, 1846, Governor James Whitcomb called upon the militia of Indiana for four regiments of infantry—two for immediate service and two to be held in reserve. In Huntington County the total number of votes cast for President in 1844 was 602. There is no record of any attempt having been made to organize a company in the county for the Mexican war, though a number of Huntington men enlisted in Capt. John M. Wilson's company, which was organized chiefly in the counties of Miami, Wabash and Huntington, and others joined a company that was formed at Fort Wayne. It is to be regretted that the old muster rolls of these companies have not been preserved, but without them it is impossible to show who enlisted from the county.

During practically the entire first half of the nineteenth century the slavery question was a "bone of contention" in nearly every session of the United States Congress. Many thought the dispute was settled by the act known as the Missouri Compromise in 1820, but at the close of the Mexican war the old controversy broke out afresh, and the measure known as the "Omnibus Bill," of 1850, was passed. Four years later the whole subject was revived and Congress passed the Kansas-Nebraska bill, but instead of bringing peace it only added fuel to the flames. The political campaign of 1860 was one of the most hotly contested the country ever experienced. In that campaign nearly every township in Huntington County had its company of republican "Wide Awakes" or its democratic "Old Hickory" Club. The vote of the county in that year was 1,604 for Lincoln and Hamlin; 1,402 for Douglas and Johnson, and 54 for Breckenridge and Lane.

During the campaign, threats were made by some of the slave states that, in the event of Abraham Lincoln's election to the presidency, they would withdraw from the Union. The people of the North were inclined to believe that these threats were made merely for political effect and would not be carried out, but they were somewhat rudely awakened on December 20, 1860, when a state convention in South Carolina passed an ordinance of secession. Public sentiment in Huntington County, as well

as elsewhere throughout the North, was divided on the question. Some were in favor of permitting the slave states to withdraw peaceably from the Union and establish a republic of their own, in which the institution of slavery should be one of the cardinal principles of government. Others insisted that no state had a constitutional right to secede and that to attempt to do so was treason, in which case the general government had the right to compel such state to renew its allegiance to the Federal Union. On December 27, 1860, just a week after the secession ordinance had been passed by South Carolina, and while the public mind was in this unsettled state, the Huntington Democrat, edited at that time by Winters & Kocher, said editorially:

"We are free to confess that we favor the right of secession. In our opinion any state has, or ought to have, a perfect right to withdraw from the Union."

What influence was brought to bear upon the editors to show them the "error of their way" is not known, but they evidently discovered that their position was unpopular, for in the very next issue the Democrat said: "No man should cry disunion—he who does so is a traitor to his country."

But the editors of the Democrat were not alone in their unsettled state of mind. All over the North were men who, upon hearing some one argue in favor of a peaceable separation, would espouse the cause of secession, and later, when they fell under the spell of the opposite side, would quickly reverse their opinion. A few were positively settled in their opinions, many were firm in their views, but were open to conviction, while perhaps the majority could not determine what was best to do under the circumstances.

On February 16, 1861, a Union mass meeting was convened at Huntington. Samuel McCaughey was chosen to preside and Samuel F. Winter and H. B. Sayler were elected secretaries. Upon motion of Lambden P. Milligan a committee on resolutions, consisting of three republicans, three Douglas democrats and one Breckenridge democrat, was appointed. The republicans selected H. B. Sayler, M. B. Brandt and Isaac DeLong; the Douglas democrats to serve on the committee were L. P. Milligan, W. G. Sutton and W. B. Loughridge; and John R. Coffroth represented the Breckenridge following. As might have been expected, the committee was unable to agree upon a series of resolutions, and majority and minority reports were submitted to the mass convention. The majority report was as follows:

"Resolved, 1st. That the provisions of the constitution are ample for the preservation of the Union and the protection of all the material interests of the country; that it needs to be obeyed rather than amended,

and that the best security for the perpetuity of our glorious Union is to be found in the speedy return to an observance of the constitutional rights and the performance of constitutional duties of every section of the Union in a spirit of fraternal forbearance and patient tolerance of the opinions of others.

"2nd. But in view of the fact that no recurrence to first principles can be expected from the present state of public opinion, we recommend such course as will best preserve the peace and avert the calamities of threatened civil war, and we think the best mode of effecting so desirable an end is to exhaust all efforts for a reconciliation, and when that has failed let our brethren depart in peace.

"3d. That it is the duty of the Federal Government, in all its departments, to protect, when necessary, the property of the citizens of the United States, in the territories, on the high seas, and wherever else its constitutional authority extends.

"4th. That common courtesy, as well as good faith, demands that our southern brethren shall have secured to them the rights of transit through and temporary sojourn in all the states of the Confederacy, with their property, without the same being interfered with or their right to it impaired.

"5th. Congress shall have no power to regulate, or control, within the states, the relations established or recognized by the law of any state, respecting persons held for service or labor therein.

"6th. Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery in the navy yards, arsenals, forts or other places ceded to the United States in such states where slavery now exists, except by the consent of said states.

"7th. Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia without the consent of a majority of the inhabitants thereof, and the states of Maryland and Virginia.

"8th. Congress shall have no power to prohibit the interstate slave trade.

"9th. The African slave trade shall be forever prohibited.

"10th. That we, the citizens of Huntington county, in view of the present distracted state of the country, rather than encounter the evils of dissolution of our glorious Union, are willing to yield up all party ties and party platforms and meet our brethren of every party upon any common ground that will preserve the Union of states and secure us a republican form of government."

This report was signed by Milligan, Loughridge, Coffroth and Sutton. The minority report, which was signed by Sayler, Brandt and DeLong was as follows:

"Resolved, 1st. That the provisions of the constitution are ample

for the preservation of the Union and the protection of the material interests of the country; that it needs to be obeyed rather than amended, and that an extrication from our present dangers is to be looked for in strenuous efforts to preserve the peace, protect the public property and enforce the laws, rather than in new guaranties for particular interests, compromises for particular difficulties, or concessions to unreasonable demands.

"2nd. That all attempts to dissolve the present Union, or to overthrow or abandon the constitution, with the hope or expectation of constructing a new one, are dangerous, illusory and destructive; that in the opinion of this meeting no such reconstruction is practicable, and therefore, to the maintenance of the existing Union and constitution should be directed all the energies of all departments of the government, and the efforts of all good citizens.

"3d. That the natural condition of the territories is freedom; and that Congress has the constitutional power, and should exercise it, to preserve the territories in that condition, observing and protecting the rights of property in existence in any territory that may be acquired, in the acquisition thereof, but such territory shall not be acquired without the concurrent vote of two-thirds of the United States Senate and House of Representatives."

The majority report was adopted, though a large number of those participating voted for the minority report, and the convention adjourned without having brought the question any nearer to a settlement in the county than it was before the meeting assembled. Similar meetings were held all over the country, and in most instances met with the same result. People would adopt resolutions expressive of compromise, but were slow to surrender their own opinions in order to secure that compromise.

After the first company had departed for the front, the divided settlement in Huntington County again became manifest. Republicans ostracized democrats by refusing to have dealings with them or to employ them in any capacity, and vice versa. Persons who had lived side by side for years ceased to be neighbors and frequently refused to speak to each other. In this respect the county was no worse than some other localities, as opponents to the war and southern sympathizers were to be found all over the North, but in Huntington the opposition was more open in its expressions. In a democratic convention at Huntington on June 1, 1861, after Mr. Lincoln had been President for nearly three months, the dissatisfaction with his administration found expression in the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That we cannot believe it was ever the intention of the

framers of the Constitution that the Union should be held together by force; that patriotism and fraternal love were the ligaments by which they hoped to hold it together, and when these fail, and when all efforts to compromise the difficulties are exhausted, the only policy to be pursued is a peaceable separation of the opposing elements and a treaty of amity between them as independent nations.

"That we have no sympathy with the cause of secession, and do not believe that in the election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency, Abolitionist and Sectionalist as he was known to be, the Confederate States had any just cause to withdraw from the Union. But the fact is too apparent, that all patriotic, moral and sensible men must stand appalled at the unscrupulous perfidy his administration has inaugurated; that perjury and usurpation characterize his public career; that neither written constitutions nor official oaths afford any guaranty against the licentiousness of his administration; that in the wanton and palpable violations of the constitution of the United States; in the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus; in depriving citizens of liberty and property without due course of law; in the levying of war by the president; in raising an army; in providing and maintaining a navy; in giving a preference in commerce to the parts of one state over another; in the unreasonable search and seizure of persons and papers; in the desecration of houses and homes of citizens; in the subjugation of the press; in the prostitution of the telegraph; in the abridgment of the liberty of speech; and in like wrongs and usurpations we have witnessed the overthrow of constitutional liberty in America.

"That we take pride in rendering a cordial support to our government in the exercise of its constitutional functions, without stopping to question their propriety save at the hustings or ballot box, yet our loyalty to our government shall never be prostituted to a sycophantic adulation of a tyrant or a quiet submission to his usurpations."

At this convention James R. Slack, a life-long democrat, who afterward became a bragadier-general in the Union army, offered a series of resolutions declaring that the war was brought on by an abandonment of the teachings and principles of the democratic party; that the government had always pursued a course of kindness toward and made concessions to the slave power; that it was not the purpose of the national administration to interfere with the domestic institutions of any state, etc., but were promptly laid on the table and the ones above quoted were adopted by the convention. In studying the language of these resolutions, the reference to the "abridgment of the liberty of speech" seems strangely out of place. Had such resolutions been adopted by any meeting in Russia, instead of free America, the author of the

resolutions and the members of the convention adopting them would no doubt have been sentenced to the Siberian mines. But in this country, where the people are the source of political power, public officials from the President down can be criticised in almost any form of language and no notice is taken of it. So it was in this case.

On September 28, 1861, a republican convention met at Huntington, with William Hunter presiding and J. R. Mills acting as secretary. Among the resolutions was one declaring:

"That we will sustain the government in the present war to put down the rebellion and to sustain the supremacy of the constitution of our country; disclaiming all desire to interfere with the domestic institutions of any state, as we are equally opposed to all the enemies of our constitution, be they Rebels, Rebel sympathizers, or Garrisonian Abolitionists."

This resolution, coming so soon after what President Lincoln had written to Horace Greeley, of the New York Tribune, that it was not his intention to interfere with slavery if he could save the Union without adopting such a course, had a double significance—that it was not the purpose of the national administration to free the slaves, but that the Union must be preserved at all hazards.

The opposition to Lincoln's administration and the prosecution of the war culminated in the organization variously known as the Sons of Liberty, the Knights of the Golden Circle, and the Order of American Knights. In 1864 Gen. H. B. Carrington learned the secrets of this organization and late in August Harrison B. Dodd, the grand commander in Indiana, was arrested for treason. A little later William A. Bowles, Lambdin P. Milligan, Andrew Humphreys, Horace Heffren and Stephen Horsey were also arrested on a similar charge. Milligan was a prominent lawyer of Huntington. It was well known that he was opposed to the war, and is said to have been the author of the resolutions adopted by the convention of June 1, 1861. Dodd succeeded in making his escape from the Federal Building in Indianapolis and fled to Canada, where he remained until after the war was over, when he was pardoned.

The other men were tried by a military commission, composed of Brig.-Gen. Silas Colgrove, Col. William E. McLean, Forty-third Indiana; Col. John T. Wilder, Seventeenth Indiana; Col. Thomas J. Lucas, Sixteenth Indiana; Col. Charles D. Murray, Eighty-ninth Indiana; Col. Benjamin Spooner, Eighty-third Indiana; Col. Richard P. DeHart, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Indiana, and Col. Ambrose A. Stevens, of the Veteran Reserve Corps. Bowles, Milligan and Horsey were found guilty and sentenced to be hanged, but Edwin M. Stanton, secretary of war, commuted the sentence to imprisonment for life. Mr. Milligan sued

out a writ of habeas corpus, which was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, which tribunal decided that the military commission had no jurisdiction. Through the efforts of Governor Morton and other prominent citizens of the state, he was finally pardoned.

It is painful to the historian to write of such events, but they form part of the history of the county and should not be permitted to go unrecorded. In that day, when sectional and party feelings ran high, men would say and do things that in their cooler moments they would studiously have avoided. Neither side was blameless in the strife that existed at the beginning of the war, and, after a lapse of more than half a century, it is to be hoped that the descendants of the men who then were bitter toward each other over issues growing out of the war have forgotten the old animosities and live in harmony as good neighbors and loyal citizens.

In the meantime the secession movement had gained headway. Mississippi seceded on January 9, 1861; Florida, January 10th; Alabama, January 11th; Georgia, January 19th; Louisiana, January 26th; Texas, February 1st. Hence, when Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated President on March 4, 1861, he found seven states already in rebellion against his authority as the nation's chief executive. Ordinances of secession were subsequently passed by the states of Arkansas, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia. Strenuous efforts were made by the slave power to force Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland to withdraw from the Union, but no ordinances of secession were passed by those states.

Maj. Robert Anderson, who was in command of the harbor defenses at Charleston, South Carolina, removed his garrison from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter about the beginning of the year 1861, in order to be in a stronger position in the event an attempt should be made to take possession of the defensive works about the city. This act was looked upon by the secessionists as a hostile movement and they immediately began the construction of batteries with a view to reducing Fort Sumter. On January 9, 1861, the steamer Star of the West, an unarmed vessel carrying supplies to Major Anderson and his men, was fired upon and compelled to turn back before the supplies were delivered. In the official record this incident is regarded as the beginning of the great Civil war, but the general public was not thoroughly aroused to the gravity of the situation until three months later.

At 4:30 o'clock on the morning of Friday, April 12, 1861, the first shot of the Civil war, as popularly understood, went crashing against the solid walls of Fort Sumter. It was fired by Edmund Ruffin, a gray-haired Virginian and a personal and political friend of John C. Calhoun. The little garrison promptly responded, and for more than forty-eight

hours the cannonading went on, when Major Anderson capitulated. He and his men were permitted to retire from the fort with all the honors of war, saluting the flag before it was hauled down. This occurred on Sunday, April 14, 1861, and the next day President Lincoln issued his proclamation calling for 75,000 volunteers "to preserve the Union and suppress the rebellion."

All over the North, when the telegraph flashed the news that Fort Sumter had fallen, the excitement was intense. Political differences were for the time forgotten in the general indignation at the insult offered to the flag of the fathers. The Huntington Herald, edited by A. W. DeLong, in commenting upon the event, said:

"The question now is, whether this government—the best the sun ever shone on and under which we have lived in happiness so long—shall be perpetuated or overthrown. Men must show by their words and acts where they stand. Those who are for it stand where the patriots of the Revolution stood, and maintain the principles fought for and established by them. Those who are against it occupy the position held by the Tories of that period. *They are guilty of treason and should be treated as TRAITORS.*"

Before the news of the President's call for volunteers had reached Indiana, Governor Morton sent the following telegram to Washington:

"Indianapolis, Ind., April 15, 1861.

"To Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

"On behalf of the State of Indiana, I tender you, for the defense of the Nation and to uphold the authority of the Government, ten thousand men.

OLIVER P. MORTON,
"Governor of Indiana."

The next day (April 16th) Governor Morton issued his proclamation calling for six regiments of infantry as the state's quota of the 75,000 troops asked for by the President. As Indiana had furnished five regiments for service in the war with Mexico, to avoid confusion in the history and records of the state, it was ordered that the first regiment organized for the Civil war should be numbered the Sixth. The Indiana regiments raised under the first call, with the colonels commanding, were as follows: Sixth, Thomas T. Chittenden; Seventh, Ebenezer Dumont; Eighth, William P. Benton; Ninth, Robert H. Milroy; Tenth, Joseph J. Reynolds; Eleventh, Lewis Wallace.

As soon as the governor's proclamation reached Huntington County the work of recruiting commenced. A company known as the Huntington Home Guards was organized in the City of Huntington, with E. N. Whiting as captain and H. B. Sayler as first lieutenant. A company of artillery was also organized and offered to the governor, but as the call

was for "six regiments of infantry" the artillery company was not accepted. Within a week a company of 130 men was ready to be mustered into service. On April 20th, at a meeting in Roanoke, thirty men enlisted as rapidly as they could get to the table to sign their names, and the sum of $250 was subscribed to take care of the families of those who volunteered. So prompt had been the response throughout the state that the quota of six regiments was filled before the Huntington County company was fully organized. When the Eleventh regiment was mustered in there were twenty-nine companies at Camp Morton, Indianapolis, ready to be formed into regiments, and sixty-eight other companies were ready to report. One of these was the Huntington County company, which the adjutant-general had advised to keep up its organization for a second call. Under these circumstances Governor Morton, on his own responsibility and under the power vested in him as commander-in-chief of the militia, decided to organize five regiments of twelve months' volunteers, "for the defense of the state, or for the service of the United States if a second call for volunteers should be made."

On May 6, 1861, the governor's plan was sanctioned by the Legislature, then in special session, by the passage of an act authorizing the organization of six regiments, to be numbered from the Twelfth to the Seventeenth, inclusive.

After the passage of the act alluded to in the preceding paragraph, the Huntington County company was ordered to report at Indianapolis, where it was mustered into the state service as Company F. Thirteenth Infantry, with Henry A. Johnson, captain; Isaac DeLong, first lieutenant; Harmon H. Hendricks, second lieutenant. On March 31, 1862, Hendricks was promoted to first lieutenant. Others who served as second lieutenant of this company were Samuel M. Zent, who entered the service as a corporal and rose to be lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, and Bernard Conron, of Allen County, but credited to Huntington, who entered the service as first sergeant of the company.

The sergeants of the company were Martin V. Record, Thomas C. Gurley, Isaac Estry and Samuel Clawson. The corporals were Samuel M. Zent, John Underwood, John Slusser, John Riley, William Starr, Joseph W. Payton, Jefferson Crandal and Henry Bercham. Jacob G. Souers and Jefferson M. Clark were enrolled as musicians, and Harrison Eaton was the company wagoner.

Privates—James Anderson, Lewis Bechtald, Julius Benjamin, John Bennett, John W. Brandenburg, Adam Christ, Joseph Christian, Francis M. Clawson, Johnson Cochran, Stacy H. Cogswell, Hiram Coulter, William Cromer, Greenberry Cruse, Reuben F. H. Cutting, Samuel J. Denning, John W. Dewey, James M. Ellis, Joseph D. Evans, James Fall,

Thomas Feney, Silas Finch, James Foley, Joel M. Furguson, John Gibson, William R. Hadley, William W. Hall, Martin Hardin, Henry Harrison, Edward Hartsell, Francis M. Helm, John A. Helm, Josiah Helms, Alexander Hight, Edom H. Hornaday, James B. Humbert, Patrick Kelley, Harvey Knight, Christian Kridler, Absalom R. Large, Andrew Laughlin, Daniel S. Lewis, Ferdinand Light, Nathan Louder, William B. Lyons, Joseph R. McCray, Christian McGinnis, Samuel Madison, Edward Marshall, Samuel Miller, Jerman C. Moffitt, David P. Mulrine, William D. Nettleton, James H. Pippinger, Ezekiel Probus, William Pryor, Christian Resin, Luther J. Robbins, William H. Robbins, Conrad Rohlfink, Jonathan B. Rummel, William Schwind, William H. Scoby, Cornelius Shaffer, Jacob Short, Byron Smith, William Stephens, William Stinson, George W. Stoddard, Andrew Stroude, Daniel T. Sutton, Milo Thompson, Charles W. Truax, William V. Van Antwerp, John M. Votaw, Charles Watson, Samuel Weter, William Whitney, Adam C. Williams, Lewis C. Williams, William H. Williams, Thomas Wilson, Samuel W. Woofle.

Recruits—Elisha Berry, William Bowers, Samuel Y. Dunlap, Thomas Halpin, Joseph R. Hughes, Lessel Long, George Raper, Daniel Stewart, Richard Thomas, Charles Wiebel, Samuel C. Williamson.

As already stated, the Thirteenth was organized for a state service, but on June 19, 1861, it was mustered into the service of the United States for three years, with Jere C. Sullivan as colonel. On the 4th of July it left Indianapolis for Western Virginia, and a few days later joined the army under Gen. George B. McClellan. It was first engaged in the battle of Rich Mountain, where it lost eight killed and nine wounded. The regiment remained with the Army of the Potomac throughout the greater part of its service, taking part in the battles of Allegheny, Deserted Farm, the siege of Forts Wagner and Gregg, nearly all of the actions with General Butler's forces south of the City of Richmond, Cold Harbor, Strawberry Plains, the siege of Petersburg and a number of minor engagements. On June 24, 1864, the men whose time had expired were mustered out, and on December 2, 1864, under order No. 384 from General Butler, the Thirteenth was reorganized as a battalion of five companies. It was at this time that Samuel M. Zent was made lieutenant-colonel and Sergt. Thomas C. Gurley was made first lieutenant of Company B. Early in the spring of 1865 five companies of drafted men and substitutes were added to the battalion. The regiment was mustered out at Goldsboro, North Carolina, September 5, 1865, and reached Indianapolis ten days later, where the men received their final pay and honorable discharge.

Before the first full company from Huntington County was mustered in with the Thirteenth Infantry a number of Huntington County men

enlisted with other organizations. According to the adjutant-general's reports, George W. Harlan was a sergeant in Company I, Eighth Regiment; Jared Barnes and John Freds served as privates in the Ninth, the former in Company B and the latter in Company I, in the three months' service; in the Twelfth, during its three months' service, Tillman H. Fisher, Noah J. Murphy and David Park were privates in Company I. When that regiment was reorganized for three years it contained fourteen men from Huntington County. John W. Sturman was a corporal in Company A and in the same company were the following privates: Anthony Brice, Eli N. Bugbee, Joseph A. Connett, James A. Crowell, Richard Doyle, Jacob Fosselman, Joseph Shipley and Thomas Stewart. In Company E were James Myers and Albert A. Walker, and in Company F were Simon Koontz and Franklin Miller.

After the organization of the Thirteenth, but before another full company went from Huntington, William Bennett and John McCarthy enlisted in the Sixteenth Infantry, but their names appear in the official record as "unassigned." William McCrume was a private in Company I of that regiment and Reuben Forker was a private in Company D of the Thirtieth Infantry.

Huntington County was well represented in the Thirty-fourth Regiment. Companies C and G were recruited in the county, and a number of men enlisted in other companies. Robert G. Morrison was mustered in as major and afterward was promoted to lieutenant-colonel and colonel. At the time of muster-in, David Y. Whiting was captain of Company C; Elmer B. Warner, first lieutenant; George W. Jackson, second lieutenant. Warner was afterward promoted to the captaincy. Others who served as captain were George W. Jackson and Lewis P. Morrison. A full list of the first lieutenants includes the names of George W. Jackson, Lewis P. Morrison, Peter McKenzie, Henry Ludwick and Samuel R. Irwin. The second lieutenants during the term of service were Elmer B. Warner, George W. Jackson, Lewis P. Morrison, Jefferson Poling, John B. Harris and Samuel R. Irwin.

The muster rolls of the company show the following non-commissioned officers and privates: William Johnston, first sergeant; Jacob Delvin, George France, Andrew Kaylor and John Barnett, sergeants; Samuel Kilander, Henry Ludwick, Thomas Kearns, Robert Hulliberger, Jefferson Poling, David P. Freel and Andrew J. Barnes, corporals; John C. Daugherty, musician; William G. Smith, wagoner.

Privates—James Alexander, John Alexander, Rhodes Armstrong, Jonathan D. Ayres, Jared Barnes, Joseph H. Barnthouse, John F. Becker, George W. Botkins, Amos K. Brown, Elisha Brown, Robert A. Brown, John H. Clampet, Charles Compton, Elbert E. Conwell, James

D. Conwell, Thomas Crandal, George W. Crible, John W. Davis, Henry Ditch, Jonas Divilbiss, Samuel Divilbiss, George Gerard, Francis M. Good, John H. Groves, Isaac H. Hamilton, John B. Harris, John F. Hiney, Francis B. Howe, Henry Hughes, John W. Hulliberger, Samuel R. Irwin, Christopher Johnston, Benjamin Jones, Thomas Kelsey, Frederick Kiser, James Kline, John Kuntz, Joseph A. Little, Elias C. McConihey, Julius McFarland, Peter McKenzie, Benjamin R. Marks, William Mitchell, David A. Moore, Amos Morrison, Lewis P. Morrison, Asa Myer, John Oats, Alanson Palmer, George W. Payne, Solomon Payne, Ambrose Pritchett, John W. Ratcliffe, George M. Richards, Leroy Rogers, William H. Sale, Theodore Shaffer, John M. Smith, Ohio Smith, William Smith, Aristides Spurgeon, Aaron Stout, Lafayette Sult, Robert Thompson, Amos Trovinger, Morgan Ware, John A. Welch, James P. Wire, William T. Woster, Harvey Wright, Lewis Wright.

Recruits—Christian F. Cales, Noah Childs, George W. Fox, Jonathan L. Irwin (transferred to Company D), Solomon Kast, William H. Little (transferred to Company D), Samuel Oats, George W. Powell (transferred to Company D), James C. Rogers, Nathan W. Rogers, Enoch Robertson, John Shultz, John S. Silvers, Isaac Welch, Joshua Williamson (transferred to Company D).

In Company D Joseph M. Irwin held the rank of sergeant; Daniel K. Elkins and John Chopson were corporals; William H. Hinkley was a musician, and the following served as privates: William O. Allen, Samuel F. Arnold, John S. Bailey, David M. Black, Andrew Coolman, George W. Davis, Aaron Eubank, Thomas M. Ford, Jonathan L. Irwin, Robert F. Irwin, William H. Little, Alexander McCoy, Calvin Morrison, Milton Morrison, Helm Noe, Albert G. Parker, George W. Powell, Laughlin Rea, William Rea, John L. Ritchig, Joseph F. Wearly, Joshua Williamson.

Recruits—Wilborn Day, Andrew J. Hartle, Samuel Hartle, John C. Richards, Amos Slane, Noah Stoner.

Two Huntington County men, Daniel G. Black and John M. C. Patterson, served as privates in Company E.

When Company G was mustered in with the regiment on September 16, 1861, the commissioned officers were George C. Morrison, captain; Edward D. Bobbitt, first lieutenant; John W. Thompson, second lieutenant. These officers were all Huntington County men. Subsequently William W. Stephenson, of Grant County, and Benjamin B. Campbell, of Madison County, served as captain of the company, George S. Plasterer as both second and first lieutenant, and John W. Sewell as second lieutenant.

The non-commissioned officers were as follows: John W. Sewell,

George S. Plasterer, Nelson Hackett and William Shuman, sergeants; Samuel Oats, John James, Francis M. Reddin, William H. Fanshier, Adam Heffner, Richard L. Morrow and Levi E. Hawkins, corporals; William A. Plasterer and Samuel Daily, musicians; George W. Robbins, wagoner.

Privates—Julius C. Ashby, Thomas Ashby, John W. Beck, John S. Bitner, Simon A. Bitner, Alexander Brown, Benjamin D. Brown, James M. Brown, Uzel Bump, Samuel Brelsford, James M. Bush, William H. Bush, John F. Campbell, Charles E. Comstock, Daniel Cook, William H. Dennis, Leander Dirst, William H. Downs, Oziah C. Ellis, James Evan, George Eviston, Valentine S. Firman, Alexander H. Fisher, William H. Fleming, William J. Fults, James M. Handley, John Heffner, Emery C. Hendry, James Howard, Charles K. Ingham, Willis James, James W. Johnson, Robert Johnson, John L. Jones, Daniel Jumper, William Lowry, Andrew McKee, John H. Manning, William E. Manning, Elhenan Martin, Enoch Morgan, Daniel C. Mulrine, Allen Noe, Milton Nordyke, Ebenezer C. Olds, Arment J. Pinkerton, Christopher B. Porter, John C. Powers, Allen J. Pugh, Henry Ruggles, Cyrus Rush, John D. Schermerhorn, Francis M. Searles, Jasper N. Searles, Martin Shannon, Abraham B. Shideler, Horace Smith, Thomas Smith, Simon F. Souers, Chandler Starbuck, Jesse Starbuck, Francis M. Stout, Benjamin F. Swain, Cranmer B. Swazie, George W. Tait, Madison A. Thomas, George M. Underwood, Harrison Watson, Manuel D. Wire, Joseph H. Wisong, John Williams, John H. Williams.

Recruits—David Barnett, William H. Corkins, John Daily, Abraham Fleming, Monroe Hendry, George W. Houseman, James Jennings, John McGrew, Samuel D. Makepeace, Amos Manning, James S. Moon, Isaac Mulkins.

This regiment was mustered in at Anderson, September 16, 1861, for three years, with Asbury Steele as colonel. About the middle of October it was ordered to Kentucky, and there remained in camp until February 14, 1862, when it was ordered to join General Grant in Tennessee and arrived at Fort Donelson soon after the surrender of that post. It then took part in the expedition against New Madrid, after which it was on duty in Arkansas until the spring of 1863, when it again joined Grant's army for the siege of Vicksburg. During the operations about that city the Thirty-fourth was in some of the most hotly contested engagements. After the surrender of Vicksburg the regiment was ordered to Louisiana and from there to Texas. This regiment took part in the last battle of the Civil war, May 13, 1865, at Palmetto Ranche, Texas, where John J. Williams, private of Company B, who enlisted from Jay County, fell in the action, and is said to have

been the last man killed in battle in the war. The Thirty-fourth was one of the last regiments to be mustered out, continuing on duty in Texas until February 3, 1866.

In Company C, Forty-second Infantry, the names of John Conrod and Peter Lohr appear as recruits. On the muster roll of the company, as shown in the adjutant-general's reports, the residences of many of the men are not given, and it is possible that some of them should be credited to Huntington County.

Randall Simmons was a corporal and Jacob Baumgardner a private in Company D, Forty-fourth Infantry, and David Randol was a private in Company H of the same regiment. After the Thirty-fourth, however, the first regiment in which Huntington County was represented by a full company was the Forty-seventh Infantry.

In this regiment Eli Arnold enlisted in Company A as a corporal and on October 19, 1862, was promoted to first lieutenant. Henry F. Hill was a private in Company B; Companies E and F were raised in Huntington County, and there were a number of Huntington County men in both Company G and Company H.

At the time Company E was mustered in Jacob Wintrode was captain; Jehu Swaidner, first lieutenant; Elijah Snowden, second lieutenant. Other first lieutenants were Benjamin W. Payton (promoted captain) and Sylvester W. Snodgrass. Jacob W. Hart and Benjamin W. Payton also served as second lieutenants. John Eikenberg and Benjamin F. Churchill held the rank of sergeant; Seneca Heath, John Hackett, John W. Williams, Henry Adams, Benjamin W. Payton, Sylvester W. Snodgrass, Jacob W. Hart and Wesley Weaver were the corporals; Thomas Welker and John A. Bash, musicians, and Owen Shively, wagoner.

Privates—James H. Adams, Dudley C. Ammerman, William S. Andey, Abraham Baker, John Bambeck, Henry Beauchamp, Isaac Bennett, Alburtus A. Bowen, Joseph M. Brown, Dimon Carpenter, Philip Cutshall, Abraham Davis, George W. Davis, James T. N. Davis, Spencer W. Davis, Eli Dilly, Eli Dinius, Sylvester Dinius, Solomon J. Ellis, Theodore Ellis, Joseph Evans, James Eviston, George Eyestone, Charles C. Failor, Gabriel Foosher, George W. Gaskill, Francis Goings, Eli P. Grim, William Hackett, Josephus Harter, Daniel Hatfield, Robert Hier, George W. Hobble, Ellis J. Hollingsworth, Jacob Hull, William R. Huston, Anson J. Hyatt, Joseph Iray, Martin James, Reuben C. Jeffrey, Mark W. Jennings, Cyrus Johnson, Robert Jones, Matthias Kenaga, Samuel King, George W. Krider, Squire C. Lee, David Munford, John Munford, George Nivison, Amos Parrott, Elias Parrott, Joseph Poinsett, Solomon Reefy, Solomon Reemer, Hiram Richards, Franklin Rose, Isaac

Schemerhorn, William H. Schroyer, Joseph Shirley, John Shulse, Thomas Slyter, David Snyder, Milton J. Stevens, Amos Sutton, Henry Thomas, Abraham Troubey, David Wade, Thomas Wade, Augustus Wasmuth, James Watson, John Yantis, Joab Yeangher, John Yost, Jacob W. Zent, Thomas W. Zent.

Recruits—William M. Ager, Elias Barger, Aaron Bechtel, Simon P. Bennett, Martin Bishop, John B. Bremer, James S. Burnside, Henry Click, Richard B. Davis, Isaac L. Depew, William Ervin, John P. Fisher, Milton W. Fisher, William Galbreath, John Getty, William Guise, David D. Harris, Alvy W. Henderson, Joseph Hoffmire, Jacob W. John, Joseph Kisselring, Henry Lockwood, Edward Long, John M. Moon, Daniel Mortz, Abraham Mote, William Mote, Andrew Nichols, Arthur T. Osborn, William H. Schichter, Charles Steel, Christian Stutz, Lorenzo D. Taylor, Isaac C. Thurber, William T. Truax, James R. Vriers, William T. Williams, John D. Wise, Emanuel Yahne, Thendas Yantis.

The captains of Company F, in the order in which they served, were Sextus H. Shearer (promoted to major) and Jefferson F. Slusser. The first lieutenants were Silas S. Hall, Aurelius S. Purviance, James A. Johnston, Daniel G. Beaver, Jefferson F. Slusser and John Whitestine. The second lieutenants were Aurelius S. Purviance, James A. Johnston, Daniel G. Beaver, Jefferson F. Slusser and Asa Whitestine.

James A. Johnston was mustered in as first sergeant; Philip D. Coverly, C. M. Holloway, Daniel G. Beaver and John P. Anspach, sergeants; Jacob Oats, Jefferson F. Slusser, John Whitestine, Joseph Davis, James Purviance, Matthias Galster, Henry Smithers and Edward C. Amaden, corporals; Franklin J. Nellis and Charles Crabill, musicians; Daniel Holder, wagoner.

Privates—Daniel Ager, John Allerton, William Allison, Jacob Anglemyre, John Anglemyre, Samuel Anglemyre, Newton I. Bateman, James Beel, Charles Brandt, Cyrus Brown, John S. Carl, William Clark, Enoch Cruea, James Cruea, William Cruea, John C. Culp, Raphael Darrow, Humphrey Denning, Lemuel Dougherty, Joel Dunman, Philip Eberding, Martin Farmer, John Felzaph, Richard C. Fetters, John O. Frame, Nicholas Fullhart, Samuel Fullhart, Marquis L. Garwood, Andrew Griffith, Walter L. Griffin, Joseph Guminaker, George W. Gundy, Hiram Hawkensmith, David M. Hawley, David Heckel, Jerome Hey, Michael Hey, Benjamin B. Hill, Samuel Hindall, Henry E. Hoke, Cyrus Hughes, John Hummel, Samuel Hunt, William J. Hunter, Josiah M. Jones, Emanuel King, Peter Koonts, Solomon Koonts, Nathan Kuhlman, Jeremiah Large, Alderman D. Mahon, Jacob Michael, Eli Millner, Andrew Minehart, John Mohn, William H. Oats, Lewis Payne, David R. Potter, John M. Ream, James M. Reed, William Roaster, Eli E. Rose,

Christian Schneider, Theodore Slack, William J. Slucker, Daniel Smith, Andrew Stephen, Conrad Stephen, Francis A. Storm, William H. Trammel, Hiram Trovinger, Robert Tyson, Edwin A. Wade, Charles A. Wamer, George A. Whitacre, Asa Whitestine, Nixon A. Wiles, William M. Wise, Benjamin Wohlford, Jacob Wohlford, Thomas A. Wohlford, Ozias Wood.

Recruits—Edwin B. Ayres, James Carrig, Patrick Carrig, Amzi D. Craft, Jeremiah DeChant, George W. Dillon, James Dougherty, James L. Dougherty, Levit B. Elder, Eli Elser, George Eltzroth, William Freel, George W. Gawn, Michael W. Gaynor, William Hannah, Zachariah Hausman, Benjamin F. Helm, Wesley King, Thomas McGuire, David A. Mitten, John W. Mitten, Issacher Pierson, Ernest Pipenbrink, Francis M. Purviance, George W. Reaser, Edward F. Richmond, David H. Ricker, Rufus Schoolcraft, Jonah H. Searls, Daniel F. Shaffer, Benjamin Shroyer, George W. Shuman, Frederick A. Sibert, John E. Sibert, Andrew N. Slusser, Benjamin F. Sprinkle, William Underwood, James Williams.

In Company G William Woodbeck and John Anspach served as second lieutenants; Samuel Ingram as a corporal, and the following Huntington County men as privates: Anson A. Bunce, John Church, Abraham Crum, Daniel S. Denton, George Douglas, Moses Ervin, Jacob Hammer, Andrew Kaylor, William A. Pope, Hezekiah Rinerson, Daniel Rudy, Jesse D. Scott, William E. Stewart, John W. Swain, William A. Weighner, William Tromble.

George H. Brinkerhoff was second lieutenant of Company H at the time of muster in, and George Sloan held the rank of sergeant. The Huntington County men who served as privates in this company were: George Becker, Joseph Creviston, Solomon Draper, Joseph Franklin, Milo Hoag, Josephus Hull, Andrew H. Klingle, George Klingle, William H. Lehr, John Little, Joseph Little, Albert A. Manning, William Z. Manning, Eli R. Millner, John E. Murray, Jonathan Nave, John M. Ream, Andrew J. Sale, Francis N. Sale, Jesse Shoemaker, Albert Sloan, Milton Sloan, Benjamin Smith, George Smith, Aaron R. Souers, Henry M. Souers, Franklin Spese, Cyrenus Stone, George B. Strather, William H. Trammel, Sewell D. Walker, James Wallace, George W. Ward, William Warren, Andrew Wire, Elias Zink.

The Forty-seventh was organized at Anderson, and was mustered in on October 10, 1862, with James R. Slack, of Huntington, as colonel. All the companies were recruited in the Eleventh Congressional district. On December 13, 1862, the regiment left Indianapolis for Kentucky, where it was assigned to General Wood's division of General Buell's army. It was then in the expedition against New Madrid and was the

first regiment to enter Fort Thompson. In June it was ordered to Memphis and Colonel Slack was placed in command of the post. A little later it was in the skirmish at Brown's plantation, in Mississippi, and was then stationed at Helena, Arkansas, March, 1863, when it formed part of General Quinby's force in the Yazoo Pass expedition. A few weeks later it joined the army of General Grant for the reduction of Vicksburg. At Champion's Hill, May 16, 1863, the regiment was in the

General James R. Slack

thickest of the battle and lost 143 men in killed and wounded. During the siege of Vicksburg which followed it was almost constantly on the firing line. After the surrender of Vicksburg it marched with Sherman to Jackson, Mississippi, to drive out the Confederates under General Johnston, and was soon afterward ordered to Louisiana. There it formed part of General Banks' force for the expedition to the Bayou Teche country, and in the spring of 1864 it took part in the famous Red River expedition. During the summer of 1864 it was in a number

of engagements in Louisiana. On the last day of that year Colonel Slack was promoted to brigadier-general. Early in 1865 the Forty-seventh moved to Mobile, Alabama, and played a conspicuous part in the reduction of that Confederate stronghold. It then returned to Shreveport, Louisiana, where it was on duty until October 23, 1865, when it was mustered out. Upon arriving at Indianapolis the regiment was given a cordial reception on November 1st, and the next day the men were discharged.

Twenty-seven Huntington County men served as privates in Company D, Fifty-first Regiment, to wit: Frederick Armstrong, William Bly, Lewis A. Bricklay, Alfred Buckley, Martin V. Buckley, John Chapman, William W. Christy, William W. Cline, Solomon Dill, John H. Duff, Francis D. Foster, Solomon Funderburg, Jacob Goodmiller, John Goodmiller, John Gordon, Samuel W. Hamrick, John Hardin, Davis Higgin, Valentine Kirsch, John Lahr, John Parks, John F. Schultz, John W. Shambaugh, Henry J. Smith, Frederick Stetzell, Daniel Stoner, Samuel Straw.

Companies E and H of the Seventy-fifth Infantry were raised in Huntington County. During its term of service David H. Wall and David L. Elliott held the rank of captain in Company E; George W. Goode, Robert B. Beatty and John W. Zehrung served as first lieutenant; and Jacob S. Goshorn, David L. Ellit, Jacob W. Crum, John W. Zehrung and William Keller as second lieutenant. David L. Elliott was first sergeant at the time the company was mustered in; Abner D. Frame, Henry Wolfe, Enos Allman and Robert B. Beatty, sergeants; George W. Hallman, David M. Pugh, John Braden, William M. Irwin and Vestal C. Shaw, corporals; William Ware and William Thorpe, musicians, and Martin Hull, wagoner.

Privates—John Barnes, Benjamin B. Barnum, John F. Barton, Andrew Beard, William Beck, Columbus A. Bennett, John Bippus, Jacob D. Black, Orville P. Boyden, Madoria Brineman, Edmund H. Brown, Edward Calhoon, Samuel Cline, Elihu Crandal, Jacob W. Crum, David Eubanks, Joseph H. First, Adam Foust, Jonathan Foust, Thomas Greenwood, Albert Harrold, Lewis Harrold, William R. Harrold, Israel H. Heaston, Henry Hettinger, Levi Hoover, Charles I. Housman, Sylvester Huff, James Johnson, Joseph F. Johnson, Allen Karnes, William Keller, William C. Lucky, Noah C. Mason, Enoch Miller, Matthew H. Miller, William H. Morgan, John W. Morrison, Stephen H. Myers, George Nevins, William Pasco, David Poorman, David Pressel, George Reaser, John J. Riggs, James N. Risk, Jesse Ruse, Levi S. Sayler, Joseph Shideler, Jacob H. Shull, William Y. Shull, Leander C. Slusser, Benjamin Smith, George F. Smith, James M. Smith, Stephen A. Smith,

James E. Stephens, Morgan Thomas, Henry Trout, James J. Van Fussen, Richard H. Wearly, Samuel Wells, George M. Whitestine, David D. Whitelock, David S. Whitright, William H. Williams, William N. Williams, Andrew Williamson, David Winders, George N. Wright, John W. Zehrung.

Recruits—William H. Albertson, John Baker, William R. Barton, Henry C. Ford, Benjamin F. Lewis, John S. Shull, Nathaniel F. South.

In Company H of the Seventy-fifth William O. Jones, William McGinnis and William M. Wilkerson served as captain in the order named. The first lieutenants were William McGinnis, John B. Collins, William M. Wilkerson and William Riley. The second lieutenants were John B. Collins, William M. Wilkerson, William Riley and Sylvester Strock.

William M. Wilkerson was mustered in as first sergeant; William Riley, Edmund B. Hays, Abner A. Kelsey and Atchison Smith, sergeants; Sylvester Strock, Peter Mulrine, John Kincaid, John Bunnell, Jonathan L. Wilkerson, Hayman Klingel and Dr. F. Fultz, corporals; Amos Earlwine and James Liggett, musicians; and Kyle Kaskill, wagoner.

Privates—Wesley Andrews, John Arick, Isaac Barnes, John H. Barnhouse, William Barret, Henry Biggs, James Biggs, Ebenezer Blossom, George W. Bowles, Henry C. Bowman, Alexander B. Boyd, Benson Buffington, Ball Butler, Clark E. Chambers, John W. Chaney, Nathan Chaney, John Crow, John Deafenbaugher, Michael Dennis, Clark Dewitt, Thomas L. Dewitt, James Douglass, George B. Dowsman, George Donahoe, John G. Dyre, Louis R. Fitch, Peter Fullhart, Henry Funk, Andrew Garret, Michael Gas, Robert B. Gatewood, Daniel Gift, Patrick Golden, David Hamilton, Andrew Hatfield, John Hettinger, Ainsley Hixon, Charles Hixon, Linford Hixon, Peter Hosler, Joshua C. Joseph, Valentine Knee, Walter B. Kress, William Koontz, William H. Lengel, Samuel Liggett, Uriah J. Loop, John H. Lowenan, James McClure, George E. Miller, John Odrick, Samuel W. Pearson, Benjamin F. Piatt, James A. Rinehart, James Robinett, Christian Rorer, Charles Settlemeyer, Aaron Smith, John Smith, Samuel Smith, Jacob Swain, Henry Thalles, John G. Thompson, John W. Thompson, John Trainer, Thomas Trainer, Francis M. Tumbleson, Edward Vernon, John Vernon, Matthew Waters, Samuel L. Weaver, Leroy Welch, Isaiah Wilkerson, Francis J. Wilson, James J. Youngre, John Zintzmaster.

In Company H, A. V. Boyd, John Carey, James C. Favorite, Thomas J. Fullum and Abraham T. Gaskill were enrolled as recruits, and Christian Lew and Solomon Pryor were privates in Company K.

The Seventy-fifth was raised in the Eleventh Congressional district, with its rendezvous at Wabash. It was mustered in on August 19, 1862,

with John U. Pettit as colonel. Abner H. Shaffer, of Huntington County, was assistant regimental surgeon. Two days after the muster-in, the regiment was ordered to Louisville, Kentucky, and took an active part in the movements incident to Bragg's invasion of that state. In June, 1863, it formed part of General Rosecrans' forces in the Tullahoma campaign, was actively engaged at Hoover's Gap, and was the first regiment to enter the enemy's works at Tullahoma. Returning to Chattanooga with General Rosecrans, it participated in the battle of Chickamauga on September 19-20, 1863, where it lost 17 killed and 107 wounded. In November following it took part in the battle of Missionary Ridge. Early in the spring of 1864 it was assigned to the Second Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, with which it marched with General Sherman's army against Atlanta. In that campaign it was engaged at Resaca, Adairsville, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Peachtree Creek and the battles of Atlanta and Jonesboro. In November it moved with the army on the famous "march to the sea," and in January, 1865, started from Savannah northward through the Carolinas. After the surrender of General Johnston the Seventy-fifth was ordered to Washington, D. C., where it was mustered out on June 8, 1865, the veterans and recruits being at that time transferred to the Forty-second Regiment, which was mustered out at Louisville on July 21, 1865. Few of the volunteer regiments made a better record than the Seventy-fifth Indiana.

It is a well-known fact that there were a number of Huntington County men in the Eighty-eighth regiment, particularly in Company D, but in the official records they are credited to Allen County. Cyrus E. Briant, of Huntington, was mustered in with the regiment on August 29, 1862, as captain of Company D; was promoted to lieutenant-colonel while the regiment was stationed at Chattanooga, shortly after the battle of Chickamauga, and on March 13, 1865, was brevetted colonel "for gallant and meritorious services."

The Eighty-eighth was ordered to Kentucky soon after being mustered in, to aid in repelling the invasion of General Kirby Smith. It was then attached to the Army of the Cumberland; was engaged at Hoover's Gap, Tullahoma, Elk River, Dug Gap, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and the operations around Chattanooga in the fall of 1863; took part in the Atlanta campaign of 1864; was in the famous "March to the sea;" marched with General Sherman's army up through the Carolinas and on to Washington, D. C., where it was mustered out on June 7, 1865.

The Ninetieth Regiment is better known as the Fifth Indiana Cavalry. Nine Huntington County's men were enrolled in Company A and

thirteen in Company D. In Company A, Isaac O. Bowman was a sergeant; George W. Shaffer was a corporal, and the following served as privates: George W. Aldrich, Israel Bowman, Hugh A. Brown, Robert H. Fisher, Tilghman H. Fisher, Robert G. Miller and James A. Sutton. The thirteen men in Company D were privates, viz.: Abel Baker, Alexander Baker, Cain Baker, Henry Baker, Jacob Baker, Sr., Jacob Baker, Jr., James Baker, Samuel Baker, John Gaskill, George Middleton, Samuel Richerson, Thomas Ruth and John Stevens.

The Fifth Cavalry was organized in the summer and autumn of 1862 and was mustered in by companies. On December 10, 1862, Felix W. Graham was commissioned colonel. For a time the companies were on detached duty in Kentucky. In March, 1863, they were all at Glasgow, Kentucky, and the regiment spent the spring in scouting, skirmishing with guerillas, etc. In July it joined in the pursuit of General Morgan's raiders and took part in the battle of Buffington's Island. On September 1, 1863, it entered Knoxville with General Burnside and was again assigned to scout and outpost duty, the men almost "living in the saddle." On the 11th of October the regiment encountered about three thousand of the enemy at Bull's Gap and was nearly surrounded, but managed to cut through the enemy's lines and join the brigade. It was with General Stoneman's cavalry in the Atlanta campaign of 1864. After the fall of Atlanta the regiment returned to Kentucky, where it was remounted and was then engaged in Tennessee, pursuing outlaws and bushwhackers until June 16, 1865, when it was mustered out. Companies G, L and M, whose time had not expired, were at that time transferred to the Sixth Cavalry, which was mustered out a short time afterward. During its service the Fifth Cavalry was in twenty-two battles and skirmishes, marched nearly 2,500 miles, captured 640 prisoners, lost 35 killed in action, 91 wounded, 13 of whom died; 514 were captured and of these 115 died in prison.

In the One Hundred and First Regiment Huntington County was represented by a few men in Companies B, F, G, I and K. Alexander Kain, Hugh Kain, Harvey Dilley, Daniel Lattner and Harrison Taylor were privates in Company B; Noah J. Murphy was a corporal in Company F, and in the same company James O. Campbell, Samuel Evington, Shuman Irwin, Joseph J. Ruggles and Hezekiah Smith served as privates; Lafayette Messler was mustered in as a sergeant in Company G and was afterward promoted to first lieutenant, and Abiga Holloway, William Holloway, Robert F. Lynch, Israel Messler, James A. Miller, John W. Nedrow, Isaac Price, Charles Sloan, Patrick Sloan, Alexander Slonaker, Joseph Whitright, John Winebrenner and Samuel Zink were enrolled as

privates; Joseph A. Ball was a private in Company I, and Hueston M. Jones and Isaac Rogers were privates in Company K.

This regiment was raised in the Eleventh Congressional District and was mustered in on September 7, 1862, with William Garver as colonel. Shortly after that it was sent to Kentucky against Gen. Kirby Smith, of the Confederate army, and afterward followed the guerrilla leader Morgan in his raid through Kentucky in December. During the latter part of the winter and the spring of 1863 it was engaged in fighting guerrillas in Tennessee and then joined General Rosecrans for the Tullahoma campaign. In June the regiment was engaged at Hoover's Gap; took part several engagements of the Tullahoma movement; fought in the Battle of Chickamauga in September, and in 1864 marched with Sherman to Atlanta. Later it took part in the march to the sea and the campaign through the Carolinas, after which it was ordered to Louisville, where it was mustered out on June 24, 1865. While in the service the regiment marched over 3,500 miles.

Company G, One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment was raised in Huntington and Wabash counties. Henry B. Sayler, the first captain of the company, was made major of the regiment; First Lieut. Joel Satterthwaite was promoted to captain, and Allen C. Simonton became first lieutenant. Jared Barnes and John F. Becker, of Huntington County, were sergeants; Emanuel D. Wise, Oziah C. Ellis, Elam C. Purviance, John M. Purviance, John M. Humphreys and Albert Burris, corporals.

Privates—Eli A. Blount, Ellis Bowman, Patrick Carrig, James Carson, John Cashman, David Chamness, Elbridge Collins, John H. Conklin, William F. Connell, Jeremiah Dechart, Allen M. Ellis, Abraham Fleming, Allen Gibbons, Jesse Horsman, Josephus Hull, George W. Keitt, William D. Large, Joseph F. Leyman, Charles M. Long, Peter Messler, Edward P. Miller, James Miller, John M. Mitten, Simon Mulrine, Alonzo Ort, Nelson Pilcher, Samuel B. Price, Francis M. Purviance, William T. Purviance, Henry C. Rantz, James B. Riggle, William Schmork, John Shult, Henry P. Shultz, Abner Sinclare, Thomas N. Slagle, Andrew Slusser, Samuel Smith, Christian Stuls, Seabury Thorpe, Elihu Turner, Thaddeus J. Tuttle, Abraham Walton, William N. Weese, Isaac Welch, James S. Whiting, Jeremiah Wooster, Elwood M. Wright.

This was a six months' regiment, which was mustered in on September 16, 1863, with George W. Jackson as colonel, and soon afterward was ordered to Kentucky. On December 2, 1863, it made a hurried march to Walker's Ford to assist the Union cavalry, which was engaged with the enemy and almost out of ammunition. The regiment covered the retreat of the cavalry, losing one man killed and fourteen wounded. It then remained on duty in Tennesse until about the middle

of February, when it was ordered to Indianapolis and was there mustered out on March 1, 1864.

In Company K of the One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment, better known as the Seventh Cavalry, were three Huntington County men, viz.: James M. Cashma, George W. Kitt and James S. Whiting. This regiment was mustered in on October 1, 1863, with John P. C. Shanks as colonel. It served under Generals A. J. Smith and B. H. Grierson in Tennessee and Mississippi, and in 1864 guarded Sherman's line of communications while his army moved toward Atlanta. In the fall of that year it was sent to Arkansas and Missouri in pursuit of General Price, and later took part in Grierson's raid from Memphis to Vicksburg. Its last service was in Louisiana and Texas, and the regiment was mustered out by companies, part of it remaining in service until in February, 1866.

Seven Huntington County men served as privates in Company L of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, which was really the Eleventh Indiana Cavalry. They were Levi Arnold, Thomas Dettemore, Ebenezer Eviston, John Patterson, Joseph Patterson, George Stiles and Samuel Wood. The regiment was organized under the call of September 14, 1863, and was mustered in on March 1, 1864, with Robert R. Stewart as colonel. It was employed in guarding the railroad in General Sherman's rear until after the fall of Atlanta, when it joined General Thomas for the campaign against Hood in Tennessee. It took part in the Battle of Nashville in December, 1864, and followed Hood's retreating army into Alabama. It was then sent to Kansas and was stationed along the Santa Fé route to guard against Indian depredations until mustered out on September 19, 1865.

In the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment Albert A. McConahay was a private in Company K, and the county was well represented in the One Hundred and Thirtieth Infantry.

Levi Crouse and Levi Smith were privates in Company B of this regiment and Company D was raised in Huntington County. At the time of muster in the commissioned officers were: Joseph W. Purviance, captain; Aurelius S. Purviance, first lieutenant; Martin V. Record, second lieutenant. Captain Purviance was promoted to major, Aurelius S. Purviance became captain, and Martin V. Record first lieutenant; Francis H. B. Glanton, first sergeant, becoming second lieutenant. Record died while in the service, Glanton was promoted to first lieutenant, and Jethro M. Boyd was commissioned second lieutenant.

The non-commissioned officers at the time of muster in were as follows: Francis H. B. Glanton, first sergeant; Jethro M. Boyd, David Berkey, John P. Richards and Bernard Alexander, sergeants; Lewis

Snyder, Lafayette Sult, George W. Smith, Francis Buchanan, Nathan Cunningham, Samuel Kilander, Israel Shieks and W. F. Swain, corporals.

Privates—Samuel S. Anderson, Abraham Baker, James Barton, Abraham Becker, William Berry, Abraham Bitner, Albert Brown, James L. Buchanan, John P. Buchanan, Zebulon Carey, George H. Chaney, Jonathan Chesterman, Henry Clay, Moses Collins, John Delvin, Lewis Derore, Solomon Draper, William T. Dunman, Reason Emry, Richard Fisher, Edward C. Fleming, Charles Free, Henry Free, James Freel, Shadrack Gambell, George W. Groves, George W. Halsey, John Hardinger, John Hayward, Andrew J. Helvey, Henry Hockins, Harrison Hockensmith, Albert A. Holly, Isaac Hoover, Samuel G. Hoover, Elliott Huff, Israel Kaylor, John Kearns, Washington Kearns, Jacob W. Kenover, Abraham Kimmel, Joseph Kinsey, George A. Klingle, Samuel Little, Benson P. McAnee, Sylvanus Mason, Wesley Morgan, Norman A. Myers, James Nagle, Wesley Nave, Michael C. Portice, Jacob Potts, Simeon Risk, David Ropp, Walter B. Rose, John Rudy, John Sees, Benjamin Shideler, John P. Shulz, John Slagle, Henry Stetzol, John M. Smith, Seneca Smith, Alfred H. Souers, Isaiah Souers, James M. Steele, William L. Steele, Solomon Sult, Manuel Swaidner, Isham Swain, Daniel Thorn, Albert Vandolson, Garrette Vandolson, David Walker, John Welch, Daniel Weston, William Winebrenner, Jacob E. Witner, Epsom Goodworth, William Yahne.

Recruits—John C. Graham, Nathan B. Harris, Robert H. Hill, Francis O'Lear, Jacob Ulrich.

In Company E Alonzo Harter, Philip Harter and Philip Swartz served as privates. There were twelve Huntington County men in Company F, to-wit: George Barton, James Barton, Jerome C. Beaver, Jackson A. Bradford, William H. Collins, Samuel Hart, William Oharo, Silas Sands, John Sprowl, William Mc. Sprowl, Sr., William Mc. Sprowl, Jr., Orlando B. Williams. John F. Akers was a private in Company G. In Company H James S. Purviance was second lieutenant; Stephen F. Grice, sergeant; Isaac Dilley and Joshua Isenberg, corporals, and the following privates: Samuel Cooper, Samuel Ellett, John C. Hart, Marion Holmes, John H. Keefer, James Kendall, Charles P. Ketner, Stanton Larr, John Pritchett, Isaac Shideler, George Smith, Christian Snider. In Company I: Joshua Culver, Joel P. Moslander, William L. Moslander, William V. Presler, Curtis B. Small, William H. Spacy and Benjamin Yaughar were credited to Huntington County.

The One Hundred and Thirtieth was mustered in on March 12, 1864, with Charles S. Parrish as colonel. A few days later it was ordered to Tennessee and performed various duties in that state until in May,

when it began the march to Atlanta. The regiment received its baptism of fire at Rocky Face Ridge, May 9, 1864, where the men were complimented for "conducting themselves like veterans." On the march to Atlanta it was engaged at Resaca, Lost Mountain, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain and a number of minor skirmishes. It was constantly on duty during the siege of Atlanta, and after the surrender of the city returned to Tennessee with General Thomas. After the defeat of Hood's army at Nashville in December the regiment proceeded via Washington to Fort Fisher, in North Carolina, and a little later joined General Sherman's army for the final movement against Johnston, forcing him to surrender at Goldsboro, North Carolina. The regiment then remained on duty in that state until December 2, 1865, when it was mustered out at Charlotte and the men returned to their homes.

The One Hundred and Thirty-first was the last cavalry regiment raised in Indiana for the Civil war, and was known as the Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry. It was mustered in on April 29, 1864, with Gilbert M. L. Johnson as colonel. John H. Jones, of Roanoke, and Dr. F. Morrow, of Mount Etna, were appointed assistant surgeons. Company A was raised in Huntington County. Following is a full list of the commissioned officers of the company: Isaac DeLong, David H. Wall and Silas A. Pulse, captains; David H. Wall, Josiah H. Sabine, Silas A. Pulse and John J. Pribble, first lieutenants; Josiah H. Sabine, Silas A. Pulse, John J. Pribble and William O. Allen, second lieutenants. DeLong and Wall were both promoted to the rank of major while the regiment was in service.

The other officers of the company were: Silas A. Pulse, first sergeant (promoted captain); Ellis M. Fisher, quartermaster sergeant; Elijah Mitchell, commissary sergeant; Elhanan W. Martin, William O. Allen, Hiram Brown, Clarke Sheppard, John Slusser, sergeants; Nelson Culver, John F. Wearly, William Alexander, James Gallagher, Plympton Allman, Harrison Eaton, Charles Robbins, Madoria Brineman, corporals; Hugh M. Kilander and Otha A. Bradford, buglers; Wesley Fitch and Benjamin F. Gurley, farriers and blacksmiths; Robert Y. Calhoun, saddler; John Stewart, wagoner.

Privates—James L. Adams, Francis J. Anderson, James Barton, Moses Barton, Wesley Beauchamp, Alfred Blake, George W. Brewster, Israel M. Brighton, Jackson Brooks, James F. Brown, John W. Campbell, Abraham L. Conwell, Henry W. Dalrymple, Elijah Ford, John Fuller, Joseph H. Fullhart, James Gaddis, Lafayette Gord, James A. Hamilton, George W. Hardman, Alexander M. Hight, Isaiah Houser, George W. Housman, John Housman, Daniel Irwin, Henry Johnson, John H. Jones, Abraham Kaylor, Harmon Kaylor, James M. Layman, Robert McAlpin,

John S. McClure, John McNaughton, John Mann, Lewis A. Mellinger, John Miars, Andrew Miller, Daniel Miller, Jacob Miller, William Miller, James Mitchell, George W. Moler, Andrew D. Morrison, Daniel E. Palmer, Albert G. Parker, Jacob W. Parker, Charles W. E. Payne, James Payne, John J. Pribble (promoted first lieutenant), Joseph W. Priddy, John T. Porter, Anderson Rittenhouse, James W. Ruble, John A. Sands, Abraham Shoup, John Sinclair, Alfred Slater, Josephus Snider, Levi Snider, Josiah Souers, William Sutton, Isaiah T. Swarts, George W. Tederick, John Underwood, Johnson W. Ware, John Weber, David W. Whitlock, James Winn, David R. Wolf, John R. Wycoff, Joseph A. Young, Edwin Zell, George Zell.

Recruits—William K. Burris, James Kimberly, Dr. F. Morrow, George Rink.

As above stated, the regiment was mustered into service on April 29, 1864. The next day it departed for Nashville, equipped as an infantry organization, serving as such until the following autumn. In October Companies A, C, D, F and H went to Louisville for horses, but before they received their mounts they were ordered to Paducah to aid in repelling a threatened invasion by Forrest's Cavalry. On the last day of November Companies A, C, D, F, H and I were equipped as cavalry and attached to General Thomas' army at Nashville, Tennessee. The regiment was in numerous engagements while Hood was advancing on Nashville, and took part in the battle before that city on December 15-16, 1864. After that action the entire regiment was mounted and assigned to the Third Brigade, Seventh Division, Cavalry Corps of the Military Division of Mississippi, Colonel Johnson commanding the brigade. In March, 1865, it proceeded to Mobile and assisted in the capture of that city, after which it joined the raid through Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi. It remained on duty until November 18, 1865, when it was mustered out at Vicksburg, Mississippi. Just a week later it was tendered a reception at the state house in Indianapolis, when the men received their final pay and honorable discharge.

Early in the year 1864, when it became known that the Union generals were contemplating an advance upon the Confederate positions "all along the line," it was seen by certain sagacious individuals that a larger number of troops would be essential to the success of the northern arms. To meet this emergency a meeting of the governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin was called at Indianapolis for April 22, 1864, by Governor Morton. At that meeting the plan of raising some eighty-five thousand men in the states named, to serve for a period of 100 days, was adopted. President Lincoln approved the plan and the work of recruiting was commenced at once, with the

understanding that the short-term regiments were to be used to relieve the veterans in the garrisons and acting as guards in the rear of Grant's and Sherman's armies. Eight regiments were raised in Indiana, numbered from 132 to 139, inclusive. The first of these regiments in which Huntington County was represented was the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Infantry.

In Company E of this regiment, which was commanded by Col. Edward J. Robinson, there were nineteen men from Huntington County, viz.: Eli A. Blount, Jacob Britton, Noah Burdoine, William Davis, John W. Dewitt, Orange Douglas, James W. Dunn, Hiram Dustman, Christian Hollinger, Abraham Huffman, Simon Mulvine, Lemuel J. Salts, Lawrence Sewell, William Shaffer, Albert Shultz, Enos Simons, Henry Simons, Joseph A. Spaulding, John L. F. Thomas.

Company I of the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth was composed largely of Huntington County men. The regiment was commanded by Col. James H. Shannon and the officers of Company I were as follows: Benjamin F. Webb, captain; Rhodes Armstrong, first lieutenant; Robert J. Miller, second lieutenant.

Privates—Daniel Coolman, Daniel Copenhaven, Timothy Craft, Allen Culbertson, Urias Cupp, Allen T. Dawley, Cornelius Engleman, Isaiah Fisher, Samuel C. Flora, Lemuel Foy, Robert Fulton, Jacob Geeting, Samuel Golden, Samuel J. Goodin, Hiram Hammer, John Harrold, William Henderson, James C. P. Hobson, Ephraim S. Holm, Van Howard, George W. Hull, James H. Jones, George W. Kirkpatrick, Robert Lambert, Joseph Lancaster, Josiah Landis, John J. Leonard, Thomas W. Lynn, William H. H. Lynn, David McCord, John Marsh, David R. Miller, William Ruggles, John W. Shambaugh, Benjamin J. Shinn, Silas Shinn, Benjamin W. Sholtz, John F. Shultz, John Shutt, Samuel Smith, David C. Stutz, Richard H. Wearly, George W. Wolfgang, Jacob Wolfgang, Jonathan Wolfgang, Jacob Young.

The Indiana regiments from the One Hundred and Forty-second to the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth, inclusive, were mustered in for one year's service in the early part of 1865. Samuel B. Wiler, of Huntington County, served as a private in Company B of the One Hundred and Forty-second; James B. Kenner in Company G of the same regiment; in Company G of the One Hundred and Fifty-second were John B. Kelsey, Alexander McClure, Isaiah Reddin and Samuel Roberts, and John M. Cook was a member of Company I.

Companies B and C of the One Hundred and Fifty-third Regiment were raised in Huntington County. The regiment was commanded by Col. Oliver H. P. Carey. The officers of Company B were: James H. S.

Ford, captain; Francis M. Clawson, first lieutenant; John F. Becker, second lieutenant.

Privates—George H. Burris, Daniel Bell, James Bell, Eli A. Blount, William Boon, William H. Brust, Noah Burdoine, Josiah Carpenter, William Carpenter, David Carey, Francis M. Clawson (promoted to first lieutenant), Isaac Clawson, Joel Cramer, James M. Cripliver, Jacob I. Crites, Leonidas Curmutt, Fenner Dewitt, Jonathan Dilley, Jacob Doll, Orange M. Douglas, Eli Dowell, Hiram Dustman, Oziah C. Ellis, James H. S. Ford (promoted captain), Christian Gamer, Samuel H. Grim, Joseph C. Heath, Richard Hudnell, Abram C. Huffman, John D. Hutton, Acomenus Johnson, Daniel Jumper, John M. Keefer, John F. Kilander, Jesse Lee, Joseph Lewis, David Lim, Nathan S. Lim, John D. Lyon, Daniel McClure, James Mahoney, Stamen Noe, Robert Patterson, James K. P. Pressler, William B. Pinkerton, James H. Purviance, James M. Purviance, Simon Peigh, Henry Potter, Eli M. Richards, Newton Richardson, Charles H. Robbins, George W. Ross, Uriah Sams, George A. Shannon, George G. Sharpe, Abel L. Sharple, Dennis Shay, John Smith, William B. Smith, William M. Stephens, Andrew J. Steward, Hiram Surber, William Surber, David Taylor, James D. Taylor, Andrew Tennyson, Samuel Thalls, William M. Tilberry, Henry B. Ward, Silas Welsh, John Westhover, Samuel Wintrode, Milton Woodbeck, Squire L. Woodbeck, Jacob H. Yonkmar, John C. Young, John Zulauf.

Company C was officered by Joseph Barrett, captain; John H. Lucas, first lieutenant.

Privates—Hiram Allen, William J. Bane, Jacob Baston, Isaac Beal, Eli Beck, Benoni Black, Adam Bromback, Parker Brown, John Buttemore, John T. Buzzard, William Carroll, Samuel Cheesman, Thomas Crago, James J. Delvin, Edmond Dewitt, John H. Dewitt, Eli Dilliman, David Foreacre, Elijah Foreacre, Joseph Foreacre, Thomas P. Forshee, John Foust, Henry Frederick, Stephen J. Freel, Ellis Frist, William H. Fullham, Bazil W. Guess, George W. Goss, Samuel A. Goss, Henry Guip, John F. Henderson, John Herile, William W. Hoover, Gustave Hultzby, Henry Jacobs, Iphicius Johnson, Thomas Kearns, John Keller, Henry Kierkoff, William J. Kilander, Peter Kline, Conrad Large, Charles A. Lautheam, Isaiah Layman, Jacob A. Leyman, Nathan Lucky, Abner McBride, Albert P. McClurg, George W. McCurdy, David McMullen, Jacob McPherson, Henry Manken, Andrew J. Marshall, Joseph Marshall, Daniel K. Martin, Anderson Miller, Edward P. Miller, John E. Milner, Binford Minnear, Isaac Minnear, Thomas Murphy, David Oliver, Edward B. Parks, Jacob Parrott, William Planka, John M. Purviance, William T. Redding, James B. Riggles, Allen Rinearson, Cornelius Rinearson, Thomas H. Rinearson, Reason Rittenhouse, John Rob-

ertson, John W. Rogers, Alexander J. Ropp, James Rowden, John J. Ruggles, Jeremiah Runkle, Aaron Ruse, Melvin Schemerhorn, William Schmook, Samuel H. Sickafoose, John Slater, Henry Smith, Meredith Souers, James T. Stewart, James P. Stroup, Patrick M. Trammel, William R. Trout, Elihu Turner, William H. H. Turner, Burdett W. Tuttle, William Ward, Joseph Willson, S. W. Worston, John W. Young.

Almerson Emerson and Harrison Tilberry, privates in Company I of the One Hundred and Fifty-third, were credited to Huntington County.

The regiment was mustered in on March 1, 1865, and left Indianapolis four days later for Nashville, Tennessee. It was stopped at Louisville by order of General Palmer and sent to Western Kentucky to suppress a band of guerrillas operating in that section. In June it returned to Louisville and remained on duty there until September 4, 1865, when it was mustered out. Companies D, G and H were the only ones actually engaged and these companies lost five men killed and wounded. Upon arriving at Indianapolis the regiment was given a reception at the state house, after which the men were discharged.

The Fourteenth Battery of Light Artillery was raised in Huntington, Wabash, Miami and Fayette counties. Lewis C. Williams, of Huntington County, was promoted to second lieutenant on January 20, 1862; Daniel B. Fisher and Isaac Zehrung served as corporals, and the following privates were credited to Huntington County:

Sylvanus Beck, Robert Craiks, Lewis Y. Crum, Michael Egan, Fritz Felso, Robert Gage, Amaziah Guess, Jonathan Guess, John P. Hartman, William Hubbard, Philip Kahan, William Lahr, Francis M. McAlister, Enoch Manson, David Portis, Peter Shafer, Lewis T. Shutt, Daniel S. Smith, Aaron T. Swearer, John Ulrich, William Wallace.

In the muster roll of the battery, as it appears in the adjutant-general's reports, the residence of many of the men is not given, and it may be that other members of the organization should be credited to this county. The battery was mustered in on March 24, 1862, for three years, with Meredith H. Kidd, of Wabash, as captain. A few days later it left Indianapolis for Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee. For a time it served by sections in Tennessee. One section, with thirty-two men, under command of Lieutenant McGuire, was attacked by a superior force at Lexington, where it lost two killed, two wounded and twenty-seven captured, only one man succeeding in making his escape. Subsequently the battery was united and took part in the siege of Corinth; it formed part of General Sherman's forces on the Meridian Raid; operated then around Vicksburg, Memphis, Guntown and Corinth; was an active participant in the Battle of Nashville in December, 1864;

was then ordered to Alabama and played a conspicuous part in the reduction of Spanish Fort at Mobile, after which it was on duty at Montgomery, Alabama, until August 15, 1865, when it was ordered home. It was given a rousing reception at Indianapolis on the 29th of the same month, when the men were finally discharged.

The Indiana Legion was organized under the act of the Legislature, approved May 11, 1861, "for the organization and regulation of the Indiana militia." Later in the year Maj. John Love, of Indianapolis, and Col. John L. Mansfield, of Madison, were commissioned to complete the organization of the legion on a systematic plan for service. They divided the state into nine brigade districts, only four of which were organized by the appointment of brigade officers. The Ninth District included the counties of Steuben, Lagrange, Elkhart, DeKalb, Noble, Kosciusko, Allen, Whitley, Huntington, Adams and Wells. In each of these counties a number of companies were formed, subject to call in the event of an invasion of the state or other emergency. Huntington County had six companies of the legion, sometimes called the "Home Guards," to-wit:

The Huntington Greys, organized July 17, 1861, with David Y. Whiting, captain; Cephas M. Holloway, first lieutenant; Oscar S. Dunton, second lieutenant.

The Union Artillery, organized July 19, 1861, with Sextus H. Shearer, captain; Silas S. Hall, first lieutenant; Aurelius S. Purviance, second lieutenant. All these officers afterward held commissions in the Forty-seventh Infantry.

The Mount Etna Guards, organized July 23, 1861. E. D. Bobbitt and Lesselle Long were the captains of this company; Richard S. Thomas, second lieutenant; Levi Hawkins and William B. Morgan, second lieutenants. Captains Bobbitt and Long and Lieutenant Thomas afterward entered the United States service.

The Antioch Guards, organized August 20, 1861, with Jacob Wintrode, captain; George Racey, first lieutenant; Samuel McLeedy, second lieutenant. Captain Wintrode afterward enlisted and was commissioned captain of Company E, Forty-seventh Infantry.

The Warren Guards (date of organization not obtainable); David H. Wall and Benjamin F. Webb, captains; Erastus Martin and Lewis Irwin, first lieutenants; Joseph F. Wearly and Daniel K. Slife, second lieutenants. Most of these officers subsequently entered the volunteer army.

The Markle Home Guards, organized August 8, 1863; William Johnston, captain; Rhodes Armstrong and Samuel B. Price, first lieutenants; F. Shaffer, second lieutenant.

Of the volunteer soldiers who went out from Huntington County in defense of their country, 207 never returned. According to the reports of the adjutant-general, of those who died while in the service, 30 were killed in action; 17 died of wounds; 4 died while held as prisoners of war; and 156 died of disease. These figures are no doubt incomplete, as in the reports, opposite the names of a number of the men, appears the uncertain legend "Unaccounted for." Some of the men thus reported afterward returned to their homes, but from others no tidings were ever received. They doubtless died in the enemy's country, perhaps in prison, and their remains rest in some unknown and unmarked grave. These "unaccounted for" are certainly entitled to a place upon the county's "Roll of Honor."

While the "Boys in Blue" were at the front, the people were not idle. Mindful of the patriotic sacrifices of those who had left their shops, fields and firesides to take up arms in defense of the Union, the people at home gave their moral support and substantial aid to the soldiers in the field, as well as to their families at home. On October 10, 1861, Governor Morton issued a proclamation in which he thus set forth the needs of the soldiers during the approaching winter:

"Many articles of clothing, which, to men with houses over their heads and warm fires always near, are hardly more than a luxury, to men with no protection but a tent, no bed but the ground, and whose duty must be performed under the unabated rigors of winter, are absolutely necessities. They may save many lives which will surely be lost without them. These, the patriotic women of Indiana, it is hoped, will supply. An additional blanket to every man in our army will preserve hundreds to their country and their families. Two or three pairs of good strong socks will be invaluable to men who must often march all day in the snow, and, without them, must lie down with cold and benumbed feet on the frozen ground. Good woolen gloves or mittens will preserve their hands in marching and in handling their arms and, while greatly adding to their comfort, will materially increase their efficiency."

This proclamation, addressed to "The Patriotic Women of Indiana," met with a ready response. Package after package of the needed supplies found its way to the state quartermaster, until that official was compelled to publish a notice that no more was needed. In this work the women of Huntington County bore their part, many pairs of mittens and socks, knit of evenings by the fireside, went forward to the loved ones in the field. A Soldiers' Aid Society was organized by the women of Huntington soon after the first volunteers left the county, and this society took charge of the shipments of supplies, the value of which will never be known, as no account of such things was kept.

Nor were the families of the soldiers neglected. The county authorities appropriated money from time to time to aid those in need, as well as to offer bounties for enlistments. Government bounties ranged from $100 at the beginning of the war to $400 toward its close. The counties also offered bounties. The following table shows the amounts appropriated by Huntington County and the several townships for bounties and relief, the figures being taken from the adjutant-general's report:

	Bounties.	Relief.
Huntington County	$140,450.00	$26,611.24
Clear Creek Township	1,320.00	500.00
Dallas Township	950.00	600.00
Huntington Township	2,600.00	5,000.00
Jackson Township	1,250.00	600.00
Jefferson Township	800.00	500.00
Lancaster Township	1,400.00	500.00
Polk Township	400.00	300.00
Rock Creek Township	1,600.00	500.00
Salamonie Township	450.00	600.00
Union Township	840.00	300.00
Warren Township	1,050.00	300.00
Wayne Township	500.00	300.00
Totals	$153,610.00	$36,611.24

This made a grand total of $190,221.24 expended by the county and townships in their official capacity. The state also took cognizance of the needs of soldiers' families and on March 4, 1865, the governor approved an act providing for the levy of a tax of 30 cents on each $100 worth of property in the state, the proceeds to be applied to the support of the wives and children of volunteers. Statistics were gathered, and on August 10, 1865, T. B. McCarthy, auditor of state, sent out to county auditors a statement showing the number of persons in each county entitled to share in the relief fund. That statement showed 2,444 beneficiaries in Huntington County and the amount apportioned to the county was $19,747.52, or $8.08 cents for each beneficiary.

These figures may be obtained from the public records and show what the state, county and townships did; but there is no record of the relief given by the people in their individual and unofficial capacity. Mention has already been made of a subscription of $250 at a meeting at Roanoke early in the war. Such incidents were common and, in some instances, were not even mentioned in the newspapers. In addi-

tion to these neighborhood subscriptions, charitably inclined people gave aid as individuals, without letting their left hands know what their right hands were doing. Many a sack of flour, many a basket of provisions, numerous small sums of money, bundles of clothing or school books found their way to the home of some soldier's wife, that her children might be made comfortable and enabled to attend school. If the value of all these voluntary offerings could be ascertained, it would no doubt aggregate more than the official appropriations. And it is greatly to the credit of these noble women that they were not too proud to accept these offerings of charity. Even cast-off clothing was received by them without the feeling that it was a reflection upon their poverty, but rather a grateful recognition on the part of some loyal neighbor of the sacrifice they had made in sending some loved one to assist in preserving the institutions the forefathers established.

The Island of Cuba became a dependency of Spain immediately after the discovery of America and remained so for more than four centuries. During that period several attempts were made to free the island from Spanish domination, one of the most noted of which was the expedition of Narcisso Lopez in 1850, which ended in an ignominious failure. Four years after the Lopez Expedition, the Cuban junta in New York organized a relief movement upon a larger scale, but before any active movement could be inaugurated news of the scheme reached the Spanish government, and the undertaking was forestalled. In 1868 there was a general insurrection among the Cubans, which was followed by a ten-years' war. During that time Spain sent over 100,000 troops to the island to overcome the revolutionists, and at the end of the war the people of the island were cruelly informed that they would be expected to pay the war debt of some $200,000,000. Naturally, this aroused indignation among the inhabitants of the island and started another revolution. But the Cubans moved slowly, making careful preparations, and it was not until February, 1895, that an open insurrection broke out in the provinces of Santiago, Santa Clara and Matanzas. Within sixty days 50,000 Spanish troops, under command of General Campos, were in Cuba. He was succeeded by General Weyler, whose cruelties aroused the indignation of the civilized nations of the world and forced the Spanish authorities to send General Blanco to supersede him. Although the new commander was somewhat more humane than his predecessor, he was equally determined in his intention to crush the insurrection and subdue the islanders.

In the meantime state legislatures and political conventions in the United States has been passing resolutions asking this Government to interfere by recognizing the belligerent rights of the Cubans, if not

their absolute independence. About 10 o'clock on the evening of February 15, 1898, the United States Battleship Maine, then lying at anchor in the Harbor of Havana, was blown up and a number of her crew met with a tragic death. This brought the excitement in the United States to fever heat, and on April 11, 1898, President McKinley sent a special message to Congress asking for authority to intervene in behalf of the Cubans. On the 20th Congress passed a resolution, which was approved by the president the same day, recognizing the independence of Cuba and demanding that Spain withdraw all claims to or authority over the island. Five days later war was formally declared by Congress, though two days before the declaration was made the President had proclaimed the ports of Cuba in a state of blockade and called for 125,000 volunteers to enforce the resolution adopted by Congress on the 20th.

Late on the afternoon of April 15, 1898, Gov. James A. Mount received a telegram from the secretary of war notifying him that Indiana's quota of the 125,000 men would be four regiments of infantry and two light batteries of artillery. The telegram also conveyed the information that it was the president's desire that "the regiments of the National Guard, or state militia, shall be used as far as their numbers will permit, for the reason that they are armed, equipped and drilled." Instead of four regiments, the state raised five, which were numbered to begin where the numbers of Civil war regiments left off. The regiments furnished by the state in the war with Spain were, therefore, the 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th and 161st.

When it began to look like war with Spain was inevitable, Huntington County's "lamp was trimmed and kept burning." On Saturday evening, March 19, 1898, a meeting was held at the courthouse in Huntington for the purpose of perfecting a military organization. The meeting was called to order by Capt. J. M. Rogers, and was addressed by B. M. Cobb, C. W. Watkins and Capt. Jacob Wintrode. It was reported that thirty-four men had already enrolled themselves as members of a military company and that thirty-one more were necessary to bring the number up to the minimum standard. Fourteen were enrolled at that meeting and, when it was known that a call had been issued for 125,000 volunteers, the adjutant-general authorized Lieut. Leonard F. Wood to "enlist men to fill Indiana's quota under the call."

Early on the morning of April 26, 1898, the following telegram was received by the captain of the company:

"Capt. J. R. Meyers:

"You will report with your company at Indianapolis, leaving over the Wabash, on train No. 5 at 10:05, Tuesday the 26th instant. From

Wabash at 10:37 via the Big Four for the purpose of being mustered into United States volunteer service. Your receipt for transportation will be accepted by the conductors. By command of Brig.-Gen. McKee.

"F. W. FRANKS,
"Acting Adj.-Gen."

The company was escorted to the railroad station by the Grand Army Post under Captain Wintrode, the teachers and children of the public schools joining the procession, and a number of citizens accompanied the "boys" as far as Wabash. Upon arriving at Indianapolis it went into quarters at Camp Mount and was later mustered in as Company K, One Hundred and Sixtieth Regiment, having been formerly designated as Company K, Fourth Regiment, Indiana National Guard. Much to the regret of Captain Myers, he failed to pass the examination and Orison P. Lee, of Indianapolis, was assigned to the command of the company.

The Huntington County officers were: Leonard F. Wood, first lieutenant; Herbert B. Spencer, second lieutenant; Edgar R. Creamer, quartermaster sergeant; Otis W. Hadley, William S. Morford, Thomas W. Beel and Charles A. Slusser, sergeants; Howard O. Powell, Levi Sayler, Elias Gibler, Walter S. Mitchell and Calvin B. Richards, corporals; Walter B. Parry and Bert Bolinger, musicians; Oscar L. Keiser, artificer; Henry H. Snyder, wagoner.

Privates—Henry S. Altenbach, William G. Altenbach, Bert Anson, John M. Brown, Charles R. Brubaker, William C. Burman, Charles M. Bucher, John F. Cook, Aaron J. Duff, Harvey W. Elser, Charles F. Eggiman, George W. Ferguson, Earhart Fetters, Harry Fisher, Hubert M. Fulton, Robert R. Glenn, Mathew W. Hier, Howard H. Hughes, Fay Jacobs, Fred G. Kern, John J. Klein, Lou S. Klein, Milton J. Kitt, Oliver M. Kumler, Oren H. Kunce, Wilbur Layman, William Leicht, Burt E. Lew, Clarence Lovill, Clarence Lyon, Charles R. Miller, William J. Morgan, William J. Morris, Charles H. Plasterer, Ira O. Pressel, Jacob W. Rathgeber, Fred Reed, Otto Reifert, Frank Rosebrough, Oliver Seber, Herman B. Simonton, Odis Smith, William H. Snoke, Ford E. Spigelmyre, Samuel Stickle, Chester L. Sprinkle, Herman O. Terflinger, Benjamin G. Thrasher, Eugene O. Toopes, Edward M. Voght, Jacob W. Whitehurst, Harvey M. Wright.

Recruits—Joseph W. Alles, Edward F. Baker, John Boehner, Herman Burman, William H. Culler, John F. Custard, Frank Drabenstot, William Erlenbaugh, Samuel Fetters, John F. Fryer, Abraham L. Gusman, Leroy Johnson, Herman Kesler, Morton Kitt, Robert C. Mayne, William H. Miller, John W. Myers, George D. Pfeifer, Edward A. Shock, Roscoe M. Sprinkle, Henry W. Stalder, Carl P. Steele, Leroy W. Strauss.

The One Hundred and Sixtieth Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry was formed of the Fourth Regiment of the Indiana National Guard, and was mustered into the service of the United States on May 12, 1898, with George W. Gunder as colonel. It left Indianapolis on the 16th for Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Georgia, where it remained until July 28th, when it left for Porto Rico, going via Newport News, Virginia. Upon arriving at Newport News the Porto Rico order was countermanded and the regiment proceeded to Camp Hamilton, Lexington, Kentucky, where it arrived on the 23d of August. In November it was transferred to Columbus, Georgia, where it remained in camp until January 15, 1899, when it was ordered to proceed to Cuba. It moved in three sections, which were reunited at Matanzas and the regiment remained there until March 27, 1899, when it was ordered to Savannah, Georgia, where it was mustered out on April 25, 1899.

A few Huntington County men served in other companies and regiments in the Spanish-American war. Charles E. Perry was a private in Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh; Edgar Kelsey was sergeant-major of the One Hundred and Sixtieth; William E. Palmer and Cal Sinninger were privates in Company E of the same regiment; Palmer O. Norris was a sergeant in Company F; Jesse A. McTagertt and Marion L. Norris were privates in the same company; and John Connolly was a private in Company G.

The Huntington County company lost two men by death while in the service—Henry S. Altenbach and Frank Rosebrough—both of whom died in the hospital while the regiment was in camp at Chickamauga Park.

James B. Kenner, of Huntington, was appointed paymaster of volunteers, with the rank of major. He appointed Israel H. Heaston, also of Huntington, as his chief clerk. Both had served in the Civil war. They left Huntington on June 25, 1898, for Washington, where they remained for several days learning their duties. On July 8th they left Washington for Jacksonville, Florida, where they paid the Seventh Army Corps $75,000. They were next sent to the camp at Chickamauga Park, where they spent the time from August 3d to the 16th in paying off the soldiers quartered there. From there they went to Knoxville, and during the remainder of the year they moved from one camp to another in performance of their duties. On March 1, 1899, they left Atlanta for Cuba, and arrived at Havana on the 4th. They paid the soldiers in Matanzas and Quemadis, and on board a hospital ship, when they were ordered to the Province of Puerto Principe on the 5th of April. After paying the troops there they were ordered home, and on the voyage paid off the members of a cavalry regiment on the transport.

Altogether Major Kenner and his assistant paid out $1,335,000. At the time of his death Major Kenner was working upon a history of the Spanish-American war and had his manuscript almost completed when cut down by the Grim Reaper.

CHAPTER XI

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS

First Highways—Fort Wayne and Indianapolis State Road—Huntington and Liberty Mills Plank Road—Turnpike Companies—Free Gravel Roads—Rivers as Avenues of Transportation—The Canal Era—Land Grant for the Wabash & Erie Canal—First Canal Boat—State System of Public Works—Its Collapse—Benefits Resulting from the Wabash & Erie Canal—The Railroad Era—Early Opposition—The Wabash—First Railroad Train Reaches Huntington—The Chicago & Erie—The Clover Leaf—The Cincinnati, Bluffton & Chicago—Electric Lines—Drainage and Reclamation of Swamp Lands.

When the first white men came to what is now Huntington County there was "not a stick of timber amiss." One of the first necessities, therefore, in the way of internal improvements was the opening and improvement of public highways. Before roads were cut out through the forest the traveler, in going from one place to another, followed the most direct route, often referring to a small compass, if he was fortunate to have one, to keep him in his course. In the absence of the compass he relied upon the sun as his guide. Where an old Indian trail existed it was used by the early settlers as a thoroughfare until better roads could be constructed.

Surveys for state roads were made at an early date. Some of these roads were afterward opened and improved, but in a majority of cases they were merely "cut out" by the settlers who located along the route, the state going to very little expense beyond the cost of the survey, and frequently this expense was borne by the counties through which the road passed. In the earliest records of Huntington County mention is made of the Fort Wayne and Indianapolis state road, and of roads leading to "Muncietown," as the City of Muncie was then called, and to Goshen, in Elkhart County. The Fort Wayne and Indianapolis road crossed the southeastern part of the county, and near it some of the first settlers of Salamonie Township selected their lands and erected their cabins.

The first roads in the county were marked by "blazes" on the trees. They followed "the line of least resistance" between the terminals, without regard to points of the compass, and with equal disregard as to how much they might interfere with some pioneer farmer's arrangements for clearing and improving his land. In after years most of these old "traces," as they were called, were altered and straightened to conform to the section lines of the government survey. The greater part of the business of the county commissioners in early years was the hearing of petitions praying for the establishment of public highways in various parts of the county.

In the construction of the first roads the most primitive methods were used. After the timber was cut from the line of the road and the stumps removed, some attention was given to filling in the marshy places. Small logs, ten or twelve feet in length, were thrown crosswise of the road. As these logs sank into the mud another layer was added and in this way the corduroy road was built. It was not as smooth as a pavement, nor as solid as a rock, but it answered the purpose.

A company was organized in 1850 with a capital stock of $25,000 to build a plank road from Huntington to Liberty Mills, in the northeastern part of Wabash County. The Huntington terminus of the road was at the junction of Jefferson and Matilda streets. From that point it ran on or near the line of the Goshen road for about six miles, and from there to Liberty Mills, "allowing for such variation as may be found necessary." James R. Slack was the first secretary of the company and had a great deal to do with the construction of the road. Timber was plentiful in those days and the sawmills along the line of the road were kept busy for some time in sawing oak plank 8 feet long and 3 inches thick for the roadway. The road was completed about 1853 and was the first toll road in Huntington County.

Soon after this road was commenced another company was formed for the purpose of continuing it to Warren. The fact that the planks used were only 8 feet in length made it impossible for two vehicles to pass on the road and the company promulgated a rule that teams going toward Huntington should have the right of way, those going in the opposite direction to drive off the plank to allow them to pass. For this and other reasons the road was not popular, and as the supply of timber began to diminish it was allowed to fall into decay. It was finally abandoned about 1870.

The first gravel road in the county was projected about the close of the Civil war, to run from Huntington, via Mount Etna, to the Grant County line. Promoters, after looking over the country, declared that plenty of gravel could be obtained for the road, but there was enough

opposition to the enterprise to delay the actual beginning of the work until 1867. Even after the road was commenced many were skeptical as to whether or not it would ever be finished. One old resident expressed himself as follows: "I do not expect to live to see this road completed. In fact, I don't expect that my children will ever see a gravel road from Huntington to the Grant county line.

Notwithstanding this pessimistic view, he lived to see not only that road completed, but also over two hundred miles of fine gravel road built within the limits of Huntington County.

In 1868 the gravel road from Andrews to the Salamonie River, a distance of six miles, was commenced, but it was not finished until several years later. The experience of the early gravel road companies showed that the people had but little faith in the utility of this class of highways, and this indifference, which in some instances developed into a stubborn opposition, made it difficult to secure subscriptions to that capital stock.

The Huntington, Kelso & Warren pike was begun in 1874, and, like the Andrews and Salamonie road, was not completed for several years. It is about fifteen miles in length, and is now one of the best roads in Northern Indiana. Soon after it was commenced the road from Huntington to Lancaster was undertaken and was finished about the same time. This road is eight miles long. All these early gravel roads were built and operated by companies that were permitted to charge toll, the rates of which were fixed by law.

In 1877 the Legislature passed an act authorizing the purchase of toll roads, upon petition of the residents along the lines, when such petitions were sustained by popular vote. The commissioners of the several counties of the state were also given power to issue bonds for the construction of free gravel roads, not to exceed $50,000, and to levy a tax upon the lands on either side of the road for a distance of two miles for the payment of the principal and interest of such bonds. Under the operations of this law the "good roads movement" received its first great impetus in Indiana. As soon as the law went into effect the people of Huntington County began organizing for the purpose of securing the construction of all the free gravel roads that could be built under the law. During the next decade the following gravel roads were built in the county:

The Huntington and Markle road, eight miles in length, in 1878; the Mishler road, from Huntington northeast to the Whitley County line, about nine miles long, in 1878; the Stults road, from Huntington due north to the Whitley County line, eight miles, 1879; the Columbia City and Fort Wayne roads, aggregating about fifteen miles, in 1880

and 1881; the Roanoke and Christian road, the Union Township road, the Huntington, Warren and Montpelier road, the Polk Township road and the Huntington and Zanesville road were all built during the years 1881 and 1882; the Roanoke and Jackson road, the Hosler road and the Infirmary road were all completed in the spring or summer of 1884, and the Wabash and Salamonie road was finished in 1886. To aid in the construction of these roads the commissioners of Huntington County issued bonds for a little over $130,000.

But the work did not stop with the building of these roads. On the contrary it has gone on until now Huntington County has approximately four hundred miles of as good roads as there are in the state, the cost of which was about $400,000. And still other roads are under

Old Bridge over the Wabash on the Mount Etna Road

construction or in contemplation. The people of the county have discovered that good roads are a paying investment. Instead of hauling "a little jag" of produce to market, the farmer can now haul a full load, with less exhaustion to his team and less wear on his wagon.

The first bridges over the streams were built of timber, roofed and weather-boarded to protect the framework from the weather. A few of these old covered bridges are still to be found in various parts of the state, and there is at least one in Huntington County. But it is only a question of a few years until they join the corduroy roads of early days, and in another generation they will be forgotten, or linger only in the memory as an example of the crude way the pioneers had of doing things. The first iron bridge was built at Andrews by John Mur-

phy & Company, the cost of the structure being about $5,000. One by one the old wooden bridges have given way to steel, and in somes cases steel has been supplanted by concrete.

At the time the first settlements were made in Huntington County the waterways of the state constituted the main arteries of traffic. The first roads were projected between points on the principal rivers, where they could connect with the pirogues and canoes of the traders. For a number of years after the capital of the state was located at Indianapolis there was a pleasing fiction that the White River was navigable. The Fort Wayne and Indianapolis state road was intended to connect the Wabash & Erie Canal (whenever it should be built) with the waters of the White River, which would afford transportation to the Ohio. The Muncietown road also connected with the White River, and the Goshen road with the St. Joseph River, over which traffic could reach Lake Michigan.

Settlement in the states of the Middle West was rapid and the demands for internal improvements, especially transportation facilities, increased faster than money could be accumulated to supply them. During the first twenty years of Indiana's statehood, at nearly every session of the Legislature there were introduced bills providing for the establishment of a state system of internal improvements. The messages of the different governors during this period were full of recommendations, some of which possessed a certain degree of merit, though a majority of these recommendations would now be regarded as extremely visionary. Governor Ray was particularly energetic in his efforts to secure the enactment of laws that would enable Indiana to inaugurate and prosecute to completion "a grand system of internal improvements, and for the ultimate production of a revenue that shall relieve our fellow-citizens from taxation."

Foremost among the projects for providing transportation channels was that of improving the natural waterways of the state. The first traders along the Wabash and other western rivers carried their goods in canoes or pirogues. These traders, and the settlers about the trading posts, tried to impress Congress with the idea that the Wabash was navigable to Lafayette, and represented that a canal could be easily and cheaply constructed from that point to the mouth of the Maumee River, thus connecting the country around the Great Lakes with the Mississippi Valley.

As early as 1822 the states of Indiana and Illinois began to work together for the improvement of the Wabash River. A little later the subject of connecting the Maumee and Wabash rivers by a canal came before the legislatures of Indiana, Illinois and Ohio. About this time

the first steamboat ascended the Wabash to Lafayette. The news of this incident was heralded far and wide and gave a wonderful impetus to the canal project, the advocates of that scheme insisting that it was now clear that the Wabash was navigable to Lafayette, and that the canal was feasible. A commission was appointed to investigate the subject and report to the legislatures of the three states as to whether a railroad or a canal was the most practicable means of communication between the Mississippi Valley and the Great Lake region. The commission reported in favor of the canal, because it could be built and operated at much less expense than a railroad; because so far the utility of the railroad as a common carrier had not been fully demonstrated, while traffic and travel by canal was a certainty, except in extremely cold weather, when the ice might interfere with navigation.

Congress was now overwhelmed with petitions praying for the construction of the canal. It was argued that it was a military necessity; that in the event of war with a foreign power troops and munitions of war could be moved with great speed and at slight cost from the interior to the northern border. It was also represented that the canal would bring a large number of settlers into the central part of the country, and that through this settlement the nation would in a few years receive more from the sale of public lands than it would cost to build the canal. Finally, Congress yielded to the pressure and by the act of March 2, 1827, granted to the states of Indiana and Ohio each alternate section of land, equal to a strip five miles in width on each side of the canal, which was "to connect the navigable waters of the Wabash river with Lake Erie."

It was further provided that work on the canal should be commenced within five years after the passage of the act, and that if the money derived from the sale of lands was not sufficient to complete the canal, the states should supply the deficit. The land in Indiana thus granted for the construction of the canal was estimated to be worth $1,250,000. The state authorities, fearing that the land grant would not produce sufficient revenue for the completion of the canal, was a little slow in accepting the grant, but it was finally accepted, with all the conditions imposed by Congress.

Samuel Hanna, Robert John and David Burr were appointed a board of commissioners to conduct the sale of the lands and to oversee the construction of the canal. By an act of the Legislature, approved January 31, 1832, the commissioners were required to divide the lands into three classes, to be sold respectively at $1.50, $2.50 and $3.50 per acre, one-fourth cash and the balance in payments extending, in some instances, over a period of fifteen years. Lands unsold could be entered

at the prices above named. A land office was opened at Fort Wayne and the announcement sent broadcast that the canal lands could be purchased on easy terms. This opportunity to obtain good lands, within easy access of a main artery of commerce, brought a large number of immigrants to the Wabash Valley, some of whom founded homes in what is now Huntington County.

Work on the canal was commenced at Fort Wayne in February, 1832, a few days before the expiration of the five-year limit fixed by Congress. Two years later the State of Ohio had done nothing toward building her portion of the great waterway, and on February 1, 1834, the Indiana Legislature adopted a memorial asking the state's senators and representatives in Congress to use their influence "to secure the passage of an act granting to Ohio the permission to select land from the reserves lately acquired from the Indians," in lieu of the alternate sections along the line of the canal, as contemplated in the original grant.

President Andrew Jackson refused to approve the treaty of October 23, 1834, because of the great number of individual reservations it granted to certain Indians. These individual reservations interfered to some extent with the construction of the canal, but when President Van Buren ratified the treaty in 1837 the state was given the privilege of selecting any unsold government land in the state of equal quantity. The selections were made in 1844 and a public sale was held in the fall of that year at Peru, whither the land office had been removed from Fort Wayne in 1840. This land office followed the construction of the canal and in 1847 was removed from Peru to Logansport.

In the meantime the craze for a state system of public improvements had not abated in the slightest degree. By 1836 the state was thought to be in a financial condition to justify the inauguration of an extensive system of public works. While many of the projected improvements had no direct bearing upon the welfare or development of Huntington County, it is deemed appropriate to give a brief account of the gigantic undertaking of the state under the act of 1836. By the provisions of this act the governor was authorized to appoint a board of internal improvements, to consist of six persons, said appointments to be made "by and with the advice and consent of the senate and the canal commissioners then in office." Eight great waterways and land thoroughfares were specified in the bill. In order that the reader may understand what ideas were entertained by legislators three-quarters of a century ago the list of these internal improvements is given in full:

1. The Whitewater Canal, which was to begin on the west branch of the Whitewater River at the crossing of the national road, running

thence down the Whitewater Valley to the Ohio River at Lawrenceburg.

2. The Central Canal, "to commence at the most suitable point on the Wabash & Erie canal, between Fort Wayne and Logansport, running thence to Muncietown; then to Indianapolis; thence down the valley of the west fork of the White river to its junction with the east fork of said river, and thence by the most practicable route to Evansville, on the Ohio river."

3. The extension of the Wabash & Erie Canal from the mouth of the Tippecanoe River to Terre Haute.

4. The construction of a railroad from the Ohio River at Madison to Indianapolis, via Columbus and certain other points named in the bill. This road was afterward completed and was the first railroad in the State of Indiana.

5. A macadamized turnpike from New Albany to Vincennes over a route touching Fredericksburg, Salem and Paoli. If the reader will take a map of Indiana and trace the route of this turnpike he will find that as a crooked highway it is certainly a masterpiece. But each of these towns wanted to be on the line of the road and the members of the Legislature were evidently of an accommodating disposition.

6. The construction of a railroad, or, if a railroad was found to be impracticable, a turnpike from Jeffersonville to Crawfordsville.

7. The improvement of the Wabash River from Vincennes to the mouth of that stream. This improvement was intended to stimulate steamboat navigation of the Wabash and add to the revenues of the Wabash & Erie Canal.

8. A canal from some point on the Wabash & Erie Canal near Fort Wayne to Lake Michigan. As the point on the canal was not definitely designated, some of the pioneers of Huntington County entertained the hope that the Lake Michigan Canal would pass through the northern part of that county. The canal, however, was never built.

To carry out the intent of the bill the sum of $10,000,000 was appropriated. Concerning the act, Dillon, in his "History of Indiana," says: "The state system of internal improvement, which was adopted by Indiana in 1836, was not a new measure, nor did the adoption of the system at that time grow out of a new and hasty expression of popular sentiment. For a period of more than ten years the expediency of providing by law for the commencement of a state system of public works had been discussed before the people of the state by governors, legislators and distinguished private citizens."

In the discussion thus referred to by Dillon, the advocates of a state system of public improvements did not lack for a precedent. To use a favorite expression of political party platforms, they could "point with

pride'' to the fact that the State of New York had built the great Erie Canal, and that in ten years the tolls had paid the entire cost of construction. If a canal in New York had been such a success, why should not Indiana profit by that experience? The theory appeared to be flawless, but the application of it failed to produce the anticipated results. To quote again from Dillon:

''In fixing the mode of organizing a state board of internal improvement, and in defining the duties and powers of this board, the general assembly of 1836 committed several material errors. On account of these errors, and for other reasons, the internal improvement law of 1836 encountered a strong opposition; and this opposition was most marked among the people of those counties through which the lines of the proposed public works did not pass.''

After all, such a condition is not surprising. The people of those counties far removed from the lines of public improvement were paying taxes to the state, which was using the public revenues to build canals and roads that gave such counties no direct benefit. And, like Banquo's ghost, this opposition would not down. By 1839 it had become so insistent that work upon the internal improvements was suspended. In his message to the Legislature that assembled in December of that year, Governor Wallace summed up the situation as follows:

''The failure to procure funds, as we had a right to expect from the extensive sale of bonds effected in the early part of the season, has led to great and unusual embarrassments, not only among the contractors and laborers, but also among the people. The state has, in consequence, fallen largely in debt to the former, and is without means of discharging it. . . . What shall be done with the public works? Shall they be abandoned altogether? I hope not. In my opinion, the policy of the state, in the present emergency, should be, first, to provide against the dilapidation of those portions of the works left in an unfinished condition, and, secondly, as means can be procured, to finish some entirely, and complete others, at least, to points where they may be rendered available or useful to the country.''

The Legislature of 1839 authorized the issue of $1,500,000 of certificates of indebtedness, in the form of state treasury notes, for the purpose of paying the claims of the contractors and other public creditors. These certificates circulated as currency for a time at their face value, but within two years they had depreciated from 40 to 50 per cent. Owing to the fact that they were printed on yellow paper they became known, after the depreciation set in, as ''yellow dog'' money. The Legislature then redeemed these certificates with an issue of engraved scrip in denominations of $5 and $10, which was made receivable for

interest, and later for the principal, from the purchasers of the Wabash & Erie Canal lands. The scrip was printed on white paper and soon received the name of "white dog" money, in comparison with the certificates of 1839.

At the close of the year 1841 over eight million dollars had been expended on the public works authorized by the act of 1836, and it was estimated that at least twenty millions of dollars more would be necessary to complete the system according to the original plan. Public sentiment was adverse to any further issue of bonds, or any increase in the state debt, to carry on the work and the whole scheme collapsed.

The Wabash & Erie Canal was commenced, however, before the enactment of the internal improvement law of 1836 and was built under a different act. Work on the canal was slow for a time, but after a start had been made it progressed more rapidly, and on July 3, 1835, the water from the head of the canal at Fort Wayne reached Huntington. That was a red letter day in Huntington's calendar. Late in the afternoon the packet boat Indiana, Captain Fairfield, master, arrived at Huntington and tied up at the upper lock, then known as Burk's lock. On board was a large and enthusiastic party of Fort Wayne citizens, who were met by an equally enthusiastic throng of Huntington people. In anticipation of the arrival of the first canal boat, Dr. George A. Fate had brought a small cannon from Dayton, Ohio, and the little gun now boomed out its noisy welcome. The next day the Indiana returned to Fort Wayne, taking the cannon along.

When the state system of internal improvements collapsed in 1841 the Wabash & Erie Canal was partly completed and the finished portion was bringing in a substantial revenue. It was finished through Huntington County in 1836. This portion of the improvement system was therefore not abandoned, and, as part of the lands granted by the general Government to the state was still unsold, it was hoped that enough revenue could be realized from the sale of the remaining portion to complete the canal according to the original design. The act of 1836 contemplated 1,289 miles of canal, railroad and public highway. When only 281 miles of this system had been completed the state was heavily in debt and the state officials experienced great difficulty in raising funds to pay even the interest upon the indebtedness. Transportation channels were still needed by the people of the state, but there were no funds available with which to build them. The Wabash & Erie Canal, with its unsold lands and tolls, was taken in part payment of claims by the state's bondholders, who promised to complete the canal. The Ohio portion was finished and placed in operation in 1843, and the entire canal from Toledo, Ohio, to Evansville, Indiana,

was completed in 1851. Its total length was 460 miles, of which 379 miles were in Indiana.

Some years ago Elbert J. Benton prepared a history of this great waterway, which was published by the Indiana Historical Society. Says he: "Before the opening of the canal, in 1844, the zone of the Maumee and Upper Wabash valleys had sent towards Toledo only 5,622 bushels of corn. Five years later the exports from the same region, sent to that port, reached 2,755,149 bushels. For home consumption, the large number of laborers added to the population increased the demand for produce and much more money than ever before came into circulation.

"When the canal was begun, the Upper Wabash valley was a wilderness. There were only 12,000 scattered population in all that district, but people began to flock in by wagon-loads, so that the number had increased to 270,000 by 1840. In 1846 over thirty families every day settled in the state. Five new counties were organized in three years following the opening of the first section of the canal from Fort Wayne to Huntington. Thirty per cent of the emigrants entering the port of New York passed into the group of states where the Erie canal and its connections were being constructed. The boats that took grain up the canal brought back emigrants and homesteaders from the East. Thirty-eight counties in Indiana and nine in southeastern Illinois were directly affected by the new waterway. Long wagon trains of produce wended their way to the towns on the shores of the canal. In the year 1844 four hundred wagons in a day were waiting to unload at points like Lafayette and Wabash."

It is worth while to bear in mind that a number of towns in the Wabash Valley owe their origin and early prosperity to the Wabash & Erie Canal. Some of these towns grew into cities of considerable size. All along the Wabash industry was stimulated by the prospect of having a reliable outlet to the markets. Sawmills, flour mills, paper and oil mills were established in these towns and every boat that went up the canal carried their products to the eastern states. Between the years 1840 and 1850 the increase in population in the counties adjacent to the canal was nearly 400 per cent, or more than twice the increase in other parts of the state. Such an influence did the canal wield in the development of the country through which it passed that Mr. Benton calls it the "Indiana Appian Way."

About the time the canal was finished through the state, the building of railroads became an all-important subject in Indiana. Charters were liberally granted by the Legislature to companies to construct railways, and as these lines came into active operation the income of the canal was visibly affected. The legality of the canal company was also

called into question, which added further to its distress, and after a few years the once famous Wabash & Erie Canal ceased to be a paying institution. In this emergency the state was asked to pay one-half of the debt for which the canal had been taken, the creditors claiming that the state, by granting franchises to the railroad companies, had acted in bad faith and diverted from the canal company large sums of money that would otherwise have been received in tolls.

In 1873 the people of Indiana adopted an amendment to the state constitution enjoining the state from ever obligating itself for the payment of any portion of canal bonds. The next year the canal was virtually abandoned, because the receipts from tolls were not sufficient to keep it in repair, though a few boats remained in commission for about

Abandoned Canal Boat

a year later. Early in the summer of 1875 a flood caused a washout of the canal near the City of Peru. After the waters subsided the canal was left practically dry and no longer fit for commercial purposes. Boats were left stranded at infrequent intervals along its bed, where they gradually sank into ruin and decay. In 1876 the great waterway was sold under foreclosure proceedings to William Fleming, of Fort Wayne. Some Peru capitalists bought from Mr. Fleming that portion of the canal between Lagro and Lafayette, and most of the entire route has since been disposed of by piecemeal, either by purchase or condemnation proceedings, to electric railway lines and other interests. Such was the ignoble end of the great waterway that was once the hope and pride of thousands of people living in the Wabash Valley. During its

existence, perhaps no one agency was of such potent influence in developing that great valley as the Wabash & Erie Canal.

Since the decline of the old Wabash & Erie Canal at least two well-organized efforts have been made to secure water transportation through Northern Indiana. In 1880 Congress appropriated $15,000 for a survey of a canal from Toledo to Lafayette. The survey was made, but owing to a change in the national administration and other causes nothing further was ever done in the matter.

About 1908 or 1909 Perry A. Randall and a few other Fort Wayne men began agitating the subject of a barge canal to connect the waters of Lake Erie and Lake Michigan. In March, 1914, the Erie and Michigan Deep Waterways Association was organized at Fort Wayne, a number of representatives from other cities in the northern part of the state being present. J. W. Caswell, of Huntington, was elected one of the vice presidents of the association. The subject was presented to Congress, and on May 4, 1914, a survey was commenced under the direction of P. M. Churchill and Malcolm R. Sutherland, United States engineers.

That same evening a meeting was held at the rooms of the Huntington Commercial Association to organize a branch of the Deep Waterways Association. At this meeting citizens of Andrews, Roanoke, Wabash and Lagro were present. Commenting upon the activity of the people of Huntington, the Fort Wayne Journal-Gazette said: "Over at Huntington the Commercial club expects to get 500 members for the association. If every city in Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania had as many enthusiastic boosters for the canal as Huntington has with her 15,000 population, there would be no question about its construction. You cannot convince the people of Huntington that the canal will not be built."

Two routes are under contemplation—one running from Fort Wayne through Elkhart and South Bend, and the other farther south, through Huntington, Rochester and Valparaiso. The selection of the route depends largely upon the available water supply for purposes of navigation and the activity of the people living along the proposed canal. In this respect Huntington is one of the most active cities in the state, and if the canal is built the Commercial Association of that city hopes to be once more connected with the outside world by means of a waterway. What the ultimate result will be remains to be seen.

The first railroad in the United States was a line about nine miles long, running from the Town of Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, to some coal mines. Compared with the railroads of the present day it was a crude affair, but it proved to be a successful undertaking, and thought-

ful men saw in it the beginning of the nation's most reliable system of transportation. While a number of states were devoting their attention and energies to the construction of canals as a means of developing their natural resources a few miles more of railroad were built in the East, though many people were skeptical as to the ultimate success of such roads, and many others were strenuously opposed to this method of traffic and transportation. About 1830, or perhaps a year or two later, some young men of Lancaster, Ohio, formed a debating club and asked the school board of the town to grant them the use of the schoolhouse in which to hold their meetings. When the board learned that it was the intention of the young men to discuss the railroad question it returned the following reply:

"You are welcome to the use of the schoolhouse to debate all proper questions in, but such things as railroads and telegraphs are impossibilities and rank infidelity. There is nothing in the Word of God about them. If God had designed that his intelligent creatures should travel at the frightful speed of fifteen miles an hour, by steam, he would clearly have foretold it through his holy prophets. It is a device of Satan to lead immortal souls down to hell."

In spite of such sentiment and opposition, the railroad gradually found advocates among the more progressive element of the people. In the light of modern progress and development, the arguments and objections of the Lancaster School Board, eighty years ago, appear almost silly. Although the holy prophets failed to foretell a "frightful speed of fifteen miles an hour," it is not unusual for the fast passenger trains of the present day to attain a rate of speed four times that great. In fact, a railroad whose trains did not make greater speed than fifteen miles an hour would soon perish for want of patronage.

As early as 1845 some of the citizens of Huntington County became interested in the construction of a railroad through the county. When the road was first proposed, as in the case of nearly all early railroads, the terminals were not clearly determined, the general proposition being to connect Lake Erie and the Mississippi River, "at suitable points." After some delay the line was selected from Toledo, Ohio, up the Maumee Valley to Fort Wayne. From that point two routes westward were proposed—one via Liberty Mills and down the Eel River Valley to Logansport, and the other down the Little and Wabash rivers, via Huntington, Wabash and Peru, to the same destination. From Logansport, it was proposed to follow the Wabash Valley to Lafayette. The advocates of the northern route between Fort Wayne and Logansport claimed that it was the shorter and ran through a better improved country. They pointed out, with some force, that the swamps along

the Little River would be a serious obstacle in the way of constructing a railroad on the proposed southern line. John Comstock, of Liberty Mills, and several Logansport men were particularly active in their efforts to secure the adoption of the Eel River route.

On June 23, 1852, a meeting was held at Logansport to consider the matter and decide upon a route. Representatives from Toledo and Lafayette, and a number of intermediate towns and cities were present. The delegates from the Town of Huntington were John Roche, David L. Shearer, Lambdin P. Milligan, Jesse Davies, Samuel Moore and John Ziegler. The Town of Roanoke was represented by George W. Chapman. It is said that when Daniel D. Pratt, a prominent attorney of Logansport, was called upon for some expression as to the advisability of building the road, he walked over to the secretary's table and signed his name for a substantial stock subscription, remarking as he did so: "There is my speech." His example was contagious and before the meeting adjourned a large part of the money necessary for the construction of the road had been subscribed.

When the question of selecting a route came up for consideration, Mr. Milligan offered a motion that the road follow the Little and Wabash rivers. This motion was supported by all the delegates from Huntington, Wabash and Peru, and was finally carried. Among the papers of the late John Roche was found a copy of the original articles of association adopted at the Logansport meeting, to wit:

"Article 1. The name and style of the corporation shall be 'The Lake Erie, Wabash & St. Louis Railroad Company.'

"Article 2. The eastern terminus of the road shall be at a point on the east line of Allen or De Kalb county in said state of Indiana, thence running down the valleys of the Little and Wabash rivers and passing through the counties of De Kalb, Whitley, Huntington, Wabash, Miami, Cass, Carroll, Tippecanoe, Fountain, Warren and Vermillion, or as many of them as necessary, all in the State of Indiana, on the most eligible route, and terminating at some point on the west line of said State of Indiana in the general direction of Danville, Illinois.

"Article 3. The number of directors to manage the affairs of the company shall be thirteen."

The adoption of the Little River route was not satisfactory to those who favored the Eel River Valley, and they immediately began taking steps to bring about a reorganization of the company, with a view to effecting a change in the line of the road. There is little question that the City of Huntington owes its location upon the line of the Wabash Railroad to John Roche. Fearful that the advocates of the Eel River route might succeed in their reorganization scheme, and appreciating

the truth of the old saying that "money talks," Mr. Roche went to work with his characteristic energy to obtain subscriptions to aid in the building of the road. In this effort he enlisted the cooperation of Lambdin P. Milligan, Samuel H. Purviance and other leading citizens, and when another meeting was held at Logansport he was able to show that the people of Huntington had subscribed $22,000—a large sum of money for that day—on condition that the road should pass through that town. This was the largest amount subscribed by any of the towns along the proposed railroad. It seemed so incredible that Azariah Boody, the representative of the eastern capitalists who had agreed to finance the project, asked Allen Hamilton, of Fort Wayne, if the people of Huntington could be relied on to pay that sum. Mr. Hamilton replied that he knew but little about some of the subscribers, but if John Roche said they were good his word would be accepted. That settled the question and the route as fixed by the original articles of association was not altered.

Pursuant to Article 3 of the articles of association, the following board of directors was elected on August 18, 1852: Samuel Hanna, of Allen County; John Roche, of Huntington; Hugh Hanna, of Wabash; John W. Wright and George Cecil, of Cass; Reed Case, Hiram Allen and A. R. Bowen, of Carroll; James Spears, of Tippecanoe; M. M. Milford and Joseph Ristine, of Fountain, and William Kent, of Warren County. Soon after the election the board met and organized by electing Albert S. White president of the company; John Little, secretary; William L. Brown, treasurer; William Durbin, chief engineer, and Stearns Fisher, superintendent of surveys and construction.

Work on the road was commenced in the fall of 1853. Owing to the cholera epidemic of 1854, progress was slow for a time, and the first train did not reach Huntington until November 13, 1855. Huntington was then a village of about four hundred inhabitants and the entire population turned out to witness the arrival of the first railroad train. The scenes that accompanied the arrival of the first canal boat, more than twenty years before, were reenacted and the people congratulated each other upon the fact that the railroad was a reality. With the first day of January, 1856, a regular passenger schedule was adopted and since that time Huntington has had continuous railway service. The first telegraph office was established at the railroad station in the fall of 1856. After a time the name of the railroad was changed to the Toledo, Wabash & Western, and still later to the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, under which it was operated until the name was shortened to the single word "Wabash," by which it is now widely known as one of the great trunk lines of the country.

The Chicago & Erie Railroad is the outgrowth of a project which had its inception as early as 1836, when a company known as the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company was organized to build a railroad from New York to some point in Ohio.

On December 1, 1871, the Chicago, Continental & Baltimore Railroad Company was organized, with a capital stock of $2,000,000, to build a road from the northwest corner of Indiana through the counties of Lake, Porter, Laporte, Starke, Marshall, Fulton, Kosciusko, Wabash, Huntington, Wells and Adams, or such of them as might be finally decided upon as offering the most feasible route, to connect with the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Continental at the state line. A little more than a year later the name of the Chicago, Continental & Baltimore was changed to the Chicago & Atlantic.

On March 15, 1873, the Chicago & Atlantic Extension Railway Company was organized for the purpose of constructing a road from the Indiana state line to Chicago. The capital stock of this company was fixed at $1,000,000.

In the meantime the Atlantic & Great Western had become known as the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio and had completed a line westward from New York to Marion, Ohio. On July 15, 1873, the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad companies of Indiana and Illinois were consolidated with the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Continental Railroad Company of Ohio, under the name of the Chicago & Atlantic, to build a road from Chicago to Marion, Ohio, to connect with the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio, or from Chicago via Pittsburgh to New York, as might be determined after surveys had been made. Articles of association were filed with the secretary of state of Ohio on August 6, 1873, but nothing in the way of building the road was done until several years later. In 1878 the officers of the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad Company were: H. R. Low, of New York, president; J. S. Robinson, of Ohio, vice president; L. P. Milligan, of Huntington, secretary and attorney; George J. Bippus, of Huntington, treasurer. Mr. Bippus and J. W. Purviance, of Huntington, were on the board of directors, and Col. C. E. Briant, also a Huntington man, was active in his efforts to secure the early completion of the road.

In the latter '70s a narrow gauge railroad was completed between Huntington and Markle, on the right of way now occupied by the Chicago & Erie. On April 12, 1879, President Low issued the announcement that the company was ready to proceed with the work eastward from Huntington, and predicted that within ninety days connection would be made with the Delphos, Bluffton & Frankfort Road at Decatur. A meeting was held at Kenton, Ohio, June 6, 1879, to consider the question

of selling bonds to complete the road. But again there was hitch in the proceedings and the work was once more delayed.

In June, 1880, the capital stock of the company was increased from $7,000,000 to $10,000,000 and the stockholders expressed themselves in favor of issuing bonds to the amount of $6,500,000. No immediate action was taken, however, on account of certain legal requirements to be complied with before the bonds could be issued. In September, 1880, the obstacles having been removed, the directors called a meeting of the stockholders for October 29, 1880, "to vote on the proposition to authorize the directors of said company to create and issue bonds in the name of said company, to the amount of $6,500,000, for the purpose of constructing and equipping its line of road from the town of Marion, Ohio, to the city of Chicago," etc.

At the October meeting representatives of New York capitalists were present with a proposition to negotiate the sale of the bonds, and a new board of directors was chosen. The Huntington Herald of November 10, 1880, said: "We are happy to announce this week, and on good authority, that the completion of the C. & A. railroad is now an assured fact. . . . New parties have been taken into the organization, and the work will be pushed through to completion as soon as possible. The road will be changed to a standard gauge."

In January, 1881, four corps of engineers were engaged on the survey, and the road was completed through Huntington County in 1882. On January 17, 1882, a special election was held in the City and Township of Huntington, by order of the county commissioners, to vote on the proposition of granting a subsidy of $12,000 to secure the location of the railroad shops at Huntington, and out of 1,006 votes cast only 176 were in the negative. About the time the road was completed the Erie Railroad Company obtained full ownership of the Chicago & Atlantic and the name was changed to the Chicago & Erie.

About 1875 the citizens of Warren and Bluffton began to work in unison for some better methods of communication with outside cities. The result of their efforts was the incorporation of the Delphos, Bluffton & Frankfort Railroad Company. At that time Warren numbered but about five hundred inhabitants, but among the citizens were several men who were enthusiastic over the railroad proposition. Foremost of these were George H. Thompson, Sr., George H. Thompson, Jr., and S. L. Good, each of whom pledged himself to pay $500 to the railroad company as soon as the first train reached Warren. The promise was kept and the same men worked systematically for the extension of the road.

As the name indicates, the road was first designed to run from Delphos, Ohio, to Frankfort, Indiana. The first track was a narrow

gauge and the first train arrived at Warren on October 11, 1878. About this time subsidiary companies were organized to extend the road to Toledo on the east and St. Louis on the west. The road was completed from Delphos to Frankfort late in the year 1879, after which work was pushed on the extensions and the road was in operation between Toledo and St. Louis about three years later, making it the longest narrow gauge road in the country. The subsidiary companies were then consolidated and a project set on foot to continue the line westward to Kansas City. The name "Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad Company" was adopted, but the line between St. Louis and Kansas City was never built. After a few years the traffic on the road increased to such an extent that it was made a standard gauge road, known as the Toledo, St. Louis & Western. It is now a part of the "Clover Leaf" system.

This road enters Huntington County from the northeast, about three miles north of the southeast corner, and follows a general southwesterly direction through the townships of Salamonie and Jefferson. The stations on the road are Boehmer, Buckeye, Warren and Milo. Near the last named station the road crossed the southern boundary and enters Grant County.

In September, 1903, a railroad company was organized through the efforts of Smith H. Bracey, of Chicago, to build a road between Huntington and Union City, Indiana, with a view to extending it later to Cincinnati and Chicago. Late in January, 1904, Mr. Bracey and Allen Russell visited Huntington to awaken interest in the enterprise. On the evening of February 5, 1904, a railroad meeting was held at the courthouse in Huntington, at which Messrs. Bracey and Russell asked the county for a subsidy of $75,000 to aid in building the road, or $125,000 if the shops and terminal offices were located in Huntington. They announced that Bluffton, Pennville and Portland had all agreed to make donations, running from $20,000 to $54,000, and that the track was completed and trains running between Bluffton and Pennville.

The question of subsidizing the road was taken before the board of county commissioners, and a special election was ordered by the board in Huntington Township for March 22, 1904, to vote on the proposition to donate $125,000 to the company. This was defeated by a vote of 1,280 to 1,105, but the minority was large enough to show that there was a decided sentiment in favor of building the road. Another special election was then ordered for June 14, 1904, to vote on the proposition to make the donation or subsidy $78,500, and this time the vote was 1,497 to 612 in favor of the subsidy.

Other donations amounting to about twenty thousand dollars were made by the City and County of Huntington and in 1905 the road was

completed and in operation from Portland to Bluffton. A receiver was then appointed and further work was suspended. Under the management of the receiver, the affairs of the company were placed in better shape, the Huntington County subsidy and donations were paid and the road was completed to Huntington in 1907.

On January 22, 1901, the Fort Wayne & Southwestern Traction Company was granted a franchise by the Huntington city council to occupy certain streets with its tracks. At the council meeting on the 26th of February a proposition was submitted by the company to locate a powerhouse, repair shops, etc., in the City of Huntington, if the council would donate $7,000. The proposition was held in abeyance until certain conditions were complied with by the company, after which the donation was made.

Track laying began in August and about that time a movement was inaugurated to extend the line westward to Wabash, the original plan having been to run southward from Huntington to Warren. In the meantime the Wabash River Traction Company had obtained a franchise through Miami County. An arrangement between the two companies was made and in November, 1901, the old towpath and bed of the Wabash & Erie Canal from Huntington to Lafayette were secured by the consolidated companies for a right of way. The road was completed between Huntington and Roanoke about the first of December, and on December 12, 1901, the first interurban cars began running between Huntington and Fort Wayne.

At the December term in that year the county commissioners of Huntington County granted the company a franchise to extend its line westward from the Huntington city limits, along the Maple Grove road and through certain sections of land in Dallas Township, to the Wabash County line. Work on the road was pushed forward with vigor and in due time the line was completed all the way from Fort Wayne to Lafayette. It is now operated under the name of the Fort Wayne & Northern Indiana Traction Company.

The Marion, Bluffton & Eastern Interurban Railway runs parallel to the Clover Leaf Railroad through the southern part of the county. It was built in the summer of 1906, the first car from Warren to Marion having been run on the last day of September of that year.

Various franchises have been granted to individuals and electric railway companies for the construction of roads that have never been built. In August, 1901, the commissioners granted a franchise to Frank J. Heller to build an electric road northward from Huntington to connect with other interurban roads in the counties of Allen, Whitley, Noble and Kosciusko. The Huntington & Winona Traction Company

received a franchise on November 3, 1902, to build a road along the Huntington & Goshen road from the City of Huntington to the county line, and on June 21, 1904, the commissioners granted a franchise to the Portland, Montpelier, Warren & Huntington Railway Company to build an electric line along the gravel road from Huntington to Warren. None of these roads have developed farther than the paper stage so far, but some of them may yet be constructed.

Although drains or ditches for the reclamation of swamp lands are constructed in a manner entirely different from that used in building railroads and public highways, and affect private property only, they indirectly are a benefit to the whole community. For this reason it is deemed appropriate to give the subject some consideration in this chapter.

Railroads are usually built by corporations, with funds raised by the sale of stocks and bonds or voted as subsidies by the people of the townships and counties through which the line passes. Public highways are constructed and kept in repair by a general tax levy, but the cost of public ditches is assessed against the lands drained by them in proportion to the benefits received.

Old settlers can remember when certain portions of Huntington County were too wet for agricultural purposes, especially in the early spring when the snows melted, to which were frequently added heavy rains. These low, wet lands were the last to be settled and in their original state they were the source of much of the fever and ague with which the pioneers had to contend. Drainage has improved the land and brought it under cultivation, increasing the profits of the owner many fold. While the advantages to the owner of the swamp land may be reckoned in a pecuniary sense, the drainage of these lands has conferred a lasting benefit upon all the adjacent territory by improving the sanitary conditions, thus stamping out malaria and enhancing the general health of the inhabitants.

On March 10, 1873, Governor Hendricks approved an act authorizing the organization of draining associations. Under the provisions of this act, L. P. Milligan, Frederick H. McCulloch, George B. Lawrence and John H. McTaggart, of Huntington County, formed the "Little River Draining Association," for the purpose of "deepening the channel of the Little River, straightening it in places, and cleaning out its tributaries." Articles of association, signed by a large number of owners of wet lands in Huntington, Allen and Whitley counties, were filed in Huntington County on July 30, 1873, in Allen County on August 8th, and in Whitley County on August 17th. Jacob R. Billinger, prosecuting attorney of Allen County, instituted quo warranto proceed-

ings to dissolve the association, on the grounds that it was not legally incorporated, and in the Allen Circuit Court the association was dissolved. An appeal was then taken to the Supreme Court of the State, which reversed the decision of the lower court and the association proceeded with its work.

John J. Anson, Samuel F. Day and Aaron McKimmey were appointed to fix the assessments for benefits and the awards for damages in Huntington County, and on May 25, 1875, they submitted their report, with a long list of the lands affected by the proposed improvement. In some instances the assessments ran as high as $500 for a forty acre tract of land. Thousands of dollars were spent in straightening, deepening and widening the channel of the river, the most difficult part of the work being the clearing of the stone ledges from the stream at what is known as the "Ox-bow," a short distance above Huntington. A channel thirty feet wide was blasted through the rocks, but this has been found insufficient to carry off the water in wet seasons and several efforts have been made to have the work done over, but so far nothing definite along that line has been accomplished. This was the first big drainage project in Huntington County.

In 1875 the Legislature passed a supplementary act concerning the reclamation of swamp land by ditches, and this law was amended by the Legislature of 1877. Between that time and the close of the year 1880, the county commissioners of Huntington County had granted petitions for the construction of thirty-seven ditches, the aggregate length of which was seventy-seven miles.

The act of 1873 and all supplementary acts were repealed by the Legislature of 1881, which enacted a law "To enable owners of lands to drain and reclaim them, when the same cannot be done without affecting the lands of others, prescribing the powers and duties of county commissioners and other officers in the premises, and to provide for the repair and enlargement of such drains, and repealing certain acts therein specified, and declaring an emergency."

Under the provisions of this act one or more land owners could petition the county commissioners for a ditch, setting forth its general description, and were required to furnish bond that they would pay the cost of the proceedings, in case the ditch was not ordered. If the three disinterested persons, appointed by the commissioners as viewers, reported favorable, and no remonstrance was offered, the board ordered the construction of the ditch. It was not long until the law was found to be so complex and the work of securing the construction of drains under its provisions was hampered by so much "red tape," that it was superseded by what is known as the "Circuit Court Ditch Law."

This law created the office of drainage commissioner, the incumbent of which was to be appointed by the county commissioners. The entire proceedings under this law are in the Circuit Court. A petition is presented to the judge, who appoints a commissioner to act with the drainage commissioner and the county surveyor in viewing the proposed ditch. If they report favorable the court orders its construction.

On March 4, 1893, what is known as the Drainage District Law went into effect. Under its provisions a drain may be constructed and kept in repair by mutual agreement of the owners of the lands affected. All ditches therefore come under three general heads: Commissioners' ditch, Circuit Court ditch, or Drainage District ditch. All three systems have been used in Huntington County. The commissioner and circuit court ditches are kept in repair by the township trustees.

The first drain tile was used in the county about 1869 or 1870. After the passage of ditch laws by the Legislature, by means of which outlets for tile drains were secured, the use of tiling increased all over the county. It is estimated by competent persons that in some instances the cost of tile upon a farm runs as high as $25 per acre, or even more. But even at that figure the money thus spent has been found to be a good investment, bringing large returns in the increased value of the crops raised upon such farms.

CHAPTER XII

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

PUBLIC FINANCES—BONDED DEBT OF THE COUNTY—GRAVEL ROAD BONDS —RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES—BANKING INSTITUTIONS—AGRICULTURE—CROP STATISTICS—LIVE STOCK—MANUFACTURING—EARLY FACTORIES—FACTORY FUND ASSOCIATION—FACTORIES AT ROANOKE AND ANDREWS—THE LIME INDUSTRY—NATURAL GAS AND OIL.

It should be a source of congratulation to the people of Huntington County that, from the earlist history of the county to the present day, the public business has been conducted in such a way that at no time has the indebtedness been burdensome to the taxpayers. Bonds have been issued from time to time for specific purposes, but with each issue provisions were made for the redemption of the bonds as they fell due. At the close of the year 1913 the outstanding bonds amounted to $266,170, of which $260,000 represented bonds issued for building the new courthouse, and the remaining $6,170 represented school loans.

On June 1, 1914, the gravel road bonds outstanding amounted to a little over three hundred thousand dollars. These bonds are proportioned among the townships, according to the amount expended in each for the construction of improved highways. Strictly speaking, they constitute a debt against the townships, though the bonds are issued by the county commissioners upon petition of the freeholders of the township for a new road. These bonds were distributed among the several townships as follows:

Clear Creek	$ 43,356.75
Dallas	32,603.00
Huntington	101,361.50
Jackson	6,352.12
Jefferson	43,151.50
Lancaster	4,899.50
Polk	4,820.00
Rock Creek	3,937.50
Salamonie	3,668.00

Union	$ 21,819.40
Warren	28,222.00
Wayne	20,118.00
Total	$314,309.27

Although these figures may seem large, when the reader pauses for a moment to reflect that Huntington County has nearly four hundred miles of improved roads, and that the mileage is being constantly increased, it will be seen that every dollar of these bonds represents a permanent investment, the profits of which can hardly be estimated. Likewise, the courthouse bonds represent an investment in one of the handsomest, most substantial and best appointed public buildings of its kind in the State of Indiana. According to the tax duplicate for the year 1913, the assessed value of taxable property in the county was over twenty-one million dollars, so that the total bonded indebtedness, not including the gravel road bonds, is less than one and one-third per cent of the property valuation.

In the report of the county auditor for 1913 the total receipts for the year, from all sources, were $103,288.74, and at the close of the year there was a balance of $27,634.20 remaining in the treasury. The heaviest expenditures during the year were $52,398 for new bridges and $33,256 for bridge repairs, made necessary by the great flood in March, 1913. About $7,500 were appropriated by the county council for repairs on the county asylum. Had it not been for these extraordinary and unusual demands upon the county revenues the balance would have been much larger, but even with the abnormal demand it may be seen from the above figures that the financial condition of the county is about all that could be desired.

The first banking house in Huntington county was the Huntington County Bank, which was organized under the state banking laws of Indiana in 1854 with a capital stock of $50,000, most of which was held by James R. Weldon, of Mansfield, Ohio. The resident stockholders were Samuel H. Purviance, John Roche, Samuel Moore and Benjamin Orton. It was a bank of issue and at one time had about forty-five thousand dollars of its notes in circulation. John Roche was president during the entire period of the bank's existence; James R. Weldon was cashier, and Thomas Roche, assistant cashier. The bank was well patronized and carried on a general banking business until the financial panic of 1857, when the stockholders decided to wind up its affairs. It therefore went into liquidation, but its outstanding circulation was fully redeemed at 100 cents on the dollar and all depositors were paid in full.

After the closing of this bank in 1857, Huntington County was with-

out a bank until the passage of the National Banking Law by Congress, soon after the breaking out of the Civil war. The First National Bank of Huntington was organized in the fall of 1863 and received its charter on December 12, 1863. The incorporators were Samuel H. Purviance, John R. Coffroth, William McGrew, Charles B. Culver, Thomas S. Stanfield and John Roche. The capital stock was $50,000. Samuel H. Purviance was the first president and William McGrew the first cashier. The bank began business in a one story cottage on Jefferson Street, opposite the courthouse. Later it was removed to a one story brick building on the corner of Franklin and Jefferson streets, and still later to West Market Street, near Jefferson. Joseph W. Purviance became president in 1873 and held the office until 1878, when he was succeeded by William McGrew.

On February 2, 1881, the bank was reorganized under a new charter, with William McGrew as president; Bals Eisenhauer, vice president, and Sarah F. Dick, cashier. In the meantime the capital stock had been increased to $100,000. In 1886 the bank removed to its present location at the southwest corner of Market and Jefferson streets.

A second reorganization of the institution occurred on October 1, 1902, when Israel H. Heaston was chosen president; Charles McGrew, vice president and John R. Emley, cashier. Mr. Heaston retired from the presidency early in the year 1914 and was succeeded by Charles McGrew, who now holds that position. John R. Emley is now vice president and cashier, and E. A. Barnhisel and H. W. Gill, assistant cashiers. The capital stock of the bank still remains at $100,000, its surplus and undivided profits amount to about eighty thousand dollars, and its deposits to nearly one million dollars. The First National is one of the substantial banks of the upper Wabash Valley. Its business has always been conducted along safe and conservative lines and it commands the confidence of its patrons and other bankers throughout the country.

The Citizens State Bank of Huntington was first organized on September 1, 1871, with a capital stock of $50,000 and the following officers: Frederick Dick, president; Enos T. Taylor, vice president; and John Morgan cashier. Other stockholders were U. D. Cole, Charles H. Nix, A. W. DeLong, Matthias Ludwig and James B. Cole. In 1877 all the stock passed into the hands of Frederick Dick and Enos T. Taylor. The capital was subsequently increased to $100,000. At the beginning of the year 1914 the surplus and undivided profits amounted to nearly as much as the capital stock, and the bank carried deposits of about six hundred thousand dollars. The officers at that time were: Jacob Dick, president; Thomas Burns and Paul M. Taylor, vice presidents; E. M. Martin, cashier. The Citizens Bank occupies handsome and commodious quarters at

the southwest corner of Jefferson and Franklin streets and is universally recognized as one of the reliable banking institutions of the state.

In 1887 the present Huntington County Bank was organized as a private banking house, with twelve stockholders, to wit: John Gibler, Cyrus E. Briant, Jacob Boos, Henry and Isaac Arnold, William K. Windle, David Hawley, Thomas G. Smith, Edwin B. Ayres, Wesley W. Hawley, Jacob W. Ford and William T. Whitelock. It was reorganized as a state bank in July, 1901, when the capital stock was fixed at $100,000. The bank in May, 1914, had a surplus and undivided profit fund of $80,000 and carried deposits of $900,000. At that time the officers of the bank were: Edwin B. Ayres, president; Henry L. Emley, vice president and cashier; E. P. Ayres, assistant cashier. The bank owns a handsome stone front building on North Jefferson Street, where it carries on a general banking business according to the most approved methods.

The Huntington Trust Company was organized in July, 1907, with I. F. Beard as president; M. B. Stults, vice president, and G. B. Whitestine, secretary. The first board of directors consisted of I. F. Beard, Frank S. Bash, W. A. Bucher, C. F. Boyd, A. C. Fast, W. E. Lawver, John Minton, W. E. Mossman, J. F. Harvey, R. C. McGuffey, M. B. Stults, A. H. Shaffer, W. J. Vesey, A. A. Weber, C. L. Wright, Alexander John, J. M. Hicks and I. B. Heaston. Mr. Beard was succeeded in the presidency by C. A. Edwards, who resigned to become a member of the Indiana Public Service Commission, and M. B. Stults was elected president, leaving a vacancy in the office of vice president, which had not been filled on June 1, 1914. Mr. Whitestine has been secretary of the organization from the beginning. The capital stock of the company is $50,000, all paid up, and among the stockholders are some of the representative citizens of the city and county. The surplus and undivided profits are over ten thousand dollars and the deposits over five hundred thousand dollars. The company's place of business is the northeast corner of Jefferson and Market streets.

The Farmers Trust Company, the youngest banking concern in the City of Huntington, was organized in the spring of 1911. Originally the capital stock was $25,000, but this was increased to $50,000 before the doors were opened for the transaction of business on July 22, 1911. At the time of the organization Arthur C. Fast was elected president; J. W. Howenstine, vice president, and L. E. Stephan, secretary. Mr. Fast and Mr. Howenstine still continue in their respective positions, but an additional vice president has been added in the person of Lewis E. Summers. William R. Pressnall is the present secretary. In the three years of its existence the company has accumulated a surplus of about two thousand five hundred dollars and it carries deposits of about two hundred thou-

sand dollars. It is located on the west side of Jefferson Street, between Market and Washington.

Outside of the City of Huntington the oldest bank in the county is the Exchange Bank of Warren, which was established in 1883 as a private bank by S. L. Good and G. H. Thompson. The building now occupied by the bank was erected in 1887. From a statement issued by the bank at the close of business on March 4, 1914, it is learned that the capital stock is $50,000, the surplus and undivided profits $25,731.45, and the deposits $565,327. The officers at that time were: George S. Good, president; Loyd S. Jones, vice president; John L. Priddy, cashier; Grant M. Fleming, assistant cashier.

In May, 1905, J. W. Cunningham came from Kentucky and began the work of organizing the First National Bank of Warren, which opened its doors for business on January 1, 1906, with a capital stock of $25,000, D. H. Griffith, president, and J. W. Cunningham, cashier. A little later the bank joined with the Odd Fellows' Lodge in the erection of a building, in which the First National has about as well equipped quarters as are to be found in towns of Warren's class. The building cost about twenty thousand dollars. In May, 1914, the president of the bank was Dr. H. E. Laymon and the cashier was J. W. Cunningham. These two officers and the following named gentlemen then constituted the board of directors: Levi Huffman, Samuel J. Huffman, L. F. Huffman, J. W. Beavans, Wilson Hudson, E. P. Miller, Dr. W. D. Bonifield, Dr. L. B. McCollum, H. G. King and H. C. Creviston. The capital stock is $25,000, the surplus and undivided profits, $10,000, and the deposits over two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

About the beginning of the present century a man named J. M. Key came to Andrews and started a bank. Early in the summer of 1901 the bank closed its doors and it was claimed that Mr. Key had worked forged collateral upon the Chicago bankers. On August 4, 1901, he was arrested and confined in the jail at Huntington. H. C. Andrews, of the Capital National Bank of Indianapolis, was placed in charge and wound up the affairs of the bank at Andrews.

The State Bank of Andrews was first organized by E. M. Wasmuth as a private bank in 1902. In June, 1908, it was duly incorporated under the laws of Indiana with a capital stock of $25,000, E. M. Wasmuth as president, and C. E. Endicott, cashier. The officers in May, 1914, were E. M. Wasmuth, president; R. O. Bixby, cashier. The bank occupies a neat building on the principal street, a short distance south of the Wabash Railroad, and is well patronized by the business men of the town and the farmers in the vicinity. It has a surplus of nearly two thousand dollars and deposits of about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In 1903 the Farmers and Traders Bank of Markle was organized under the laws of the State of Indiana, with a capital stock of $25,000. It had been established some years prior to that date as a branch of the Studebaker Bank of Bluffton. The bank occupies one of the best appointed rooms in the town and transacts a large volume of business for a country bank. It has a surplus of over ten thousand dollars and deposits of about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. In June, 1914, R. C. McGuffey was president and D. B. Garber, cashier.

The State Bank of Roanoke was chartered in 1908, though it had been doing business for years as a private bank organized by the firm of Windle & Wasmuth. The capital stock is $25,000, and in May, 1914, the surplus and undivided profits amounted to $5,000. Over two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars are carried in deposits. The officers at the present time are: A. Wasmuth, president; E. E. Richards, vice president; D. A. Wasmuth, cashier, and the board of directors is composed of A. Wasmuth, John S. Crabbs, S. B. Dinius, E. M. Wasmuth, D. A. Kline, E. E. Richards, A. D. Wasmuth, M. B. Thompson and D. A. Wasmuth.

On July 22, 1911, the Bippus State Bank opened its doors for business, with M. N. Knight president; Dr. Ira E. Perry, vice president; J. F. Stephenson, cashier. Mr. Knight and Mr. Stephenson still continue to hold their offices, but Doctor Perry removed from Bippus and S. E. Stults was elected vice president in his stead. Soon after the bank was established it purchased a building on the southeast corner of two of the principal streets and remodeled it for banking purposes. Here it has a home equal to many of the banks found in the larger towns. The capital stock is $25,000 and the deposits amount to about fifty thousand dollars.

With the banks and trust companies in the City of Huntington and the banks in other towns, Huntington County is well supplied with banking facilities. Practically all the stock in these various concerns is owned by residents of the county, the men in charge are all Huntington County men, whose personal interests are identical with those of other citizens, hence each bank official and director is interested in the maintenance of a policy that, by promoting the general financial welfare of the community, will enhance the profits of his bank. Satisfied with reasonable returns from a banking business conducted along well established legitimate lines, the general policy of the local banks is to be conservative without being nonprogressive. Most of the men in charge of these banks are men of experience, whose judgment in financial matters can be safely trusted, so that the institutions with which they are connected command local confidence and credit abroad.

During the early years of Huntington County's history, farming was

almost the sole occupation of the people. With the coming of the railroads some manufacturing establishments were founded, but agriculture is still the principal industry and greatest source of wealth. "Corn is King," applies to Huntington County today as well as in the years gone by. Concerning the agricultural conditions in the county, the biennial report of the State Bureau of Statistics published in 1912 (the latest available) says:

"Because of the fertility of the glacial and sedimentary soils, farming, stock raising and fruit growing are the chief occupations of the people. It is an especially fine corn-producing area. Wheat and oats are also staple farm products; but the raising of wheat is becoming less and less extensive, because the timber area is too small to offer much protection to this cereal during the winter, and many times the crop is entirely destroyed by the cold winters. Much of the corn is used for fattening hogs for the market. To a much less extent is it fed to cattle for the same purpose. The apple is the chief fruit grown, although an abundance of peaches, cherries, grapes, pears, plums and berries of all kinds is grown. With but few exceptions the farms have in them from forty to one hundred and sixty acres."

The following table shows the acreage and quantity of some of the leading crops for the year 1911, the last year included in the statistical report above quoted:

	Acres	Bushels
Corn	46,749	1,850,633
Wheat	24,500	429,660
Oats	32,557	1,271,010
Rye	1,465	25,784
Potatoes	210	12,811
		Tons
Timothy hay	19,124	20,505
Alfalfa	265	511
Clover	6,666	7,397

Evidently the Huntington County farmer believes in the rotation of crops, as may be seen in the statistics regarding the clover hay. In 1910 the acreage of this crop was 23,139 acres and the product was 22,819 tons of hay. This indicates that more than sixteen thousand acres of clover was turned under by the plow in 1911 to make other crops. In 1910 the county produced 3,196 bushels of clover seed, while a year later the crop was but 1,662 bushels. In the former year the county stood sixth in the state in the production of clover seed, but in 1911 it fell to the thirty-fifth place.

The potato crop given in the table is only a little more than one-third

that of the preceding year, though the quantity of corn raised was greater by over one hundred thousand bushels. There was also a marked increase in the wheat and oats crops. In the total production of corn, the county stood fortieth of the ninety-two counties of the state, but in the average yield per acre it was exceeded by only twenty-one counties. It was the thirty-second county in the total production of wheat, but occupied the tenth place in the average yield per acre. Only nine counties raised more oats, and in the average yield per acre Huntington stood fifth. It was also the fifth county in the state in the production of rye.

Although a number of the early settlers planted orchards, it is only in comparatively recent years that the farmers have begun to realize the possibilities of fruit raising on a commercial scale. In 1910 the county produced for the market 3,552 bushels of apples, peaches, pears and plums. This was increased to 27,811 bushels in 1911. Part of this increase was no doubt due to the fact that 1911 was a better fruit year than its predecessor, but much of it was due to new orchards coming of bearing age. More trees are being planted every year, and it is only a question of time until Huntington will occupy a leading place among the fruit growing counties of the state.

As a stock raising county, Huntington is above the average. Following is a table showing the number of animals sold during the year 1911, with the amount received for each class:

Horses and colts	1,276	$171,905
Mules	104	13,553
Cattle	6,556	196,907
Hogs	50,501	620,146
Sheep	7,863	35,260

Only in the number of mules sold did Huntington County fall below the average. In the sale of horses it stood twenty-third; sixteenth in the sale of cattle; thirteenth in the sale of hogs, and twenty-fourth in the sale of sheep. The number and estimated value of animals on hand at the beginning of the year 1912 was as follows:

Horses and colts	6,397	$797,230
Mules	301	35,415
Cattle	15,988	355,062
Hogs	44,354	370,682
Sheep	9,537	53,489

From these figures it would appear that the Huntington County farmer does not sell off his animals closely every year, but keeps enough on hand to insure an increase in his flocks and herds. In the number of animals on hand, the county stood seventh in hogs, eleventh in cattle and sheep, and thirteenth in the number of horses and colts.

Within the last twenty-five years several Huntington County men have given considerable attention to and won distinction in the improvement of live stock, not only locally, but also in the surrounding counties and even in other states. Probably foremost among these is the firm of George W. Souers & Sons, importers of Percheron and Belgian horses. Mr. Souers began dealing in high grade horses about twenty years ago, buying from other importers. In 1906 he made a trip to Europe and found out that he could do better by purchasing direct from the breeders in Belgium and France. Since that time some member of the firm makes two or three trips across the Atlantic annually, and being expert judges they select only the best horses. Some of the horses were brought over by this firm have sold as high as four thousand five hundred dollars. At

Souers' Horse Barn, Huntington

first, Mr. Souers held a few auction sales, which brought horsemen from a distance to Huntington, but in later years the firm depends chiefly upon advertising and in mailing circular letters to more than forty thousand horsemen in all parts of the United States and Canada.

Henry King, of Warren, is one of the best known horse breeders of the Middle West. He is a graduate of the Kansas City Breeding School, an excellent judge of horses, has a large and well equipped barn and breeds according to the most modern scientific methods. Others who are interested in improving the quality of horses in general use are Henry Miller, of Clear Creek Township, who recently paid $1,200 for one imported brood mare; L. E. Wren, whose farm is near Goblesville, and R. F. Bricker, all of whom are recognized as among the best horse

breeders in Indiana. Through the efforts of these men the farmers of Huntington County have been taught that it costs no more to have good horses than poor ones, and it is quite likely that the county can show more standard bred horses than any other county in the state of similar population.

In cattle breeding, Orlando W. Whitelock, ex-judge of the Circuit Court, of Huntington, J. L. Priddy, of Warren, and Henry C. Clapp are among the leaders and have won honorable mention in some of the leading live stock journals as being scientific and up-to-date cattlemen.

There is probably a greater number of persons interested in hogs than in any other species of live stock, as Huntington is pre-eminently a hog county. John Stephen's Poland-China hogs have done more, as one Huntington County man expresses it, "to put the town of Andrews on the map" than any other one business connected with that town. Other prominent hog breeders and raisers are F. M. Smith, of Rock Creek Township; Mahoney Brothers, of Wayne Township; Johnson & Hodgden, of Huntington Township; D. R. Rupert, of Roanoke; Guy L. Brookover, of Bippus; J. M. Eads and Simon Summers, each of whom have shipped hogs to various parts of the country for breeding purposes.

In addition to these horse, cattle and hog importers and breeders, M. R. Purviance and G. W. Kapp have won considerable distinction as raisers of fine sheep, so that as a whole Huntington County ranks high as a community that believes "the best is none too good," especially in the character of the live stock raised by the farmers of the county.

Besides the general farming and live stock interests of the county, there are other sources of income to the farmer that are by no means insignificant. Considerable attention is given to dairying and poultry raising, both of which have proved to be very remunerative. To quote again from the last report of the Bureau of Statistics, the amount and value of products in these lines of business sold during the year 1911 were as follows:

Butter (pounds)	592,878	$121,417
Milk (gallons)	2,705,417	305,733
Eggs (dozens)	1,118,813	217,548
Poultry (dozens)	7,732	42,526

These figures show that the "Great American Hen" was very much in evidence in Huntington County during the year, as the county stood seventh in the state in the production of eggs. It was ninth in the production of milk, fourteenth in the production of butter and twenty-fourth in the quantity of poultry sold. In the quantity and value of the wool clip for the same year it stood eighteenth.

The traveler through Huntington County can hardly fail to be im-

pressed by the general evidences of prosperity seen on every hand. Good dwelling houses, large barns, bountiful crops, an abundance of high grade live stock, all bear out the statement that the farmer is still the industrial potentate. Banks may fail, manufactories be consumed by fire or hurt by industrial depressions, merchants may suffer for similar reasons, but the sunshine, rain and fertility of the soil still exercise their beneficent influences to fill the coffers of the skillful and energetic agriculturist.

The earliest manufacturing concerns of Huntington County were of the most primitive character, intended to produce only such commodities as were demanded by the frugal settlers of a new country. They included saw and grist mills, an occasional tanyard, wagon and blacksmith shops, with here and there a carding machine or woolen mill. In the chapters on Township History will be found mention of a number of early saw and grist mills, of more or less note, hence it is not necessary to repeat their history in this chapter, in which the object is to give some account of those industries whose business extended to a larger territory than a mere local neighborhood.

The City of Huntington is naturally the manufacturing center of the county, being centrally located, the county seat and greatest railroad center. Here the principal manufacturing industries of the county are located, and from here the products of these factories are shipped to all parts of the country.

One of the first factories to be established was the foundry of William G. Johnson. Mr. Johnson began by starting a blacksmith shop in 1835 on the bank of Flint Creek, not far from the old county jail. A little later he added a small foundry consisting of a charcoal fire and a blast supplied by two ordinary blacksmiths' bellows, so arranged that as one inflated the other exhausted, thus keeping up a constant draft. By this primitive system from two hundred to three hundred pounds of ore could be melted at a heat. The castings made were of the simplest character, such as would be most needed in a frontier settlement.

The Drummond Brothers, Morris and Avery, established a foundry in 1858, but after running it a short time sold out to P. W. Moffitt, who conducted the business until 1869, when he formed a partnership with James McCurdy and M. V. B. Gottschall and enlarged the plant, erected new brick buildings, etc. Not long after this Thomas Roche acquired the interests of McCurdy and Gottschall and the firm of Moffitt & Roche engaged extensively in the manufacture of stoves and machine castings. In 1883 this establishment was sold to E. K. Clayton, who carried on a successful business for some time, after which he turned his attention to other lines of activity and the foundry was allowed to lapse into inactivity.

The Drummonds, after selling their foundry to Moffitt, established a new one at the junction of Warren Street and the canal, where they built up a good patronage, but in 1872 they were succeeded by the firm of Cook & Speaker, who gave their attention principally to the manufacture of plows. In 1881 the plant was sold to Dorn & Gemmer, who operated it for some time, but it finally wound up its business and closed permanently.

About 1847 or 1848 John Lewis began exporting lumber via the Wabash & Erie Canal to eastern markets. Some four or five years later John Kenower engaged in the same line of business, giving especial attention to black walnut lumber, which was just then coming into general popularity in the manufacture of furniture. He continued in this line until 1875, his exports sometimes exceeding one million feet of lumber in the course of a year. In 1865 Mr. Kenower formed a partnership with George S. Brinkerhoff and erected a sawmill, to which a planing mill was added three years later. In 1880 the mill was thoroughly overhauled and the firm became John Kenower & Sons, which is still doing business in Huntington, though the sawmill has long since ceased operations and no lumber has been exported for years.

In 1870 Col. C. E. Briant established a stave and heading factory in the eastern part of the city. About forty thousand dollars were invested in the plant, which employed from seventy-five to one hundred men, with an annual output of some six million staves and heading for one million barrels. In 1882 a sawmill was erected in connection with the stave factory. From fifteen to twenty men were employed in this part of the business and about two million five hundred thousand feet of lumber were turned out each year. Two years later a bending factory was added for the manufacture of felloes for wagons and buggies and about twenty-five men were employed in this department.

Another large wood-working establishment was the plow handle factory of G. V. Griffith & Son, which was established about 1869. Some five years later it was removed to the eastern part of town, immediately south of the Wabash Railroad, where better buildings were erected and a band sawmill was added to the equipment. This concern for several years turned out about one million five hundred thousand barrel hoops and from two hundred and fifty thousand to three hundred thousand plow handles. With the exception of the band sawmill all the machinery used in the factory was the invention of G. V. Griffith.

Going backward a little, it is appropriate to mention the furniture factory established by John Kenower in 1846. It was a modest affair at first, the intention being to manufacture for local trade only, but in 1863 Mr. Kenower took his brother, A. Q. Kenower, into partnership and

a larger plant was built. The product of the factory was then shipped to other parts of the country. In 1869 A. Q. Kenower became the sole proprietor and some new and improved machinery was added to the factory.

It can readily be seen that such large wood-working establishments as those mentined, in connection with the sawmills scattered through the county, were destined to exhaust the timber supply. As the valuable timber was used up the factories gradually lessened the extent of their product, and finally ceased operations altogether.

Other wood-working establishments during the early years of the city's history were the pump factory of Jacob Binkley, Robert Black's cooper shop and the spoke and bentwood works on the south side of the Little River. Mr. Binkley made pumps for the local trade chiefly, Robert Black's cooper shop was located in the western part of town and gave employment to several men, pork barrels being the principal product. The spoke and bentwood works were first operated by Henry Drover, who sold to John J. Young. About forty thousand dollars' worth of spokes, felloes, etc., were turned out by this concern annually.

William G. Johnson, who has already been spoken of as the first blacksmith and proprietor of the first foundry, was also the founder of the first grist mill in Huntington. It was a small run of corn buhrs and was located in the rear of his blacksmith shop on Flint Creek, which was dammed for the purpose of obtaining power to run the mill. The location of Johnson's shop and mill was not far from where the First National Bank now stands, at the corner of Jefferson and Market streets. After a short time the mill was equipped with machinery for grinding wheat. In 1849 the old mill was torn away and Mr. Johnson erected a good flour mill on the site. It was fitted up with three runs of buhrs, modern bolting machinery, etc., and was one of the best mills in the county at that time. It was operated by different parties until 1861, when it was destroyed by fire.

In that year the Huntington Mills were built by James Taylor, at a cost of some fifteen thousand dollars. After passing through several hands these mills were acquired by Arnold, Thomas & Company in 1870, and the new proprietors converted the mills into a roller mill for the manufacture of the "New Process" flour. These mills, located on South Jefferson Street, are still running.

Uriah Fink erected the City Mills on West Washington Street in 1869, for custom work. After several years they passed into the hands of John Minnich, who put in the new process machinery and carried on a large business for several years, when the machinery was sold and removed. The old building is now used as a cement block factory.

The flax and jute bagging factory was started in the summer of 1876 by John Niblock, who built and equipped a plant at a cost of some fifteen thousand dollars. At first flax straw was used extensively, about one thousand tons being purchased annually from the Huntington County farmers. Four years later the factory became the property of William McGrew and William H. Hessin. In 1886 the plant was destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt and machinery installed for the manufacture of jute bagging, then extensively used by the cotton growers of the South as a covering for their cotton bales. The capacity of the new mill was about two thousand five hundred yards of bagging per day and about fifty people were constantly employed. Mr. McGrew disposed of his interest in the factory, and on December 12, 1889, the Huntington Bagging Company was incorporated by William Hessin, John E. Hessin and Effie C. Hessin, with a capital stock of $50,000. On October 23, 1890, the plant was again seriously damaged by fire. Jute bagging was one of the articles affected by the tariff bill passed by Congress a short time before the fire, and this fact, together with the introduction of the cotton compress, rendered the business unprofitable and the mills in Huntington closed their career, much to the regret of the employees and the citizens generally.

The shoe factory of Barker, Brown & Company is one of the substantial manufacturing concerns of Huntington. In February, 1890, J. S. Davis and E. K. Alpaugh, two Huntington men, were appointed a committee by the board of trade to go to Chicago and investigate the shoe business, and if possible make arrangements for marketing the output of a factory at Huntington. They found a jobbing firm in Chicago ready and willing to handle all that could be manufactured and upon making their report to the board of trade a movement was immediately started for the establishment of the factory, which was removed from Lafayette to Huntington and began operations a few years later. The factory is located in the extreme southern part of the city, employs a large number of people and makes a specialty of misses', boys' and children's shoes, which are now shipped to all parts of the country. A new addition to the factory was made recently for the purpose of enabling the firm to meet the constantly increasing demand for the Barker Brown shoe. One feature of this factory is the pure water provided for the use of the employees, as well as the excellent sanitary conditions that prevail.

After G. V. Griffith & Sons removed to Albany, Indiana, in order to get nearer a timber supply, the buildings occupied by them stood idle for a time. They are now occupied by Adams Brothers, manufacturers of staves and heading, spokes, rims, etc. The firm employs about twenty-five men and also operates a plant at Bluffton, Wells County.

The Schaff Brothers Company started in the manufacture of pianos in Chicago in 1868. In 1900 the factory was removed to Huntington, the people of that city agreeing to donate a site and a fund of $12,000 to erect suitable factory buildings. Ground adjoining the fair grounds on the west was selected for the location, the buildings were pushed forward as rapidly as possible, and late in the year the factory began business. The company is incorporated and the officers in 1914 were: Jacob Dick, president; J. F. Bippus, vice president; Julius Dick, treasurer; F. C. Adsit, secretary and manager. About seventy-five skilled workmen are employed in this factory, a salesroom is maintained on Jefferson Street, and the company also has an office in Chicago.

One of the early manufacturing concerns that deserves mention because such establishments are exceedingly rare now was the potash factory started by Frederick Lushing in 1873 and run successfully for several years. He obtained his raw material from wood ashes and turned out about one hundred barrels of high grade potash every year.

Within recent years a number of new factories have been brought to Huntington through the efforts of the Factory Fund Association, which was organized in 1907. The first meeting to organize an association of this nature was held at the Knights of Pythias home on February 22, 1907, when a committee of five was appointed to consider "ways and means." That committee, which was composed of J. F. Bippus, Julius Dick, H. E. Rosebrough, John Kenower, Jr., and J. C. Altman, was afterward increased to twelve by the addition of E. T. Taylor, J. W. Ford, Jacob Boos, J. M. Barker, I. H. Heaston, H. W. Hoch and W. A. Jones.

The plan adopted was that of raising a fund of $50,000, with which to secure the location of new factories. Work along that line immediately commenced and on April 24, 1907, the fund amounted to $50,180. Peter Scheiber, S. M. Sayler and O. W. Whitelock, were then added to the committee of twelve and the fifteen men were made managers of the factory fund. The association was incorporated on the last day of April with the fifteen as directors; Peter Scheiber was chosen president; S. M. Sayler, secretary; J. F. Bippus, assistant secretary; O. W. Whitelock, treasurer, and Julius Dick, trustee of the fund.

The first factory secured by the association was the Caswell-Runyan Company, located in the eastern part of the city. The only bonus given this company amounted to $368.50, which was used in the construction of a sewer necessary for the factory. This company makes cedar chests, matting covered boxes for clothing, bolster rolls for beds, burlap and decorated screens for interiors, hall trees and some other novelties in furniture and decorative articles. The association was criticized by

some for locating such a concern and the company also came in for a share of this criticism in erecting such large buildings "for so foolish a line of business." Work on the buildings was commenced in May, 1907, and in 1912 over four hundred carloads of red cedar lumber from East Tennessee were used by the company. The buildings have been enlarged until they now have more than one hundred thousand square feet of floor space, and the original capital stock of $75,000 has been increased to $200,000. Winfred Runyan is president of the company; John A. Snyder, vice president, and James W. Caswell, secretary and treasurer.

In September, 1907, negotiations were begun with the Chappel Furnace Company, of Morenci, Michigan, and ended the removal of the company's works to Huntington in October, receiving a bonus of $5,000 from the factory fund. Upon removing the concern was reorganized as the Majestic Furnace and Foundry Company. It is now known simply as the Majestic Company, which manufactures furnaces for heating houses, coal chutes, and a number of other products of similar character. J. M. Triggs, who is probably the leading man of the concern, is an inventor of more than ordinary ability and through his ingenuity the Majestic Company has exclusive control of several of the articles it turns out.

In October, 1910, the association, by selling $40,000 worth of the preferred stock of the company, secured the location of the plant of the Orton & Steinbrenner Company, manufacturers of steam shovels, grab buckets, coal crushing machinery, locomotive cranes, and machinery used by steam and traction roads and power companies. This concern was formerly located in Chicago and sub-contracted its work, but on May 1, 1911, the Huntington shops opened with a force of sixty men, a large majority of them skilled mechanics. Since then cranes have been built for the Illinois Central, the Lehigh Valley and other companies and the shops have been running to their full capacity. H. G. Steinbrenner, the general manager, visits Huntington frequently, and the shops here are under the management of C. W. Higgins.

The Huntington Machine and Foundry Company is another recent addition to the city's large manufacturing establishments that was located through the influence of the Factory Fund Association. This concern, located in the east end of the city, makes large castings and heavy machinery of all kinds. June 2, 1914, was "Booster Day" in Huntington, a celebration gotten up under the auspices of the Commercial Association for the purpose of advertising the products and possibilities of Huntington to the rest of the country. In the industrial parade on that occasion the various factories of the city participated with "floats"

bearing specimens of the goods and wares turned out by them. The Huntington Machine and Foundry Company exhibited a large punch and shear machine, weighing several tons, which had just been completed for the United States Government, for use on the battleship "Prometheus." The machine was a revelation to many, both on account of its character and the fact that the Government would go so far inland for appurtenances to be used in the navy.

The Schact Rubber Company, of which William F. Schact is the active executive head, is located at the corner of Polk and Canal streets, in the western part of the city. It manufactures mechanical rubber goods, shoe-heels, corks for bottles, insulators, etc., and employs a number of people. It is one of the recent additions to the manufacturing interests.

In 1866 George Pfaler and Jacob Boos started the first brewery in Huntington. The first beer was made on December 15, 1866. Three years later Mr. Pfaler disposed of his interest to his partner, who continued to operate the plant for several years. The Huntington Brewing Company was established about 1902. Its buildings cover three acres of ground and the brewery has a capacity of 10,000 barrels of beer annually. About twenty people are employed in the brewery and the adjoining bottling department.

Among the smaller manufacturing concerns of the city are two candy factories, three cigar factories, the Waring Glove Company, two ice cream factories, a carpet weaving establishment, a carriage shop, two concrete block factories, three harness shops and a silo sales office operated by the National Fire Proofing Company.

Before the timber of the county was used up, there were a number of wood working establishments in other towns. Roanoke had a large saw-mill and spoke factory, established by Slusser and Richart, and after it was destroyed by fire, a saw-mill and wagon gearing factory was erected on the site by Richart & Bryson. It also was destroyed by fire in 1883. Colton & Jones had a stair factory at Roanoke, to which they added a shingle mill, and carried on a successful business until the buildings were burned in 1872.

Early in the '60s Theo. V. Horton erected a large woolen mill at Roanoke. It was a large three story building, that stood near the old Wabash & Erie Canal, and for several years was one of the leading industries of the county. Along the side of the building was the sign "T. V. Horton's Woolen Mill," in large letters, and passengers on the canal boats looked upon it with wonder and admiration as one of the biggest things of the kind on the old, historic waterway. Nearly every canal boat that went east carried flannels and blankets of Horton manu-

facture, but with the discontinuance of the canal traffic the woolen mill ceased operations and later was removed to Warsaw. A number of people who had been employed in the mill were thereby forced to seek other occupations.

The principal manufacturing concerns of Roanoke at the present time are the tile factory, the Wayne knitting mills, a branch of a Fort Wayne establishment, and a cement block factory.

Besides the Wabash railway shops at Andrews, mentioned in another chapter, that town once had several prosperous wood working shops, including the basket factory of Gardner & Blish, which was later converted into a stave factory by Morgan & Davenport; the Antioch Manufacturing Company, which was established about 1867, for making furniture trimmings, plow handles, etc.; the saw-mill and stave factory of Morris & Bell, and the carriage and wagon shop of Lessel Long. The town once had a cob pipe factory that did a successful business for several years.

The Andrews Cabinet Company was established at a later date and built up a large trade in kitchen cabinets, which were the principal article of manufacture. Industrial conditions finally forced the company into the hands of a receiver and in 1911 the plant was purchased by the Wasmuth-Endicott Company, which installed new machinery, added to the buildings and continued in the same line of business. In the spring of 1914 the company had under contemplation still further extension of the buildings in order to increase the capacity. About eighty people are constantly employed. The company now makes kitchen cabinets exclusively and its product goes to all parts of the country.

Huntington rejoices in the sobriquet of "The Lime City." About 1843 or 1844 Michael Houseman built a small lime kiln, upon the site later occupied by the Hawley Brothers, and burned a small quantity of lime for local use. So far as known this was the first attempt to burn lime in the county. In 1847 Houseman sold his outfit to John Lewis and Thomas Dillon. Two or three years later some new kilns were constructed west of town, near the canal, and stone was quarried and shipped to Fort Wayne to be burned into lime.

In 1858 Henry Drover opened a quarry and constructed a kiln on his farm, and a little later James Fulton bought a small tract of land from a man named Thompson, east of Huntington, and opened a quarry there. In 1860 he built two kilns and later in the same year shipped some of his lime down the canal. This was really the beginning of the Huntington lime business, which in recent years has grown to large proportions.

When Professor Cox made his geological survey of the county in 1875, he found thirty-one kilns in operation, with a total annual capacity of 617,000 bushels. As to the quality of the output, he says: "This lime is held in high estimation and meets with a ready market, not only in Indiana, but in Ohio and Illinois, as well." Perhaps the favorable comment of the state geologist had something to do with widening the field of demand for Huntington lime, which now goes to all parts of the United States.

In December, 1879, the Huntington White Lime Association was formed with Adam Beck, president, and W. W. Hawley, general agent. Within two years the association controlled twenty-one kilns, with a

Old Stone Quarry, Huntington

capacity of forty-five carloads per week. There were also outside operators who controlled about a dozen kilns. In 1880 over three hundred and twenty-five thousand bushels of lime were shipped from Huntington.

The Western Lime Company was incorporated in May, 1898, with Peter Martin as president, treasurer and general manager; A. L. Beck, vice president; and W. W. Hawley, secretary. These three officers, with Jacob Martin, Michael Baltes, D. M. Hawley, Adam Beck, Enos T. Taylor, H. M. Purviance and C. E. Hawley, constituted the board of directors. By the organization of this company, which included all the principal lime men of the city, the business was consolidated and the manner of production greatly improved.

In 1906 the Ohio & Western Lime Company was organized and succeeded to the business of the Western Lime Company. Peter Martin,

of Huntington, remains in the office of president, treasurer and general manager; George D. Copeland, of Marion, Ohio, is vice president, and F. S. Whitcomb, of Cleveland, Ohio, is secretary. The company operates five plants in Ohio, one at Huntington and one at Bedford, Indiana. About one hundred men are employed at the Huntington works. In addition to the large lime business carried on, the company ships about ten thousand carloads of stone from the various plants annually. This stone is used in the construction of highways and for ballast on railroads.

Natural gas was first struck in Indiana early in 1886. On May 29, 1886, the Huntington Oil and Gas Company was incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000 and the following board of directors: Samuel F. Day, D. Yingling, J. G. Price, P. W. Zent and Thomas L. Lucas. Very little interest was aroused until after a large gas well "blew in" at Marion on January 15, 1887. The Huntington company was then reorganized with Dr. D. S. Leyman, president and E. T. Taylor, treasurer. By the 3d of February enough stock had been subscribed to insure the drilling of a well, and the Taylor farm, immediately south of the city, was selected as the place where the well should be sunk. Drilling commenced about the 1st of March and Trenton rock was struck on the 18th. After penetrating the Trenton formation about thirty-five feet and finding no signs of gas, the well was abandoned.

A second well was commenced soon afterward, but the drill struck a bed of quicksand and again the effort to secure natural gas ended in failure. No further attempts were made at Huntington.

In the meantime a company had been organized at Warren with a capital stock of $45,000; Jonas Good, president; Adam Foust, vice president; L. L. Simons, secretary, and Howard Thompson, treasurer. A well was sunk by this company and at a depth of sixty-seven feet a strong vein of water was struck and in a little while the water flowed over the top of the pipe. No gas was found, but some oil of good quality appeared soon after the drill pierced the Trenton rock. The well was then shot with fifty quarts of nitro glycerine, the explosion causing the artesian water to rise to the top of the derrick, but no gas could be brought forth. The flow of oil increased after the well was abandoned, but what the company wanted was gas, hence no attention was paid to saving the oil. Another well was commenced on April 7, 1887, on the south side of the Salamonie River, but no better results were obtained than in the former experiment.

On October 17, 1890, the Huntington Electric Light, Gas, Fuel and Power Company was incorporated by Frederick Dick, Julius Dick, Jacob Dick, and others, and on November 3, 1890, the Warren Natural Gas Company was incorporated by George J. Bippus, of Huntington, and

James B. Townsend and John K. Brice, of Ohio, "to drill gas and oil wells and lease lands in Huntington, Grant, Wells and Blackford counties." The latter company made a success of its undertaking and in time acquired the franchise of the other company, under which natural gas was piped to the City of Huntington. Most of the gas supplying the city came from wells in Grant County, though the company drilled several wells in Jefferson and Wayne townships of Huntington County, some of them fair producers.

After it was ascertained that Huntington County would not furnish gas in paying quantities, it was recalled that the first well drilled at Warren showed oil of fine quality and the work of prospecting for oil was commenced. The Ohio Oil Company entered the field and leased several tracts of land in the three southern townships. State Geologist W. S. Blatchley, in several of his reports, touches on the Huntington County oil field. In his report for 1903 (p. 112) he sums up the situation as follows: "The area of Huntington county producing oil in commercial quantities is practically limited to the southern halves of Salamonie, Jefferson and Wayne townships, along the southern border of the county. Some of the sections in this area rank high as producers, the average initial production and length of life of the wells equalling any similar area in the petroleum field of the state. It is not probable that the area of productive territory in the county will ever be found to extend any distance north of the townships mentioned, though it may, in time, cover the greater portion of their northern halves."

In Salamonie Township the best paying wells were found in Sections 12 and 13, along the eastern border of the county directly north of Buckeye; Sections 19 and 20, near the Town of Warren, and Sections 25 and 36, in the extreme southeast corner of the county. A field was opened up west and southwest of Warren in 1900 and in Sections 30, 31, 32 and 33 a number of paying wells were drilled.

In Jefferson Township, which proved to be the best in the county, good wells were found in practically all the southern part. One of these wells, located in the northeast quarter of Section 28, about a mile and a half north of Milo, produced 200 barrels per day. In this township the Pike Oil Company and the Troy Oil Company were the principal operators. Blatchley states that Section 33 was probably the best in the township, having forty-eight wells producing on December 1, 1903, seven barrels each. The wells in Jefferson ranged from 1,000 to 1,065 feet in depth. In nearly every instance gas was usually struck before the oil appeared and the gas thus obtained was used as fuel in operating the field.

Wayne Township, being located at some distance from railway facil-

ities, could not be operated profitably for more than seven months in the year. Most of the townships proved to be fair gas territory and some strong flowing wells were drilled. On the Biliter farm, near Mount Etna, a well was drilled that showed at first a heavy flow of gas and afterward made a good showing of oil. It was the most northern well in the Huntington County field. In August, 1903, it was pumping fifteen barrels of oil daily. Some of the wells in this township were more than one thousand one hundred feet in depth. There is still some oil produced in the county and many people believe that the industry will again become a profitable one.

CHAPTER XIII

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

First Schools in Indiana—Congressional School Fund—State Endowment Fund—The Pioneer Schoolhouse—Character of the Early Teachers—Course of Study—William Delvin's School—Other Early Teachers in the County—First Board of Trustees—The Old "Rock House"—Development of the Public School System—Value of School Property—County Superintendents—Parochial Schools—Huntington Business University—Central College—Roanoke Seminary—The Press—Brief Histories of the Various Newspapers—Public Libraries.

The first instruction given to the scattering white inhabitants along the Wabash River was by Catholic missionaries, who were among the first to penetrate the western wilds in their efforts to civilize and convert the Indians. As early as 1719 Father Marest, one of these missionaries, wrote to his superior as follows:

"As these people have no books and are naturally indolent, they would shortly forget the principles of religion if the remembrance of them was not recalled by these continued instructions. We collect the whole community in the chapel, and after answering the questions put by the missionary to each one, without distinction of rank and age, prayers are heard and hymns are sung."

No doubt much of the instruction thus imparted was based on the catechism of the Catholic church. After resident priests came they endeavored to teach the children to read and write, but the progress was slow owing to the scarcity of books and the many other obstacles to be overcome. Perhaps the first regular school in the State of Indiana was that taught by Father Rivet at Vincennes in 1793.

The act of Congress under which Indiana was admitted into the Union as a state donated Section 16 in each congressional township as the basis for the establishment of a permanent school fund. This land, or the proceeds arising from its sale, was placed in charge of three trustees in each civil township up to the year 1859, since which time there has been but one trustee. For many years the value of the school lands was

so small that the growth of the permanent fund was slow and the people were compelled to pay a portion of the cost of maintaining the schools out of their private means.

Congress also gave to the state certain swamp and saline lands, and two entire congressional townships—76,080 acres—were donated for the support of a state seminary or university. In 1836 the general government distributed to the states the surplus in the United States treasury, when Indiana received $860,254, of which $573,502.96 went into the permanent school fund. In addition to these donations from the United States, the state, by its constitution and various acts of the legislature, has provided a permanent endowment fund for the public schools, which fund is derived from different sources. In 1913 the congressional fund was about $2,500,000, in round numbers, and the state endowment fund was approximately $9,000,000. By a wise provision of the founders of the state's public school system this fund may be increased, but it can never be diminished, only the income being available for the current expenses of the schools.

The pioneer schoolhouses in the rural districts were nearly always built of round logs, with a clapboard roof and a rough door hung on wooden hinges. Sometimes a puncheon floor was laid, but in many of them the only floor was "mother earth." At one end was a huge fireplace and a chimney constructed of stones or of sticks and clay. In really cold weather, although a roaring fire was maintained, those near the fireplace would get too warm, while those in the rear of the room would be suffering with cold, hence the pupils were constantly asking permission to change seats in order to overcome this unequal distribution of warmth. On each side of the house, about four feet above the floor, one log would be left out and the opening covered with oiled paper to admit light. If the school district was opulent enough to afford real window glass, usually eight by ten inches in size, the aperture would be filled with sure enough sash and glass. The furniture consisted of benches made of split saplings about eight inches in diameter, smoothed with the drawknife and supported by wooden pins driven into the half-round side. Under the window was a wide board, resting upon large pins driven into the wall, which constituted the writing desk for the entire school. Here the children would take turns at writing, using goose quill pens and ink made of pokeberry juice or a solution of maple bark and copperas. The copy books were homemade, consisting of a few sheets of foolscap paper covered with a sheet of heavy wrapping paper. At the head of the page the teacher would write the "copy," which was usually some motto or proverb intended to convey a moral lesson as well as to afford an example of penmanship—such as "Honesty is the best policy,"

"A penny saved is a penny earned," etc. As a teacher rarely taught more than one term in a place and each had a different style of handwriting, it is a wonder that the children of the early settlers learned to write as well as they did, but in looking over old records and account books one must almost express astonishment at the legibility of the penmanship.

Compared with the teachers of the present day, the old-time schoolmaster would be regarded as illiterate and incompetent. If he could "do all the sums" in Pike's arithmetic as far as the "rule of three," read and spell fairly well, and write well enough to set copies for the children to follow, he was equipped for his work. Reading, writing and arithmetic were the only branches taught, and, as these were generally corrupted or shortened into "Readin', Ritin' and 'Rithmetic," the curriculum of the early schools gave rise to the expression "the three Rs," which were considered all the elements of a practical education. Prior to 1859 there was not much money to be had from the public school fund, and the schools before that time were generally of the class known as "subscription schools," the teacher receiving from one dollar to two dollars for each pupil for a term of three months.

Most of the teachers were adventurous Yankees from the East, or Irishmen, who would teach one term in a neighborhood to acquire the means to get them to another. As a rule they were unmarried men, who "boarded round" among the patrons of the school, thus giving the parents an opportunity to pay at least a part of their children's tuition by boarding a teacher. There was one qualification in the teacher that could not be overlooked, and that was the physical ability to "lick" the big boys into submission in case they showed a disposition to be unruly or disobedient. Consequently, in every early schoolhouse could be seen a bundle of beech, willow or hazel rods, waiting for the youngster who had the temerity to break one of the rules laid down by the pedagogue.

In the summer months school would open at 7 o'clock in the morning and continue in session until 5 in the afternoon, with the exception of the noon hour and two short recesses—one in the forenoon and the other in the afternoon. The first thing the child was required to learn was his "A, B, C's." When he knew all the letters by sight he was taught to spell simple words, and when his vocabulary had increased to a certain point he was given a First Reader. This process has passed out of vogue. It was "slow but sure," and many of the country's great men received the rudiments of their education in the old log schoolhouse by this primitive method.

But times have changed. The old log schoolhouse has gone, never to return, and in its place has come the stately edifice of brick or stone,

with plate glass windows and scientific methods of heating and ventilation. The rude, backless benches have been supplanted by factory-made desks, the goose quill pen and homemade copy book have disappeared, the itinerant schoolmaster has given way to the well-educated, resident teacher, and corporal punishment is only a dim recollection. Almost every school has its reference library, and hundreds of dollars are annually expended for globes, maps, charts or other apparatus to aid the teacher in imparting instruction.

In the historical sketches of the several townships in Chapters VI and VII will be found accounts of the early schools in the rural districts, as well as statistical and other information showing the evolution of the school system and the condition of the public schools of each township at the close of the year 1913.

The schools of Huntington County have always occupied a high place in the educational annals of the state. The early settlers were fully impressed with the importance of educating their children. Although no provisions for maintaining free schools had been adopted by the state at the time the county was organized, schools were established and supported by subscription, and a few of the early pioneers even went to the expense of employing teachers for their families alone. One of these was Samuel Jones, the first settler in what is now Salamonie Township, who engaged John McGraw as a private tutor for his children soon after he had built his cabin in the wilderness.

Late in the year 1834 William Delvin opened a subscription school in a room of Jonathan Keller's old log tavern on West State Street in the Town of Huntington. There were then but four white families in the town—Joel and Champion Helvey, Jonathan Keller and a man named Fogstetter. The children of these four settlers were the pupils of Mr. Delvin in what was the first school ever taught in Huntington County. The next year a log schoolhouse was built on West State Street, and C. H. McClure taught a term there in the winter of 1835-36. The next teacher was a Miss Sergent, who remained but a short time, and she was succeeded by a Miss Swift. James R. Slack was the teacher in the winter of 1840-41, and about this time a frame schoolhouse was erected near the corner of Guilford and Market streets, which really marks the beginning of the city's public school system. Other early teachers were Miss Lucy Montgomery, who taught a term in the summer of 1841; Harmon Montgomery, John B. Fairbanks, John K. Snyder, E. P. Washburn, Miss Rose Ferry, and John Skiles, who was the first clerk of Huntington when it was incorporated in 1873. Mr. Skiles used to tell how his remuneration was $1.50 per pupil, "payable in money or anything that could be converted into money," and how he had about seventy-five

pupils enrolled and about fifty classes, owing to the fact that there was no uniformity of textbooks in those days. He taught his school in the old frame courthouse at the corner of Jefferson and Franklin streets.

In 1851 a new brick schoolhouse was built on the hill, not far from the Catholic church. It had two rooms, and Walter Richards and his wife were the first teachers in the new building, remaining until the spring of 1854.

The first board of school trustees, consisting of Joseph W. Purviance, Benjamin Orton and F. G. Fraine was appointed by the town council in January, 1853. At the previous session of the legislature a law was enacted giving town school boards the authority to levy a tax for the support of the public schools, and this board was established in order to permit Huntington to realize the advantages of the law.

In 1862 the brick schoolhouse on the hill was sold by the school board, which then bought the old stone hotel known as the "Rock House," which had been erected by General Tipton in 1835. This old house stood on the bank of the Wabash & Erie Canal at the northwest corner of Warren and Matilda streets, where the public library is now situated. It was used for school purposes until 1873, when a large brick building was erected upon the same lot—the first real modern schoolhouse in the city. This structure is still in use.

After the completion of the new schoolhouse in 1873, which is known as the Central School, the school board, then composed of Samuel F. Day, Dr. A. H. Shaffer and William C. Kocher, organized the first graded school system, with Professor James Baldwin as superintendent. From that time to the present the schools of the city have made steady progress. The high school building was completed and opened in 1890, and the city now has six public school buildings, viz.: The high school, the Central School, the William Street School, the Tipton Street School, the State Street School and the Allen Street School. Seventy teachers are employed and over $50,000 annually paid in teachers' salaries. The value of the six public school buildings is estimated at $180,000. During the school year of 1913-14 these buildings were insufficient to meet the demand for room. The school board rented the basement of the Boston Grayston residence as a classroom, and the assembly room in the public library building was used for hearing recitations. In the high school 385 students were enrolled, and the building is intended to accommodate only 300. Under these conditions the board took the preliminary steps at a meeting on June 15, 1914, to erect a new high school building of the most modern and approved type.

The board that adopted the resolution to erect a new building is composed of Eli A. Allen, president; Zachariah T. Dungan, secretary,

and Milton W. Strauss, treasurer. The city schools are under the superintendency of Jesse M. Scudder, one of the best known educators in the State of Indiana.

A recent session of the state legislature enacted what is known as the vocational education law, and the school authorities of Huntington County are making honest efforts to comply with the provisions of the law. During the school year of 1913-14 some instruction was given in agriculture and domestic science in all the township high schools; manual training was taught in the schools at Lancaster Center and the Town of Warren, and preparations are being made to introduce a complete course of manual training in the several township high schools of the county.

In the City of Huntington a manual training department has been in operation for several years. In June, 1914, the schools of the city gave a three days' exhibit of their work during the preceding year, and much favorable comment was heard upon the display of wood and metal work turned out by the boys, the needle work of the girls in the manual training departments, and the many beautiful drawings and paintings made by the pupils in the art department. A foundry and a mechanical drawing course are to be added to the department, which is under the supervision of William A. Shock, an experienced teacher in manual training.

Altogether 185 teachers were employed in the public schools of the county during the year ending June 1, 1914. The value of school property in the several towns and townships has been given in connection with the township and town histories, but for the convenience of the reader it is deemed proper to present the following general summary in tabular form, to wit:

Clear Creek Township	$22,500
Dallas Township	9,000
Huntington Township	31,000
Jackson Township	20,000
Jefferson Township	16,500
Lancaster Township	32,500
Polk Township	25,000
Rock Creek Township	20,000
Salamonie Township	19,000
Union Township	21,500
Warren Township	13,500
Wayne Township	26,000
City of Huntington	180,000
Andrews	25,000

Markle	$ 20,000
Warren	25,000
Total for the county	$506,500

Any county with a population of less than thirty thousand that has over half a million dollars permanently invested in school property and pays out annually in salaries to teachers considerably over one-fifth of that sum evidently believes in education. That is the condition that prevails in Huntington County. A majority of the buildings are of modern type, and the old style houses are being replaced with new ones as rapidly as circumstances will permit. In each town and township the

ROANOKE HIGH SCHOOL

high school building will compare favorably with many city schoolhouses. The Roanoke high school, herein illustrated, is a typical Huntington County high school building.

Prior to 1873 the public schools were under the supervision of an official called the county school examiner. Among those who held that office in early days were Dr. Abel M. Lewis, Dr. F. W. Sawyer and Frederick S. Reefy, the last named having been the founder of the Roanoke Seminary. In 1865 the duties and responsibilities of the school examiner were extended, and Rev. Richard A. Curran, a highly educated and practical gentleman, was elected to the office. During the six years of his administration the character of the schools and the standard of teachers were greatly improved. He was succeeded in 1871

by Maurice L. Spencer, who continued in office until after the passage of the law of 1873 establishing the office of county superintendent.

Following is a complete list of the county superintendents, with the year in which each entered upon the duties of the office: Maurice L. Spencer, 1873; Francis M. Huff, 1874; M. B. Stults, 1879; E. A. McNally, 1881; A. D. Mohler, 1885; Oliver Kline, 1887; James B. DeArmitt, 1893; Henry D. Shideler, 1895; Ira B. Potts, March, 1906; Clifford Funderberg, 1911.

In addition to the excellent public school system, St. Mary's Catholic parish maintains a parochial school in a substantial building erected for the purpose on Warren street, between Tipton and Roche streets; the parish of SS. Peter and Paul has a parochial school on Cherry Street, between Tipton and George streets, and St. Peter's Lutheran Church has a commodious brick schoolhouse adjoining the church property on Lafontaine Street. The history of these parochial schools does not differ materially from such schools elsewhere. They are conducted under the auspices of the church, provided with good teachers, and are maintained by the people of the parish at their own expense.

The Huntington Business University, located on East Market Street, was founded in 1893 by the late O. E. Hawkins for the purpose of providing some place where the young men and women of Huntington and vicinity could fit themselves for a business career. Some years later the school passed into the hands of Chester B. Williams, who erected the present building about 1904. Since then Mr. Williams has established coördinate schools at Portland, Peru and Garrett, Indiana. The Huntington School enrolls on an average from sixty to seventy-five students at each term. The course of study is similar to that in business colleges throughout the country, and the character of the work is fixed at a high standard. Graduates of this school are scattered all over the civilized world. There is at least one in Skaguay, Alaska, and some have found their way to far-off Japan.

Central College

For many years the United Brethren Church maintained a college at Hartsville, Bartholomew County, Indiana. In the early '90s circumstances made it advisable to discontinue the institution, and in 1897 Rev. Charles A. Kiracofe was appointed to take charge of the movement to establish a college at Huntington, under the educational department of the United Brethren Church, to take the place of the one abandoned at Hartsville. A real estate company made a proposition to donate a site for the college building, provided enough lots were

CENTRAL COLLEGE

sold in the adjoining addition to justify the donation. Mr. Kiracofe accepted the offer, went to work in earnest to dispose of a sufficient number of lots, and in a comparatively short time announced that the sales were enough to insure the establishment of the school.

A force of men were put to work on a building, which was completed in time to be dedicated in September, 1897, and a little later the first term of Central College began, with Mr. Kiracofe as president and one of the instructors. A number of families came to Huntington for the purpose of educating their children at the college. Some of these families rented homes in the city and others built near the college. In a few years quite a settlement grew up about the institution, and was incorporated under the name of College Park, the principal object being to establish a local government that could maintain order in the vicinity of the college.

Mr. Kiracofe remained at the head of the institution until June, 1903, when he was succeeded by James H. McMurray. Mr. McMurray was succeeded by F. H. Gragg, who in turn was succeeded by Clarence A. Mummart, the present president of the college.

The course of study in Central College is that adopted by the educational department of the United Brethren Church, and the character of the instruction is nonsectarian. The building occupies a beautiful campus in the northeastern part of the city, and each year the college was opened has witnessed a larger attendance and greater prosperity. This is the only college in Huntington County.

Roanoke Seminary

No history of education in Huntington County would be complete without some account of the old Roanoke Seminary, which in its day was one of the best known schools in Northern Indiana. Not long after the Town of Roanoke was laid out by George A. Chapman Frederick S. Reefy came to the place looking for a location for a school that would give instruction in branches higher than the "three R's." That was before the days of graded high schools and normal institutes, and institutions of learning in which young people could prepare themselves to enter college were exceedingly scarce. Mr. Reefy met with all the encouragement he could desire, and in a short time the "Roanoke Classical Seminary" was opened for the reception of students. The few students enrolled during the first terms went out and advertised the school, and it was not long until the attendance reached 250. Among those who attended this old seminary were some of the most prominent business and professional men of Northeastern Indiana, including James B. Kenner, Lewis Bridge, James M. Hatfield, A. A. Bowen and M. L.

Stephens of Huntington County; James Harper and Samuel Swain, who became prominent attorneys of Fort Wayne; Elisha Swan of Whitley County, Beech Steele and Michael Sickafoose.

Maurice L. Spencer, the first county superintendent of the Huntington County schools under the law of 1873, was an assistant teacher in the seminary for awhile. The reputation of this school gave Roanoke the title of the "Athens of Indiana."

Mr. Reefy, the founder of the school, has been described as a self-made man. One who knew him well says: "His commanding presence, executive strength and indomitable pluck in keeping ahead of certain classes, in which he confessed he was not well versed, only added to his popularity. He was a man of the people, an authority, and whether playing a horn in the band or swinging a cradle in the harvest field, he was 'Johnny on the spot.'"

After conducting the school successfully for several years Mr. Reefy disposed of it to other parties, and for a time it was under the control of the United Brethren conference as a preparatory school for Otterbein University of Westerville, Ohio. From one proprietor to another it passed until it came into the hands of D. N. Howe. Meanwhile the public school system of the state had developed, graded schools had been established in numerous places, normal institutes had been introduced, and the demand for such institutions as the Roanoke Classical Seminary had decreased until the patronage was only a small part of what it had been in former years. Mr. Howe removed the school to North Manchester and the old seminary at Roanoke became a thing of the past. To the students who attended it in the days of its prosperity, students whose hair is now sprinkled with silver, the recollections of their studies and pastimes at the old seminary still linger as a pleasant memory.

The Press

As a factor in the educational development of any community the newspaper plays an important part. Its first purpose is to disseminate the news, information of a general nature regarding current topics and the doings of the world as events occur. The telegraph and the daily newspaper have practically annihilated both time and distance. If an Old World monarch is assassinated by an anarchist, the fact is known all over the globe within a few hours. By thus keeping in touch with what is going on in the world the reader of the daily paper is given a broader view of life. But in addition to the news feature the newspaper is an educator in a more concrete sense. Numerous short articles of a historical or descriptive character have been of great benefit to the reader in giving him new ideas and impressions of politics and geography.

Hints to farmers on planting and harvesting in these latter days supplement the work of the agricultural college; the mechanic often finds, through some well-written newspaper article, a better way of doing certain portions of his work, and many a housewife has read with both interest and profit some item relating to domestic economy.

The first newspaper ever published in Huntington County was the Republican Bugle, which was started by Thomas Smith in 1847. Mr. Smith was editor, business manager, compositor, office boy and pressman. His outfit consisted of a limited stock of type and an old-style Franklin press, and the paper advocated the principles of the democratic party. No doubt, if the old printing office of the Bugle could be restored, it would appear to the people in this day of linotypes and power presses as an antiquated affair, but in 1847 it was hailed with delight. Huntington had a newspaper.

In 1859 the name of the paper was changed to the Huntington Democrat by Alexander C. Thompson, who was at that time the editor and proprietor. About a year later Samuel F. Winters and William C. Kocher purchased the paper. Mr. Kocher retired in 1862, and in 1877 Craig & Hilligass succeeded to the ownership. Mr. Craig afterward became editor in chief of the Indianapolis Sentinel. In 1884 his interest was acquired by Col. I. B. McDonald of Whitley County, and in 1885 the Democrat was sold to Benjamin F. Biliter and William R. Emery. Mr. Biliter bought his partner's interest in November, 1889, and in 1893 the entire outfit was sold to Robert J. Day. Subsequently Day sold out to O. W. Whitelock, who also acquired the Huntington News and consolidated it with the Democrat under the name of News-Democrat. After a few years Whitelock disposed of the paper to Martin H. Ormsby, who in May, 1911, purchased the Morning Times, which was started by Thad Butler in 1907. The paper was then conducted as the Times-Democrat until December, 1911, when it was absorbed by the Huntington Herald.

In July, 1848, Isaac and Alexander W. DeLong began the publication of the Indiana Herald at Huntington. Isaac DeLong soon retired from the paper, and the entire control passed into the hands of his son, who conducted the paper until 1869, a period of twenty-one years. The DeLongs, father and son, were whigs in their political views, and the Herald was conducted as an organ of that party until after the founding of the republican party, when it espoused the cause of the new political organization.

In 1869 U. D. Cole and M. G. Main purchased the paper and remained in charge for a few months, when Mr. Main disposed of his interest to John F. Moses. The firm of Cole & Moses then conducted it until 1875,

when A. W. DeLong again took charge, with Alfred Moore as an assistant. In October, 1878, Mr. Moore was succeeded by Charles F. Filson. About four years later James B. Kenner, Alonzo and O. E. Mohler became the proprietors and continued at the head of the paper until a stock company was organized and assumed ownership and control.

Alexander W. DeLong, one of the best known journalists who ever ran a newspaper in Huntington County, was born near Senecaville, Ohio,

ALEXANDER W. DELONG

June 21, 1828, a son of Isaac and Mary DeLong. Until the age of thirteen years he attended the common schools and then entered upon a four years' apprenticeship in the office of the Somerset (Ohio) Post, where he learned the trade of printer. He then attended school for six months, after which he was employed as a typesetter on the Zanesville Courier for about nine months. Here an opportunity offered for him to attend the Ohio Wesleyan University, where he completed his education. At the age of nineteen years he came to Huntington, and the following year,

aided by his father, he established the Indiana Herald, as above stated. He assisted in organizing the Citizens' Bank of Huntington; was active in promoting the building of gravel roads; served on the Huntington school board; was a leader in the old Workingmen's Institute and library; took an active part in politics as a republican, going to Cincinnati as a delegate to the national convention that nominated Hayes and Wheeler in 1876 and was a member of the state central committee for four years; served as postmaster of Huntington from 1865 to 1883; was then receiver for the land office in the northern district of Arizona for about fifteen months, and occupied other positions of trust and responsibility. Old residents remember "Aleck" DeLong as a public-spirited man and an all-around good citizen.

When the Indiana Herald was consolidated with the News-Express, in May, 1887, the name was changed to the Huntington Herald, under which it is still published. At the time of the consolidation Thad Butler of the News-Express and O. E. Mohler of the Herald became the principal editors and managers of the new publication.

The News-Express was the outgrowth of two papers. W. T. Cutshall established a local weekly in 1878 under the name of Lime City News. It was at first independent in politics, but later became an organ of the greenback party. In 1883 it was acquired by D. B. Hoover, who made it again an independent paper. On January 1, 1886, the Andrews Express, published by Thad Butler, was consolidated with the Lime City News, with the name News-Express, Hoover & Butler editors and publishers.

Mention has been made of the taking over by the Herald of the Times-Democrat. The Herald is the oldest newspaper published continuously under the original name, in Huntington County. It is published every afternoon, except Sunday, and also has a morning edition for circulation on the rural mail routes. The latter was established in 1907. The present Herald Publishing Company was incorporated about the beginning of the year 1914.

Soon after selling the Times-Democrat to the Herald, Martin H Ormsby decided to start a new paper in Huntington. Accordingly, the first issue of the Huntington Press made its appearance on February 11, 1912. The publication office was at first on Jefferson Street, but in order to obtain more room was removed to the present location on West Washington Street. The Press is published every morning, except Monday, and is the only democratic paper in the county. It is still owned and edited by its founder.

On January 1, 1889, Benjamin F. Biliter began the publication of an agricultural monthly called The Farmers' Guide. At first it consisted of only eight pages and clubbed to some extent with other papers for

the purpose of building up a circulation. In a little while the publication was increased in size to sixteen pages and the clubbing arrangement was abandoned. It is now published as a weekly, has a circulation of about eighty thousand, covering Indiana, Ohio, Southern Michigan and part of Illinois. From forty to fifty people are employed in all departments and the Guide is one of Huntington's best advertisements.

Among the miscellaneous publications of the state a number are issued from Huntington. The publication department of the United Brethren Church publishes the Christian Conservator, edited by C. A. Mummart, president of Central College, and the Missionary Monthly, edited by J. Howe. The Catholic Publishing Company issues the Parish Monthly and a weekly called Our Sunday Visitor. A little monthly called The Message, devoted to the cause of temperance, is published under the auspices of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Indiana, with Mrs. Luella F. McWhirter as editor.

In 1875 James Long purchased the outfit of the Lagro Enterprise and removed the office to Andrews (then Antioch), where he began the publication of the Antioch Enterprise, the first newspaper in that town. Mr. Long's principal object was to establish an organ for the greenback party of Huntington County. In 1881 it passed to the hands of C. A. Richardson, who made it neutral in politics.

The Andrews Express was founded by Thad and Mark Butler in July, 1882. It was the successor to the Enterprise and quickly acquired a wide circulation. On January 1, 1886, it was consolidated with the Lime City News, of Huntington, as above stated.

Another old time newspaper of Andrews was the Antioch Free Trader, of which G. W. Bell was editor and publisher, but the paper was printed somewhere in Ohio. It was issued at irregular intervals and was devoted especially to advertising the business concerns of the town.

The Andrews Signal, the present newspaper, was founded in 1892 as a weekly independent paper. It is published every Friday by O. K. Gleason and is devoted chiefly to the dissemination of the local news.

Markle has two weekly newspapers—the Journal, which began its career in 1892 and is now published every Thursday by W. W. Rogers, and the Gazette, founded in 1913 and edited by B. M. Kester. The latter is also issued every Thursday.

Roanoke's first newspaper, the Register, was established by H. D. Carroll in 1871, the citizens of the town aiding him by purchasing the press and fitting up the office. After publishing the paper for about a year, Mr. Carroll sold out to A. J. Salts, one of the vigorous, old-time journalists who "hit straight out from the shoulder" and called a spade a spade. About the time he assumed control of the Register, the Hunt-

ington Democrat had a correspondent in Roanoke who signed his name "Doesticks." It was not long until a controversy arose between this correspondent and Mr. Salts and so much interest was aroused that the circulation of the Register mounted to about two thousand copies weekly. Mr. Salts was succeeded by P. D. Lee, and the Register, after several changes in management, became the property of Samuel D. Makepeace, who removed the office to Illinois.

The Roanoke Review was established in 1895. One of the early editors was Lewis Cilles, and later the paper was conducted by W. T. Lambert, who made it probably the best all round newspaper ever published in the town up to that time. For awhile the Review was printed in the office of the Huntington Herald, but in the spring of 1914 Edward Nicholson took charge of the office as publisher, with Miss Lena Miner as editor, and the paper is now printed in Roanoke.

On June 13, 1913, the first number of the Roanoke Clipper made its appearance, with C. A. Frakes as editor and proprietor. It is a weekly, eight page, six column paper, and is devoted to the local news and the general advancement of Roanoke and the immediate vicinity.

The first newspaper in the Town of Warren began its career in December, 1878, under the name of the Warren News, with J. W. Surran as editor and publisher. In the winter of 1881 the office was destroyed by fire, but it was soon rebuilt and the name of the paper was changed shortly afterward to the Warren Republican.

Some ten years later the Warren Independent made its appearance as a rival in the field, and in 1898 G. W. Fleming, who was connected with the Exchange Bank, and W. P. Hofferbert started the Warren Tribune. Mr. Fleming soon retired, leaving Mr. Hofferbert as the sole proprietor. When the Spanish-American war begun, the editor of the Independent entered the army and in 1899 that paper was consolidated with the Tribune.

In January, 1901, Mr. Hofferbert sold out to A. W. McCulloch and went South. Early in 1902 Monroe Wiley became a partner of Mr. McCullough, and on March 15, 1902, the Republican, which had been in existence for twenty years, was absorbed by the Tribune. In 1906 Mr. Wiley purchased his partner's interest and now conducts the Tribune —the only paper in Warren. In October, 1908, Mr. Wiley installed a new press, thereby giving the Tribune an equipment equal to that usually found in the modern newspaper office.

Taken as a whole, the newspapers of Huntington County will compare favorably with those published in other counties of the state. The men who publish them are, as a rule, energetic and experienced journalists, and their power in the field of educational development can hardly be overestimated.

Public Libraries

About 1850 William McClure, of New Harmony, Indiana, provided in his will that whenever a society of persons, "who labor with their hands and earn their living by the sweat of their brows," should organize and procure 100 volumes as the nucleus of a library, such society should receive $500 from his estate. Under the provisions of this will numerous "Workingmen's Institutes" and "McClure Libraries" were established in the state, one of which was at Huntington.

In 1874 the Huntington Public School Library Association was organized, with James Baldwin, then superintendent of the public schools, as president. Life memberships in the association could be secured by payment of $12, and the annual dues for yearly members were fixed at $2 for each member. A room in the Central School building was set apart for the use of the association and in a short time a library of about one thousand two hundred volumes, a large number of which came from the old McClure Mechanics' and Workingmen's Library, was accumulated.

The first librarian was Miss Melinda M. Embree, one of the teachers in the public schools. She was succeeded by Miss Eliza A. Collins. Other librarians under the old order of things were James Roche and Miss Mary Hawley.

In 1889 the Indiana legislature passed an act concerning the establishment of free public libraries and before the close of the year the Huntington library was reorganized under the provisions of the new law. Since that time it has been known as the "City Free Library." Miss Maggie C. Dailey was the first librarian under the reorganization and continued in charge of the library until 1898, when she was succeeded by Miss Lyle Harter.

About the beginning of the present century the school board found it necessary to occupy the library room for school purposes, and in December, 1901, Andrew Carnegie offered to donate $25,000 for the erection of a public library building. His offer was accepted the following month, a site was selected at the northwest corner of Warren and Matilda streets, on the school lot, and plans for a building 55 by 70 feet, two stories in height, with basement, to be constructed of Bedford stone, with red tile roof, were submitted to and approved by Mr. Carnegie. The contract cost of the building was $19,288.69, but this did not include the plumbing, heating plant, lights, decorations and furniture, which brought the total cost up to about thirty thousand dollars.

The library was opened to the public on February 21, 1903, with Miss Lyle Harter as librarian. She continued in charge until the next year, when she was succeeded by the present librarian, Miss Winifred F.

Ticer, whose assistants are Miss Priscilla McArthur and Miss Katherine Hartman. At the beginning of the year 1914 the board of trustees was composed of J. M. Scudder, O. W. Whitelock, C. H. Small, F. S. Bash, E. E. Woolery, Crawford Hathaway, Curtis Merriman, Peter Martin, Mrs. A. E. Abbott, Mrs. Charles McGrew and J. W. Caswell.

The main floor, or library department, has a capacity of 45,000 volumes and about 20,000 volumes are now upon the shelves. Up stairs are an assembly hall, a museum and a room for newspaper files. On December 9, 1911, a room for railroad men, civil engineers, mechanics and students of applied sciences was opened down stairs. Here are several hundred volumes relating to railroading, electricity, etc., and a number of technical magazines are received every month. The Erie

CITY FREE LIBRARY, HUNTINGTON

Railroad Company contributed liberally toward the fitting up of this room, and other railroad companies donated pictures, maps, etc. The library is also provided with a children's room, toilet rooms and all the other appurtenances usually found in the modern public library.

The Indiana Public Library Commission, in one of its recent reports, published illustrations and floor plans of the Huntington library as a model building for a small library. All the rooms in the building are well lighted and the institution is one of which the people of the city are justly proud.

In September, 1907, Miss Helen Tyner, a teacher in Huntington, inaugurated a movement for the establishment of a public library in Andrews. She succeeded in interesting Miss Mattie Tyner, Mrs. W.

F. Kelsey, Mrs. Lessel Long, Mrs. Frank Morris, Mrs. Otto Gleason, Mrs. Doctor Poinier, Mrs. C. R. Stanley, Mrs. Florence McNown, Miss Chloe Brandon and one other woman, each of whom paid one dollar as the basis of a library fund. With this little club of eleven members and a fund of $11 in the treasury, a canvass was begun for new members. In 1910 the club numbered about one hundred and twenty members and the library contained about one thousand two hundred volumes.

The library was first opened in the Methodist Episcopal church, but after a short time a small building was secured on the main street and here the institution has permanent quarters. The officers of the club for 1914 were: Mrs. Hazel Wasmuth, president; Mrs. Maude Heiney, vice president; Mrs. Josephine Bixby, secretary; Mrs. Myrtle Rudig, treasurer; Mrs. Elizabeth Endicott, librarian; Mrs. Mattie Rudig and Miss Esther Iry, assistant librarians. There are also a board of directors, composed of Mrs. Emma Fults, Mrs. Laura Fox and Mrs. India Small. The total number of books in the library at the last annual report was 1,531.

The Roanoke public library had its beginning in February, 1910, when a number of women belonging to the various lodges and clubs met to discuss the advisability of establishing a circulating library. In this meeting the Rebekah and Eastern Star lodges, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and several social and literary organizations were represented. An organization of a library association was effected with Mrs. E. E. Richard as president. Among the women who took a prominent and active part in the movement were Mrs. Dr. Koontz, Mrs. N. W. Van Arsdol, Mrs. E. M. Wasmuth, Mrs. Florence DeLong and Mrs. C. L. Hackett.

For awhile the library had its ups and downs, but at last sufficient interest was aroused to give the movement an impetus. A room was secured over Wasmuth's hardware store, where the library is open on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings. No regular librarian is employed, the members of the association taking turns in performing the duties. The number of volumes is about one thousand, some two hundred of which were contributed by Dr. W. C. Chafe, of Huntington, who formerly practiced his profession in Roanoke. The president of the association for 1914 was Miss Edith Glock.

In addition to the public libraries in Huntington, Andrews and Roanoke, the trustees of the various townships have been liberal in providing libraries in connection with the work of the public schools, and at the close of the school year in 1914 there were approximately ten thousand volumes in the graded and high school libraries of the county, most of which were works of a historical or literary character by standard authors.

CHAPTER XIV

THE BENCH AND BAR

Evolution and Purpose of the Courts—Justices of the Peace—Eighth Judicial District—First Session of the Circuit Court—Brief Sketches of the Early Judges—Associate Judges—Changes in the Courts by the Constitution of 1852—Probate Court—Court of Common Pleas—Court of Conciliation—Circuit Court under the New Constitution—Judges Since 1853—List of Judges and Prosecuting Attorneys—The Huntington County Bar—Sketches of Old-time Lawyers—County Bar Association—Attorneys in 1914—Some Noted Trials.

Robert Burns, the Scottish poet, in his cantata of the "Jolly Beggars," in which is represented a number of vagabond characters gathered at the house of "Poosie Nancy," makes one of the assembled guests sing a song with the following refrain, in which the company joins with great glee:

"A fig for those by law protected;
Liberty's a glorious feast;
Courts for cowards were erected,
Churches built to please the priest."

Perhaps there are some in the present day who entertain views similar to those expressed by the Jolly Beggars' refrain, but the history of civilization shows the great bulwark of human rights to have been in the enactment of just laws, their interpretation by an intelligent and unbiased judiciary, and their enforcement by a competent and courageous executive.

Liberty is a glorious feast, but liberty without law quickly becomes anarchy. Courts were not erected for cowards, but for the protection of the life, liberty and property of all classes of citizens, without regard to social distinction. It has been said that "the measure of a people's civilization can always be determined by the condition of its judiciary." Much has been said and written about the venality of courts and the trickery of lawyers, and, unfortunately, some of the charges have been true. But should the entire legal system of a country be condemned

because a few judges have been corrupt, or an occasional lawyer has developed into a shyster or pettifogger? Certainly no one would think of denouncing the whole medical profession as a fraud on account of its quacks and empirics, or the public press of the nation because of a few instances of so-called "yellow journalism."

Among the members of the legal profession are found many of the most distinguished and patriotic men in the country's history. In the galaxy of great Americans what names shine with greater effulgence than those of Patrick Henry, John Marshall, Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay and Abraham Lincoln?

In the very dawn of human progress the idea that there must be some rule for the protection of individual rights and some tribunal for the enforcement of that rule found a lodgment in the minds of the people. From that humble beginning can be traced, step by step, the development of civil law, the expansion of the courts and the broader scope of civil government. The old Hindoo laws of the Punjab, the Mosaic law, the Julian code of ancient Rome, each a slight advance over its predecessor in its guaranty of greater liberties to the people, paved the way for the Magna Charta of Great Britain and the establishment of popular government in the American Republic.

The transactions of the courts in any community make an important chapter in its history. For almost a year after Huntington County was organized justice was administered by minor courts, presided over by justices of the peace. At the August term of the County Commissioners' Court, in 1834, the following certificate was received and ordered spread upon the records:

"Huntington, August 25, 1834.

"I hereby certify that I have assessed a fine of three dollars against Daniel Johnson for swearing three profane oaths, and have collected the same. Given under my hand and seal this day and date above written. JOHN BURKE, J. P.

"JOHN F. MERRILL, Deputy Clerk."

When the county was organized, under the act of February 1, 1834, it was attached to the Eighth Judicial district, which was composed of the counties of Cass, Miami, Huntington, Wabash, Allen, Laporte, St. Joseph, Lagrange and Elkhart. The records show that the first session of the Circuit Court was held at the house of Jonathan Keller, in the Town of Huntington, beginning on Monday, March 2, 1835. At that time the Circuit Court consisted of a president judge, elected by the State Legislature, and two associate judges in each county, elected by the people of that county. Gustavus A. Everts, of Laporte County, was the president judge of the first Circuit Court ever convened in Hunting-

ton County, and the associate judges were Jonathan Keller and Murdock McLane.

Judge Everts was a man of fine address, and, though not profoundly learned in the law, he was possessed of considerable tact, and this, with his inherent sense of right and justice, won for him the reputation of being an able and conscientious judge. Horace P. Biddle, who knew him well, says that as a lawyer "he was extremely astute in the management of witnesses, and in cases that move emotion, or touched passion, or appealed to the feelings which stir our common nature, he was very powerful—far more successful than when he attempted to convince the understanding."

Such, in brief, was the character of the first judge who presided over the Circuit Court in Huntington County. The court was held in an upper room of Keller's tavern. At one end of the room was a table, behind which sat the judges, while on the opposite side were the lawyers and their clients, the spectators ranging themselves about the room as best they could. Three men were in jail when the court met—John Morgan and John Mulhanan, charged with robbery, and Thomas Curran, charged with larceny. Curran was sent to the state's prison for two years; the jury disagreed in the case of Morgan, who was released on bond and disappeared, and the records do not show what became of Mulhanan. Jeremiah Barcus was fined for selling intoxicating liquors contrary to law, and a number of minor cases, affecting "the peace and dignity of the State of Indiana," were disposed of during the four days the court was in session. The first civil cause was a suit brought by Isaac Spencer vs. Jonathan Keller on account, in which the plaintiff received judgment for $138.36. The expenses of the term were trifling when compared with the courts of the present day. The two associate judges each received $8 for their four days' services; Jonathan Keller was allowed $10 for room and fuel for the term; Obadiah Brown received $1, Chauncey Tuttle $2 and Paul Burke $4 as bailiffs. Eighteen foreign-born citizens received their naturalization papers at this term.

At the first term of the Circuit Court William S. Edsall was clerk; William G. Johnson, sheriff, and Samuel C. Sample, prosecuting attorney. In February, 1836, the judicial district was enlarged by an act of the Legislature to include the counties of Porter, Marshall, Fulton, Kosciusko, Noble and Adams—practically all of the northern fourth of the state. The following August Judge Everts was succeeded by Samuel C. Sample, of Allen County, as circuit judge and Joseph L. Jernegan was chosen prosecuting attorney. At the same time George A. Fate was elected associate judge to succeed Jonathan Keller.

Judge Sample was a plain, practical man, of no extraordinary ability,

guided as much by the dictates of common sense as by the technicalities of the law. An old lawyer said of him after his death: "At the bar and as president judge of the Circuit Courts, he stood high among the most efficient and able practitioners, and was one of the purest judges that has graced the bench." He served as judge of the Eighth Judicial circuit but a short time, having been succeeded by Charles W. Ewing, of Allen County, in March, 1837. After retiring from the bench he represented the district in Congress, where he won the regard of his constituents by his active and conscientious work in their behalf.

Judge Ewing was a brilliant orator and a lawyer who stood high in the profession wherever he was known. Although he never studied grammar, his language was pure and his diction almost perfect, his faculties in these respects having been developed through his custom of reading only the works of the best authors. He resigned his office of judge in the summer of 1839, after which he became dissipated in his habits and died by his own hand on January 9, 1843, at Fort Wayne. It has been said of him that "As a judge he was quick and ready in comprehending the facts involved, and in giving his conclusions of law thereon. He was deservedly popular both on the bench and at the bar."

A little incident that occurred in Huntington County while Judge Ewing was on the bench is indicative of his character. It seems that Isaac N. Harlan, who was chosen clerk of the Circuit Court in 1837, grew somewhat remiss in the performance of his official duties. At the March term in 1839, forbearance on the part of the court having ceased to be a virtue, Judge Ewing caused the records to show that the clerk was guilty of "gross carelessness, neglect, inefficiency and a total disregard of official duty and responsibility." Specific charges of this nature caused Mr. Harlan to resign his office, and the judge appointed William Shearer to the vacancy. Being a worker himself, Judge Ewing could not tolerate idle or neglectful court officials.

On August 20, 1839, Governor Wallace appointed Henry Chase, of Cass County, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Ewing. A contemporary of Judge Chase describes him as "a close and ready pleader, seldom or never asking for time to prepare his papers; had a clear, logical mind and great force of character. As a judge he was dignified, self-reliant and unequivocal, making no mistakes in the enunciation of his decisions; his style brief, yet exhaustive." Judge Chase served but a few months, however, as the Legislature which convened in December, 1839, elected John W. Wright, of Cass County, to preside over the circuit courts of the Eighth Judicial district, to which Carroll County was added by an act passed at the same session.

Judge Wright served the full term of seven years, but for only about

two years of that time did he preside over the Circuit Court of Huntington County. He was not a profound lawyer, but was industrious, and transacted a great deal of court business during his term. His decisions were not always satisfactory to litigants and their attorneys, but very few appeals were taken during his term of office. He held his first term of court in Huntington County in March, 1840, when Lucius P. Ferry entered upon the duties of prosecuting attorney.

At the September term following, the first divorce suit ever filed in Huntington County came up before Judge Wright for adjustment. The complainant was Elizabeth Winters, whose husband, Joseph Winters, entered no opposition, and she obtained her decree.

In March, 1841, the first term of court was held in the new courthouse, on the southeast corner of Jefferson and Franklin streets. While the courthouse was under construction the sessions of the court were held in the schoolhouse on West State Street. This courthouse was the frame building erected by General Tipton and presented to the County of Huntington.

The Legislature of 1841-42 redistricted the state for judicial purposes. Under the provisions of the new act Huntington County was included in the Twelfth district, which included the northeastern portion of the state, and James W. Borden, of Fort Wayne, was elected to the office of president judge by the Legislature. William H. Coombs was the first prosecuting attorney under the new law. He served but one year, when he was succeeded by Lysander C. Jacoby, but Judge Borden continued on the bench until 1851. His long continuance in the office bears testimony to his ability as a lawyer and his popularity as a judge. During his entire term Joseph Wiley was clerk of the court in Huntington County, having been elected to the office in 1840 and continuing to hold it by re-elections until April 16, 1855, when he was succeeded by Samuel H. Purviance.

Elza A. McMahon was elected president judge of the Twelfth Judicial district in 1851, and held his first term of court in Huntington County in September of that year. He was a resident of Fort Wayne, had served as special prosecuting attorney in 1846, and was one of the best known lawyers in Northeastern Indiana. He continued on the bench until the new state constitution of 1852 went into effect. After that he practiced his profession in Fort Wayne for a few years and then removed to one of the western states. Charles Case was the last prosecuting attorney under the old constitution.

Such, in brief, is the history of the Circuit Court of Huntington County from the time of its organization to the adoption of the present constitution, which made several radical changes in the character and

procedure of the courts. One of these changes was the abolition of the office of associate judge. When the constitution of 1816 was framed, the convention had in view the establishment of a system of government that would guarantee the largest degree of local self-government, hence the provision was made for two associate judges, who should be residents of the county, adding to the court what the newspaper man calls "local color." As a matter of fact, the office was more for show than for actual service. In a large majority of the associates, they were men whose knowledge of the law was limited, and their opinions were rendered in harmony with the president judge, though in a few instances they held court when the president judge was absent. In September, 1842, Judge Borden was unable to preside over the sessions of the court at Huntington, and Samuel B. Caley and William C. Parker, the two associates, held court for one week, but the records do not show that they heard and decided any important cases. An Indiana writer, about the time the new constitution took effect, commented upon the associate judges in a rather sarcastic vein, as follows:

"One almost regrets the absence from the bench of the associates. It is true they were not distinguished, in a general way, for their profundity in legal lore, but they gave to the tribunal, especially when in consultation, a look of sapient dignity, and to the judicial rulings the moral force of conclusions reached by three persons without division of opinion. Whether the associates sacrificed their own convictions of law in concurring so uniformly with the president, as they were in the habit of doing, or whether their concurrence was inevitable from an independent understanding of the law, is one of those mysterious questions of fact about which it might be unjust to express an opinion. It was no uncommon thing, however, for the irreverent first settler to speak of them as ciphers, and even to suggest that it might cost the taxpayers less to supply their places by wooden men."

Another change that came to the courts of Indiana under the new constitution was the simplifying of the code of practice by the elimination of many of the old common-law methods, with their long and tedious forms. A few of the fictions of the common law were retained in the new code, but the most of them were relegated to oblivion, along with other abandoned relics of the Middle Ages. By the new code it was required that all actions should be prosecuted and defended in the names of the real parties at variance, and John Doe and Richard Roe were forever banished from the courts as mythical plaintiff and defendant. At first, some of the older lawyers were inclined to resent the introduction of the new regime. They had studied the common-law methods, were thoroughly familiar with common-law principles, and were reluctant to aban-

don them for what they considered an untried and impracticable experiment. A few of the old-time lawyers were so stubborn in their opposition that they gave up their practice altogether rather than make the effort to adapt themselves to the new-fangled notions. They evidently believed in the old saying "It is hard to teach an old dog new tricks." But as time went on, the justice and reasonableness of the new system grew in popularity, and those of the older attorneys who continued in practice admitted that there was "at least some improvement over the old way."

In 1831, three years before the County of Huntington was organized, the Legislature passed an act providing for the establishment of a probate court in each county of the state. This tribunal had jurisdiction in probate matters only. The law further provided that the probate judge should be elected on the first Monday in August and should receive a salary of $3 per day while his court was actually in session. The associate judges of the Circuit Court were made judges ex-officio of the Probate Court, with power to hold court in the absence of the regular probate judge. The clerk of the Circuit Court was also clerk of the Probate Court, and the probate judge was permitted to practice law in all the courts of the state except his own. Another provision of the law was that the qualifications of a candidate for probate judge had to be certified to by either a judge of the Supreme or Circuit court. The probate judges, like the associates of the Circuit Court, were residents of the county and generally knew very little law, but appeals from their decisions could be taken to the Circuit Court.

A Probate Court was established in Huntington County soon after its organization, but the early records of its proceedings are incomplete. The oldest record that has been found bears date of November, 1838, when William Shearer was probate judge, and it is believed that he had served in that capacity from the time the court was first established. Shortly after that he was succeeded by James Gillece, who served until 1841, when Mr. Shearer again became judge. In 1848 David Garlick was elected probate judge and served until 1850, when he was succeeded by William B. Schencke, who continued in office until the court was abolished by the constitution of 1852 and its business transferred to the Court of Common Pleas.

In 1848 common pleas courts were established in the counties of Jefferson, Marion and Tippecanoe. These were the first courts of this character in the state, and were created for the purpose of relieving the circuit courts in the more populous counties of numerous unimportant cases then pending. Upon the adoption of the new constitution in 1852, common pleas courts were provided for in every county of the state and were given exclusive jurisdiction of probate matters. They also had

concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Court in all actions except those for slander, libel, breach of marriage contract, on official bonds of public officers, where title to real estate was involved, or where the sum in controversy exceeded $1,000. In criminal cases the jurisdiction of the court extended to all offenses less than felony, or those over which justices of the peace had exclusive jurisdiction, and under certain restrictions the Common Pleas Court could hear and decide cases of felony. It also had concurrent jurisdiction with justices of the peace where the sum involved did not exceed $50.

The judges of the Common Pleas courts received salaries varying from $300 to $800 per annum, dependent upon the population of the county and the amount of business transacted. They could practice law in all the courts of the state except their own. When first established, appeals could be taken from the Common Pleas Court to the Circuit Court, but this privilege was afterward abolished. Appeals, however, could be taken to the State Supreme Court. The clerk and sheriff of each county performed their respective duties for the Court of Common Pleas and the Circuit Courts alike.

There was one feature in connection with the Common Pleas Court with which many lawyers of the present day are not familiar, and that was the "Court of Conciliation." By the act of June 11, 1852, the common pleas judge was made ex-officio judge of the Court of Conciliation, which had jurisdiction in actions for libel, slander, malicious prosecution, false imprisonment, assault and battery and some other causes, but the power of the court extended only to effecting a reconciliation or compromise. In hearing these cases, no attorney was permitted to appear for either side. The judge alone heard the statements of the contending parties, after which he explained the law "in such cases made and provided," and often effected a settlement of the dispute without the delay and expense of a trial in open court. In cases where the rights of a minor were involved, the parent or guardian of such minor appeared, and in the case of a female, appearance was made by her husband or next friend. The Court of Conciliation was discontinued in 1867.

The first term of the Common Pleas Court in Huntington County was held in June, 1853, with Wilson B. Loughridge as judge. He came from Brown County, Ohio, to Huntington in 1842, and in September of that year was admitted to the bar, having previously studied law with Gen. Thomas Hamer, of Ohio. Judge Loughridge was of Irish extraction, well educated and thoroughly familiar with the principles of law. In 1862 he removed to Peru and for several years was editor of the Miami County Sentinel. He died in 1883.

The last term of the court in the county was held by Judge Samuel

E. Sinclair in February, 1873, the Legislature of that year having passed an act abolishing the court and providing that all pending cases should be transferred to the Circuit Court.

The official seal of the Huntington Circuit Court was adopted in September, 1839, and is thus described: "A circular metallic disk, with the words on the margin, 'Circuit Court, Huntington County, Indiana,' inclosing in the center the figures of three sheaves of wheat, surmounted by the figure of a plow and a pair of scales suspended by a hand, and these partly inclosed by a wreath of flowers."

The first term of the Huntington County Circuit Court under the constitution of 1852 was convened in February, 1853, with John U. Pettit, of Wabash County, as judge, J. M. Coombs, prosecuting attorney, Joseph Wiley, clerk, and Henry Brown, sheriff. Judge Pettit had previously served in the Indiana Legislature and as United States Consul at Rio Janeiro, Brazil. He was well educated, both in law and literature, and was a man well informed on a multitude of subjects, well qualified to assume the trying duties of reorganizing the Circuit Court under the new code. The judicial district over which he was called to preside was composed of the counties of Carroll, Cass, Miami, Wabash, Huntington and Grant. Judge Pettit remained on the bench but a short time, resigning in the fall of 1853 to enter Congress, where he served four consecutive terms, having been elected three times as a democrat and once as a republican. In 1862 he was commissioned colonel of the Seventy-fifth Indiana Infantry, but his military career was cut short by failing health.

When Judge Pettit resigned, Governor Wright appointed John Brownlee, of Grant County, to the vacancy, but the records do not show that Judge Brownlee ever held court in Huntington County under that appointment. In 1854, John M. Wallace, one of the leading lawyers of the Grant County bar, was elected to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Pettit. He has been described as "a man of fine address, affable manners, a fluent speaker, a good lawyer and a conscientious, impartial jurist." His first term in Huntington County was in February, 1855, with Lambdin P. Milligan as prosecuting attorney. For about a year during his term of office the Circuit Court of Huntington County was presided over by John Brownlee, by appointment. According to rumor, the reason for this was that Judge Wallace was unfortunate enough to gain the enmity of a Huntington man, who expressed a desire to "go gunning" for him. After a year or so the affair quieted down. Wallace resumed his place upon the bench and faithfully discharged his duties for the remainder of his term.

In the fall of 1860 Horace P. Biddle, of Cass County, was elected to

succeed Judge Wallace. Judge Biddle had previously served upon the bench; was a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1852, in which he took a conspicuous part in remodeling the judicial system of the state, and was regarded as one of the most distinguished jurists of Indiana. He held his first term of court in Huntington County in March, 1861, at which time Meredith H. Kidd became prosecuting attorney. In 1866 he was re-elected for a second term of six years, but before the expiration of that time a change was made in the judicial districts of the state, and Judge Biddle's connection with the courts of Huntington County ended in 1869. In 1874 he was elected to the Supreme bench of Indiana, and served for six years as a member of that august tribunal.

Gen. John Coburn, in his History of the Indiana Supreme Court, describes Judge Biddle as "a small, wiry, active, pale-faced, nervous man, with dark eyes and lofty forehead, scholarly appearance and retiring habits, but a most genial companion to his friends. A keen and active practitioner, putting his points with great clearness and force, he was a formidable advocate and became a famous lawyer, a Circuit and a Supreme judge. His poems, like his briefs and opinions, are marked with the taste, point and precision of the student. He could speak with great force on the stump, before a jury or to the court."

Robert Lowry, of Fort Wayne, came upon the bench at the September term in 1869. He was considered one of the ablest judges in the state, but after serving for many years in judiciary positions in Northeastern Indiana he entered politics and was elected to Congress. He knew the law, and as judge always maintained a dignified bearing upon the bench.

Early in the year 1873 John U. Pettit succeeded Judge Lowry, but he served in Huntington County but a short time, when a change in the judicial district was made and James R. Slack, of Huntington County, became circuit judge.

James R. Slack was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, September 28, 1818. He received an academic education, and when nineteen years of age came to Indiana with his parents, who settled in Delaware County. He taught school and read law as opportunity offered until the day he was twenty-two years old, when he was admitted to the bar. Soon after that he came to Huntington, where he was admitted to the bar in March, 1841. He did not begin practice at once, but taught school to replenish his finances, as he had but $6 in money when he arrived in the county. Next he was deputy clerk for about two years, and was elected county auditor in 1842. After holding that office until 1851, he was elected as a democrat to the State Senate, where he served two terms. He then

engaged in the practice of his profession until 1858, when he was elected to Congress. In 1860 he was re-elected, but resigned in May, 1861, to assist in raising the Forty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, of which regiment he was made colonel. In November, 1864, he was commissioned brigadier-general, and in March, 1865, was brevetted major-general. He was mustered out in January, 1866, and practiced his profession of law until appointed circuit judge in 1873. In 1878 he was elected judge for a full term of six years, but did not live to com-

HENRY B. SAYLER

plete that term. On July 28, 1881, while standing on the corner of Fifth Avenue and Madison Street, in the City of Chicago, waiting for a street car, he was stricken with paralysis and died within an hour. To whatever position he was called—teacher, public official, lawyer, soldier or judge—General Slack gave his honest endeavors to the discharge of his duties, and his death was sincerely regretted, both by the members of the bar and the general public.

In August, 1881, Henry B. Sayler was appointed judge of the Twenty-eighth Judicial Circuit, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Slack. Judge Sayler was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, March 31, 1836. His grandfather Sayler was at one time a member of the Ohio Legislature, and his father served in the Indiana Legislature after removing to this state. His maternal grandfather, Henry Hipple, was a judge of the old Common Pleas Court, so it will be seen that Judge Sayler belonged to families of political and judicial prominence. In 1847 his father removed to Illinois, and young Sayler attended the Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Illinois, until defective sight caused him to give up his studies. He then went to Ohio, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1859 he settled at Huntington, where he soon became identified with the newly organized republican party. He served in the Civil war as captain and major in the One Hundred and Eighteenth Indiana Infantry, and in 1872 was elected to the Legislature. As a public speaker he was forceful and convincing, and took a lively interest in political campaigns. As a judge it was generally conceded that he was popular with the masses, and his decisions stood the test well in the higher tribunals. He continued upon the Circuit bench until November, 1888, when he was succeeded by Joseph S. Dailey, of Wells County.

Judge Dailey qualified as judge of the Twenty-eighth Judicial Circuit on November 19, 1888, and immediately entered upon the duties of his office. He was then recognized as one of the most efficient attorneys of the Wells County bar, and as a judge he lived up to his reputation. After the change in judicial districts in 1893, when Huntington County was made the Fifty-sixth Judicial Circuit by an act of the Legislature, Judge Dailey continued upon the bench in Wells and Blackford counties until appointed a place upon the Indiana Supreme bench. Upon retiring from the Supreme Court he resumed the practice of law at Bluffton.

Orlando W. Whitelock, the first judge of the Fifty-sixth Circuit, was appointed by Gov. Claude Matthews in March, 1893, and was the successor of Judge Dailey. He was born in Rock Creek Township, Huntington County, July 12, 1857. As a boy he attended the common schools, graduated at the Northern Indiana Normal College (now the Valparaiso University) in 1879, and soon afterward entered the law department of the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in 1882. From that time until his appointment as above noted he practiced law in Huntington. He served upon the bench until November, 1894, when he was succeeded by Charles W. Watkins.

Judge Watkins, who is still practicing law in Huntington, is a native of Logan County, Ohio, where he was born on May 3, 1849. At the

age of fourteen years he enlisted as a private in Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Ohio Infantry, and served until August, 1865. He then attended school, studied law and was admitted to the bar at Kenton, Ohio, September 1, 1873. The next March he located in Huntington, where he has since practiced his profession, except for the six years he served as circuit judge.

At the November election, 1900, James C. Branyan was elected to succeed Judge Watkins on the Circuit bench. He was born in Madison County, Ohio, October 24, 1838; removed to Huntington County, Indiana, in 1845; entered Wabash College in 1860 and completed the classical course; served in the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry during the summer of 1864; then read law with Henry B. Sayler, and was admitted to the bar in 1865. From that time until his death he practiced law in Huntington, except for a short time in 1866, when he served as county surveyor, and his six years' term upon the bench.

Samuel E. Cook, the present judge of the Fifty-sixth Judicial circuit, was elected to that office in November, 1906. Previous to that time he had been one of the leading members of the Huntington County bar and had served one term as prosecuting attorney, to which office he was elected in 1892. Before his election to the judgeship he was an active participant in political affairs, as a democrat; was a delegate to the national convention of that party in 1896, and in 1902 was elected joint senator for the district composed of Huntington and Whitley counties. He was re-elected circuit judge in 1912. His present term expires in November, 1818.

Following is a list of the judicial officials of Huntington County from the time of its organization to the present, with the year in which each was elected, appointed or entered upon the duties of his office:

Circuit Judges—Gustavus A. Everts, 1834; Samuel C. Sample, 1836; Charles W. Ewing, 1837; Henry Chase, 1839; John W. Wright, 1840; James W. Borden, 1842; Elza A. McMahon, 1851; John P. Pettit, 1853; John M. Wallace, 1855; Horace P. Biddle, 1861; Robert Lowry, 1869; John U. Pettit, 1873; James R. Slack, 1873; Henry B. Sayler, 1881; Joseph S. Dailey, 1888; Orlando W. Whitelock, 1893; Charles W. Watkins, 1894; James C. Branyan, 1900; Samuel E. Cook, 1906.

Associate Judges—Jonathan Keller and Murdock McLane, 1835; George A. Fate, 1836; Samuel B. Caley and William C. Parker, 1842; John D. Pulse and Daniel James, 1849; Benjamin Orton, 1851. The two last named were the associate judges at the time the office was abolished by the constitution of 1852.

Probate Judges—The records of the Probate Court are not com-

plete. The only judges that can be given with certainty were: William Shearer, 1835; James Gillece, 1838; David Garlick, 1848; William B. Schencke, 1850.

Common Pleas Judges—Wilson B. Loughridge, 1853; Joseph Breckenridge, 1861; James W. Borden, 1862; Robert S. Taylor, 1865; David Studebaker, 1868; Robert S. Taylor, 1869; William W. Carson, 1870; Samuel E. Sinclair, 1872.

Prosecuting Attorneys—Samuel C. Sample, 1835; Joseph L. Jernegan, 1836; Thomas Johnson, 1837; John W. Wright, 1839; Lucien P. Ferry, 1840; William H. Coombs, 1842; Lysander C. Jacoby, 1843; Elza A. McMahon, 1845; John S. Hendrix, 1848; John R. Coffroth, 1849; Isaac DeLong, 1850; Charles Case, 1852; J. M. Coombs, 1853; Isaiah M. Harlan, 1854; Lambdin P. Milligan, 1855; Isaac DeLong, 1856; Oris Blasle, 1857; Charles A. Parrish, 1858; R. P. DeHart, 1859; H. B. Sayler, 1860; M. H. Kidd, 1861; Thomas C. Whiteside, 1862; Dudley H. Chase, 1864; Thomas Roche, 1865; James C. Branyan, 1866; George W. Stults, 1868; Joseph S. Dailey, 1869; Alexander Hess, 1870; William H. Carroll, 1872; Alfred Moore, 1874; A. E. Steele, 1876; Charles W. Watkins, 1878; George W. Gibson, 1882; Sidney W. Cantwell, 1884; Edwin C. Vaughn, 1885; W. A. Branyan, 1888; Samuel E. Cook, 1892; Edgar E. Kelsey, 1894; John R. Day, 1896; John S. Branyan, 1898; W. A. Mitchell, 1900; Clifford F. Jackman, 1902; George M. Eberhart, 1906; Otto H. Kreig, 1910.

Along with many other institutions of the "good old times," the pioneer lawyer has gone, never to return. When Huntington County was organized there was not a resident attorney within her borders. In that day the lawyers "rode the circuit" with the judge and practiced in all, or nearly all, the counties that composed the Eighth Judicial district. Foremost among the lawyers who practiced in Huntington County during the first five years of its history were Charles W. Ewing and David H. Colerick, of Fort Wayne; Samuel C. Sample, who was the first prosecuting attorney; Henry Chase and Daniel D. Pratt, of Logansport; Joseph L. Jernegan, Thomas Johnson, and John W. and Williamson Wright. If one of these old-time lawyers could walk into the office of one of the present-day attorneys, he would no doubt stand aghast at the array of books he would see upon the library shelves. In the early days lawyers had but few books, but they generally mastered the contents of those few, until the saying, "Beware of the lawyer with one book," became almost proverbial.

As they rode from county to county, each carried his library in a pair of large, old-fashioned leather saddle-bags thrown over his saddle, and they were always accommodating enough to loan books to each

other. It was the custom of litigants to wait until the arrival of the judge and lawyers to engage an attorney. In those days there were no steam-heated hotels in the county seat towns, and after court adjourned for the day the judge and the lawyers would repair to the log tavern, where they would gather in front of the huge fireplace, chew tobacco and spit in the fire. Occasionally they would indulge in a social drink or a game of cards, or they would review cases in which they had participated and "swap yarns" until it was time to retire. No matter how bitter had been the contests during the day, there was no evidence of these contests at the social gathering in the evening. But next morning the good fellowship ceased. The judge resumed his dignity when he took his seat upon the bench and the lawyers buckled on their armor for the fray. At the conclusion of the term it was not an unusual occurrence for the judge and the attorneys to join in a general spree, then sober up and move on to the next county seat where court was to be held.

Perhaps some lawyers of the present generation, quartered in modern office buildings, with a well-selected library of standard legal authorities, a stenographer to take briefs from dictation and transcribe them on a typewriter, with a telephone at his elbow to expedite his consultations with his client, may feel inclined to sneer at the old-time lawyer. But it must be remembered that "there were giants in these days." As the student of Indiana history harks back over the pages of the past, he sees the names of a number of early lawyers who helped to lay the foundations of the state's institutions, and of jurists whose opinions are still quoted by the courts as the very quintessence of legal authority.

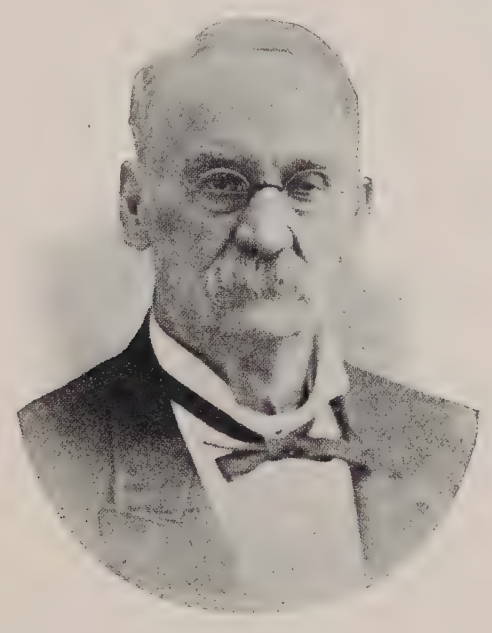
James R. Slack, who was admitted to the bar at Huntington in March, 1841, was the first resident attorney of the county. Wilson B. Loughridge, who was the first judge of the Common Pleas Court, was admitted the following year, and practiced in Huntington until his removal to Miami County.

John S. Hendrix, a native of New York, located at Huntington and was admitted to practice in September, 1844. He was a man of small stature, exceedingly active and energetic, and was regarded as a young man of considerable promise. In 1848 he was elected prosecuting attorney, but died the following year before the completion of his term.

In September, 1848, Isaac DeLong was admitted to the bar in Huntington County. He had previously lived in Perry County, Ohio, where he enlisted for service in the Mexican war, and at the conclusion of that war settled at Huntington. Although not a well-educated man, he became a successful lawyer. He has been described by one who knew

him as "a man of great benevolence, to the great detriment of success, was impulsive, strong in his likes and dislikes, but charitable and forgiving, always ready to do more for his friends than for himself." Mr. DeLong was quite a military man, and entered the Union army at the breaking out of the Civil war as first lieutenant, Company F, Thirteenth Indiana Infantry.

John R. Coffroth came to Huntington from Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, in 1849, and was admitted to the bar soon after his arrival. He was then a young man, and upon the death of John S. Hendrix was appointed prosecuting attorney. Endowed with great energy,



LAMBDIN P. MILLIGAN

quick perception and retentive memory, he soon became a formidable lawyer. In 1870 he removed to Lafayette, where he practiced with great success until his death.

Lambdin P. Milligan was a native of Belmont County, Ohio, studied law in his native state and practiced at St. Clairsville for some time before locating at Huntington in January, 1853. He had come to Huntington County about eight years before, but had lived upon a farm for the purpose of regaining his health. After his admission to the bar of the county he rapidly rose to a position as one of the foremost lawyers of Northern Indiana. He was frequently associated with

Mr. Coffroth in the conduct of cases, and together they were recognized as two of the state's eminent attorneys.

Two years before Mr. Milligan began practice in Huntington, David O. Bailey located at the town and afterward became identified with the legal affairs of the county. He was a native Hoosier and a brother of Rev. William Dailey, at one time chaplain of Congress. David O. Bailey was an eloquent speaker, energetic in behalf of his clients and won a high standing as a lawyer. His physical constitution was not equal to the demands of his ambition, and he died a victim of nervous prostration, brought on by overwork, June 7, 1867, when it was believed that the most brilliant and successful part of his career yet awaited him.

Thomas Roche, another well-known Huntington County lawyer in his day, was born in County Wexford, Ireland, April 2, 1830, and came with his parents to America the same year. In 1834 the family settled at Huntington, about the time that town was selected as the county seat. After attending a business college at Cincinnati, Ohio, he began his business career as clerk in a general store. Later he went to Attica, Indiana, where he remained for about two years as clerk in a store and bookkeeper in a bank. In August, 1855, he returned to Huntington and was made cashier of the newly organized Huntington County Bank. In 1859 he joined a party of gold seekers and went to Colorado, but again came back to Huntington and entered the law office of John R. Coffroth as a student. In February, 1862, he was admitted to the bar, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession. From 1870 to 1877 he was a member of the firm of Moffit & Roche in the operation of a foundry, but after the latter year gave his entire time to the law. He had the reputation of being one of the best legal advisers of the Huntington County bar, and at one time was prosecuting attorney.

William H. Trammel, who is still well remembered by the people of Huntington, was born in Wayne County, Indiana, June 12, 1835. In April, 1856, the family located in Jefferson Township, Huntington County, and four years later young Trammel became interested in the mercantile business in the Town of Warren. In February, 1861, he was appointed deputy sheriff, but the following October resigned his position to enter the army as a private in the Forty-seventh Indiana Infantry. On June 4, 1862, he received an honorable discharge, returned to Huntington and took up the study of law. He was admitted early in the year 1863, and soon came to occupy a high standing among the members of the profession in the county. Mr. Trammel was a republican, and in 1872 was a delegate to the national convention of his party at Philadelphia.

James B. Kenner, who was a soldier as well as attorney, was born in Washington County, Maryland, November 5, 1846. In 1856 his parents removed to Huntington County, Indiana, and settled in Jackson Township. Mr. Kenner attended the Roanoke Seminary after his service as private in the One Hundred and Forty-second Indiana Infantry in the Civil war, and in 1868 began the study of law under Judge Henry B. Sayler. In March, 1871, he was graduated in the law department of the Indiana University and the following month was admitted to the bar. He quickly rose to prominence in his profession and built up a lucrative practice. In 1880 he was elected to the lower house of the Indiana Legislature, and while a member of that body served on some of the most important committees. In 1883 he became the editor and part owner of the Indiana Herald, published at Huntington, and his work as a journalist was equally as good as his work as a lawyer. He joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in 1876 and became one of the prominent members of that order in Indiana, being honored by an election to the office of grand master in 1885. During the Spanish-American war he was a paymaster in the United States army. An account of his services in this capacity will be found in the chapter on Military History.

John I. Dille, for several years a partner of Major Kenner, was born in Polk Township, Huntington County, November 18, 1857. His parents, Ichabod and Rebecca (Havens) Dille, natives of Ohio, were among the early settlers of that township. Mr. Dille began teaching when he was but fifteen years of age, and taught three terms in all. He was educated at the Northern Indiana Normal School (now the Valparaiso University), and in 1877 was graduated in the law department of the State University at Bloomington. Soon after his graduation he formed a partnership with James B. Kenner, and the firm became known as one of the best in Northeastern Indiana. Mr. Dille always had a wholesome respect for his profession and would never advise a client to go to law unless he had a just cause for action. Courteous and dignified, he occupied a high place among the lawyers of Huntington County. President Harrison appointed him registrar of the land office at Guthrie, Oklahoma, where he remained for several years. He then went to Des Moines, Iowa, as counsel for a railroad company, and while there became dean of the law department of the university. Later he removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota, to accept a position as counsel for one of the great railway systems of the Northwest, and still resides in that city.

James M. Hatfield, a native of Henry County, Indiana, was born February 2, 1849. He received a common school education while a boy on the farm, afterward attending the seminary at Roanoke, and

then spent three years as a student in Hillsdalle College. In 1872, he was elected surveyor of Huntington County, and about the same time took up the study of law. At the conclusion of his term as surveyor he began active practice, and soon made a name for himself as an attorney. For five years he was a trustee and secretary of Roanoke Seminary and was a writer on the Indiana Herald, in connection with his law practice. Mr. Hatfield was a prominent Knight of Pythias, and in 1895 was grand chancellor of that order for Indiana.

Maurice L. Spencer, a member of one of the pioneer families of Huntington County, was born in Wayne County, Indiana, March 6, 1843, of good Quaker stock, some of his ancestors having come from England and settled in Pennsylvania in 1689. In 1844 his parents removed to Dallas Township, Huntington County, where Maurice attended the common schools and afterward was a student in the Roanoke Seminary. In March, 1865, he enlisted for service in the Union army, but the war closed before he had an opportunity to take an active part in military affairs. In 1871 he was appointed county examiner of schools, and was the first county superintendent under the law of 1873. He resigned this office in the spring of 1874 to enter upon the study of law, and in October, 1876, was admitted to the bar. He was a careful, painstaking lawyer, always alert as to the interests of his clients, and while not especially brilliant, won a majority of his cases. His son, H. B. Spencer, is now a member of the Huntington County bar.

J. Fred France, the present clerk of the Indiana Supreme Court, was for many years a practicing attorney in Huntington County, and is recognized as one of the democratic leaders in the Upper Wabash valley. He was at one time mayor of the City of Huntington, and has been connected with some of the most important cases ever tried in the Circuit Court of the county. In 1912 he was elected clerk of the Supreme Court on the democratic ticket, and in 1914 was nominated by the state convention of his party for a second term.

It is impossible to give personal mention to every attorney that has ever practiced in the Huntington County courts, but from the foregoing sketches of judges and lawyers the reader can gain a fair knowledge of the type of men who have conducted the legal business of the county since its organization. Quite a number of the members of the Huntington County bar, both past and present, have practiced in the higher courts of the state and the United States Courts, and have held their own against some of the best legal talent of the country.

Several years ago some of the attorneys of the county undertook to form a Huntington County Bar Association. An organization was effected, and was apparently prosperous for a time, but for some reason

the interest waned and the association was allowed to die a natural death.

The present County Bar Association was organized on March 11, 1913, with twenty-eight members and the following officers: Charles W. Watkins, president; Arthur H. Sapp, vice-president; Charles K. Lucas, secretary and treasurer. According to the constitution of the association at that time adopted, the objects are: "To advance the science of jurisprudence, promote the administration of justice, uphold the honor of the profession of the law, and to promote and encourage the social, moral and mental well being of the members of the association."

Pursuant to the last clause of the above paragraph, the association began the work of promoting the "social" well being of the members by giving a banquet at the Huntington Hotel soon after the election of officers. Another banquet was given some time later, and on both occasions the spirit of good fellowship was manifest. Every practicing attorney in Huntington County is eligible for membership in the association, and the organization bids fair to stimulate the ambition of its members to place the practice of law on a higher plane than ever before, if such a thing be possible.

From the bar docket of the Huntington Circuit Court for the April term in 1914, the following names of members of the Huntington County bar are taken: G. G. Bonewitz, F. H. Bowers, Wilbur Branyan, W. A. Branyan, Charles A. Butler, Claude Cline, John Q. Cline, B. M. Cobb, John R. Day, Z. T. Dungan, George M. Eberhart, Milo Feightner, James F. France, Charles Haller, William D. Hamer, W. W. Hildebrand, Burge H. Hurd, C. F. Jackman, L. H. Jackman, Albert G. Johnson, R. A. Kaufman, Edgar E. Kelsey, Sumner Kenner, Emmett O. King, Otto H. Krieg, Eben Lesh, U. S. Lesh, Charles K. Lucas, William F. Merchant, J. W. Moffett, Arthur H. Sapp, J. M. Sayler, S. M. Sayler, John V. Sees, L. L. Simons, T. G. Smith, H. B. Spencer, Francis I. Stults, G. W. Stults, Fred L. Van Dolsen, Charles W. Watkins, Orlando W. Whitelock, George Young, W. A. Zeller.

While most of the litigation in Huntington has been of a commonplace character, there have been a few cases in which general curiosity was aroused and several trials in which some of the best legal talent in Northeastern Indiana was employed. Perhaps the first lawsuit ever filed in the Huntington Circuit Court to attract widespread attention was the suit of Dr. George A. Fate vs. Margaret Lafalia (or La Fallier) for breach of promise to marry, in 1842. The defendant came to Huntington as care-taker of the house built by Chief Richardville. It was a large house, and Madame Lafalia made it a sort of house of enter-

tainment for travelers. She was hospitable, entertained royally, and her house soon became a favorite resort for traders and travelers. Dr. George A. Fate, who opened the second general store in Huntington, was a frequent visitor, and in time won—or thought he had won—the affections of the beautiful French woman. Their engagement was announced, but a few months later a quarrel resulted over the sale of a cow, and Margaret forfeited her troth.

To sooth his wounded feelings, Dr. Fate brought suit for $10,000 damages, and employed Daniel D. Pratt, of Logansport, to prosecute his claim. The defense was conducted by George Johnson, W. H. Coombs and David H. Colerick, of Fort Wayne. The case was tried before Judge Borden in the old frame courthouse erected by General Tipton, and the little courtroom was packed during the entire proceedings. John Kenower, who is still living in Huntington, at the age of ninety-four years, was one of the jury, which awarded the plaintiff damages in the sum of 1 cent, instead of the $10,000 demanded in his complaint.

There have been but few sensational or startling criminal trials in the county, and these were all of that class known as a "nine days' wonder." The majesty of the law has always been upheld and the authority of the courts practically universally recognized by the people. It is a notable fact that there has never been an instance of mob rule in the county, nor has the death sentence ever been imposed upon a criminal by a judge or jury.

The first trial in the county for murder was that of Joseph Maurice, who was arraigned at the March term in 1850, charged with having killed his wife by choking her to death. John R. Coffroth was then prosecuting attorney, and was assisted by Wilson B. Loughridge. The name of the defendant's counsel in this first felony case has not been learned. After a trial which lasted for three days, Maurice was acquitted.

On June 13, 1867, John Felschwab was stabbed to death by Charles Eger, a butcher, and the deed aroused general indignation. There was considerable talk of a lynching, and the sheriff, fearing the threats would be carried into execution, hurried the prisoner to Miami County, where he was afterward tried and sentenced to twenty-one years in the penitentiary.

At the June term in 1883, Charlotte Epps was placed on trial on the charge of having poisoned her husband, a man about seventy years of age, the motive for the crime having been to get possession of his property. The trial resulted in her conviction, and she was sentenced to the penitentiary for the remainder of her natural life, the first

woman to receive such a sentence in the Circuit Court of Huntington County.

William G. Morse, proprietor of the Silver Moon saloon in Huntington, was shot and fatally wounded on January 24, 1888, by Charles Pfeifer, a man in Morse's employ. Pfeifer's trial began on April 12, 1888. Edwin C. Vaughn, the prosecuting attorney, was assisted by Charles W. Watkins and J. C. Branyan. The defendant's attorneys were J. B. Kenner and John I. Dille, of Huntington, and George W. Cooper of Columbus, Indiana. At noon on Saturday, April 14th, the case was given to the jury, which reached a verdict about midnight. The judge was summoned to the courtroom, the prisoner was brought from the jail, and the verdict, finding Pfeifer guilty of manslaughter and fixing the penalty at ten years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, was read just as Saturday ended and Sunday began.

About three weeks after the killing of Morse another murder occurred in the county. On Sunday, February 12, 1888, the body of Theodore Lorenze, a peddler who went about the Town of Huntington selling table linen, etc., was found in the woods about two miles northwest of the city and not far from the old fair grounds. The evidence given at the coroner's inquest pointed to Jacob Kahlenbeck as the guilty party and he was accordingly arrested. James B. Williams, deputy sheriff, went to the house where Kahlenbeck roomed and in the bottom of his trunk found some tablecloths and other articles which were identified as having been the property of the murdered peddler. The law firm of Cobb & Watkins and J. C. Branyan were engaged to assist Prosecutor Vaughn, and Kenner & Dille were the attorneys for the defense. Although the lawyers on both sides were willing to have the case tried by Judge Henry B. Sayler, then judge of the Circuit Court, the latter, for personal reasons, asked that a special judge be employed. Accordingly, Lyman Walker, judge of the Miami County Circuit Court, came to Huntington to conduct the trial, which began on Tuesday, May 8, 1888, and lasted until the 16th, when Kahlenbeck was found guilty of murder in the first degree and sentenced for life to the state's prison.

Another and more recent murder case that attracted considerable attention was the killing of James Bess by Thomas Bloom, in the southern part of the county. James Bess and his brother John were oil well drillers and relieved each other at noon and midnight. At midnight, on March 22, 1899 (Wednesday), James quit work and went to the barn of Thomas Bloom, where he kept his horse and buggy. He was accompanied by his tool dresser, and after the horse was hitched to the buggy and they were about ready to depart. Mr. Bloom, who was secreted in the barn loft, fired at Bess with a shotgun and inflicted a severe wound

in the legs. Bloom afterward stated that he had missed grain and hay from his barn and had lost a number of chickens; that on the night the shooting was done Bess was putting a bundle of hay in the back part of his buggy at the time the shot was fired. Blood poisoning resulted from the wound, and Bess died the following Saturday. On Sunday Bloom was arrested and lodged in jail at Huntington. In April the grand jury returned an indictment for murder in the first degree, and Bloom was placed on trial in the Huntington Circuit Court on Tuesday, June 20, 1899. Prosecuting Attorney Branyan was assisted by Ellis Searles and L. L. Simons and the defense was conducted by Kenner & Lesh, Branyan & Heiney and J. Fred France.

In the first trial the jury disagreed and Bloom was released on bond. His second trial began on October 16, 1899, and on the 20th he was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to serve from two to fourteen years in the penitentiary. The last official act of Governor James A. Mount was to grant a parole to Mr. Bloom on January 14, 1901, and he was released from prison.

Although there have been other important civil and criminal trials in the county, the above mentioned cases are typical of the litigation that has occurred from time to time in the Circuit Court. In a majority of the cases in which persons were charged with crime justice has been speedily but fairly and impartially meted out to the offender, so that the "law's delay," of which so much has been said and written, hardly applies to Huntington County. Moreover, the courts have generally been conducted in a manner that has commanded the respect of the better class of citizens, and the members of the bar have not been unmindful of the responsibilities of their profession. Judicial scandals and charges of pettifogging have been extremely rare, and upon the whole the legal business of the county has been conducted upon as high a plane as any county in the State of Indiana.

CHAPTER XV

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

Early Conditions in Huntington County—Fees and Hardships of the Pioneer Doctor—His Character and Methods—His Social Standing in the Community—Balzac's Tribute to the Country Doctor—Development of the Profession—Brief Sketches of Early Physicians—Epidemics of Cholera and Smallpox—Boards of Health—Medical Societies—Medical Legislation — Present Day Physicians.

Among the early settlers in a new country none is more welcome than the physician. This was especially true of the settlements along the Wabash River in Indiana. For several years after the first permanent settlements were established the ague—generally spoken of in that day as chills and fever—was a prevalent malady. Drain tile had not yet been invented and in the stagnant pools and ponds of the marsh lands the mosquitoes multiplied by millions to carry the malaria germ to the homes of the pioneers with absolute impartiality. No door and window screens prevented their entrance to the dwelling, so that rich and poor, the babe in the cradle and the old and infirm were inoculated and suffered alike from the common disease, which in the late summer and autumn became almost epidemic. Old settlers now tell stories of how they suffered in pioneer days with chills and fever and treat the matter in the light of a huge joke, but at the time it was no laughing matter.

About the only inducement to a young doctor to locate in a new settlement was the hope of "getting in on the ground floor," that he might later share in the benefits that came to the people through the development of the country's natural resources. When the first settlements were made in Huntington County there were no roads open, the doctor had to make his calls on horseback through the woods, and often rode long distances to visit his patients, who were scattered over a wide expanse of territory. Money was a scarce article in the frontier settlements and the doctor was frequently compelled by circumstances

to take his fee in coonskins, fresh pork, corn or other products of the farm. Sometimes he received no fee at all, but this did not deter him from answering calls for his professional services and ministering to the afflicted. As a rule, no night was too dark, no weather too inclement, for the doctor to mount his horse and ride several miles to visit a patient, and he would sometimes remain at the bedside for hours, performing the duties of both physician and nurse, until the crisis was passed and he felt at liberty to take his departure.

If one of these old time doctors should return today to the scene of his labors and resume the practice of his profession according to the methods of three-quarters of a century ago, he might be considered a "back number." In his day there were no drug stores with plate glass cases bearing the legend "Prescriptions Promptly and Accurately Compounded," so he carried his stock of medicines about with him in a pair of pill-bags—a contrivance consisting of two leathern boxes, each containing a number of compartments for vials of different sizes, fastened together by a broad strap that was thrown over the rear of the saddle. Many times the doctor was not a graduate of a medical college, having acquired his professional training by reading with and acting as assistant to some older physician.

Duncan, in his Reminiscences of Early Indiana, says the early physicians "provided themselves with a goodly supply of the largest lancets and unmeasured quantities of English calomel." But calomel was not alone in his stock of drugs. The doctor also kept at hand a supply of Peruvian bark (until the sulphate of quinine came into general use), jalap, aloes, tartar emetic, Dover's powders, salts, castor oil and fly blisters. Nearly every physician knew the formula for making "Cook's pills," which were freely prescribed in cases where the patient was suffering from a torpid liver. Besides the lancet, which was the standard instrument for letting blood in certain cases of fever, his principal surgical implement was the "turnkey," for extracting teeth, for to this extent he was dentist as well as physician. No X-ray machine, nor other costly or elaborate apparatus, graced his office and his library was limited to a few of the standard medical text-books of the period.

Perhaps the pioneer physician had a wholesome contempt for germs, microbes and bacteria. At any rate he often went about his business without pausing to consider whether his garments, or even his hands, were in an antiseptic condition or not, and his lancet and turnkey were not always sterilized between operations. However, there was one redeeming feature about the early physician. He did not assume to know it all, and as his practice increased he usually made efforts to keep abreast of his profession by attending lectures in some reputable

medical school, the better to qualify himself for the duties and obligations of his chosen calling. His patrons looked upon him as their personal friend, as well as their medical adviser, and when he visited their homes he was often importuned to "stay and eat." On such occasions the best piece of fried chicken or the largest piece of pie generally found its way to the doctor's plate.

In the early days a newspaper was a luxury, but the doctor was nearly always one of the men in a neighborhood to become a subscriber to some weekly publication. By this means he kept in touch with what was going on in the world, and in his travels about the settlement he heard all the latest gossip. Through the knowledge thus acquired he knew what was passing in the minds of his neighbors, which placed him in a position to serve them in some public capacity. A list of public officials shows that the doctor was often called upon to fill some position of trust and responsibility, to serve his county in the state legislature, or his district in the halls of Congress. It is quite probable that as many male children in the United States have been named for the family physician as for the nation's great military men, philosophers or statesmen.

The celebrated French novelist, Honore de Balzac, pays a tribute to the country doctor, in his story of that name, when he says: "It is not without reason that people speak collectively of the priest, the lawyer and the doctor as 'men of the black robe'—so the saying goes. The first heals the wounds of the soul, the second those of the purse, and the third those of the body. They represent the three principal elements necessary to the existence of society—conscience, property and health."

During the years that have passed since the first white men located in Huntington County, great changes have come to the Wabash Valley. Clearing away the timber admitted the sunlight into hitherto dark places. Draining the marshes destroyed the breeding places of the pestilent, germ-nearing mosquito, and cultivation of the soil further improved the sanitary conditions of the country. Chills and fever are no longer the prevalent ailments, but in their train has come a multitude of new diseases that has changed the whole system of healing. The lancet, the turnkey and drastic remedies have given way to a better line of medicines and more approved surgical instruments and appliances. In this onward march of medical progress the physicians of Huntington County have kept step and occupy an honorable place in the profession. The pioneer doctors did the best they knew, according to their opportunities, but were some of them permitted to come back at the present time, they would no doubt be at a loss to under-

stand the treatment administered by a modern physician. Yet these old timers made possible the present era in the practice of medicine. Each contributed in his humble way to the advance of medical science, step by step to its present status. It is only fair, then, to condone the mistakes of the early doctor, as viewed from the standpoint of the present, and give him credit for sincerity of purpose and honest effort to alleviate the physical sufferings of his patients at a time when the highly educated physician was the exception rather than the rule.

Just who was the first physician to practice his profession in Huntington County is largely a matter of conjecture. Among the early physicians were W. H. Williams, Daniel Palmer, Abel M. Lewis, Joseph Scott and Dr. F. W. Sawyer, all of whom had settled in the county by 1850.

Dr. W. H. Williams was a great grandson of Roger Williams, the founder of Rhode Island. He came to Indiana at an early date, studied medicine in Fayette County, and located at Warren in 1837, where he was the first physician. Subsequently he went back to Fayette County, but returned to Huntington County and practiced for a number of years at Lancaster. He was a typical old school doctor, reasonably successful in his practice and popular with the people. His son, Dr. Orlando B. Williams, is now a practicing physician in the Town of Andrews.

Dr. Daniel Palmer was born near Berkeley Springs, Virginia, October 19, 1823. Twelve years later he went with his parents to Perry County, Ohio, where he attended school and studied medicine under Dr. Philip Harvey. In 1846 he located at Warren, Huntington County, but for a short time was employed as a school teacher, completing his preparatory medical education under Dr. J. R. Mills. He then attended the medical college at Laporte, Indiana, after which he formed a partnership with Doctor Mills, and when the latter removed to Huntington, Doctor Palmer succeeded to the practice at Warren. Some of the older physicians in the county still remember Doctor Palmer as a popular and successful practitioner, one who commanded the respect of other physicians and the general public.

Dr. Abel M. Lewis was one of the best educated of Huntington County's pioneer doctors. He was a man of public spirit and was a firm believer in the efficacy of the hydropathic method of treatment so common in his day for certain diseases. As a public speaker he had few equals in the upper Wabash Valley and he was frequently called upon to deliver addresses on a variety of subjects. He was one of the active citizens in the movement to secure the incorporation of the Town of Huntington, in 1848, and his popularity is attested by the fact that he was elected the first mayor. When the first medical society

was organized in the county, in 1852, he was elected vice president and one of the censors. After a successful practice of several years in Huntington, he removed to Indianapolis, where he continued his work as a physician for a number of years. As old age crept on, his hearing became impaired and he retired from active practice. He died at the home of his son, a prominent railroad man of Indianapolis.

Dr. Joseph Scott, who built the first house where the Town of Markle, Huntington County, now stands, was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1824, but went with his parents to Massillon, Ohio, in 1833. There he received an academic education and in 1844 began the study of medicine under Dr. Perkins Wallace. In the winter of 1846-47, he attended a course of lectures at Cleveland, Ohio, took his second course the following winter, and in the spring of 1848 located in the Town of Huntington. Two years later he removed to Rock Creek Township and, as above stated, built the first house in the present Town of Markle. After completing his house, his financial condition was such that he could not afford a horse and for some time he made his professional calls on foot, taking short cuts through the woods. His industry and skill as a physician brought their reward, however, and as the number of settlers increased Doctor Scott accumulated considerable property. His practice extended into Wells County. In 1857 he was appointed postmaster at Markle. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Odd Fellows and was one of the best known physicians in the county.

Dr. F. W. Sawyer, who was president of the first county medical society and a member of the first board of trustees of the Town of Huntington, is remembered by some of the older citizens as a well educated, progressive and popular citizen. He remained in Huntington but a few years, but in that time built a fine residence, for that day, and also established a drug store, probably the first in the town. Doctor Sawyer removed to Jeffersonville, Indiana, a few years before the beginning of the Civil war, and there continued to practice his profession for many years.

During the decade from 1850 to 1860 a number of physicians located in Huntington County. Among them were Frederick S. C. Grayston, L. C. Pomeroy, L. A. Castor, Daniel S. Leyman, Edward T. Young, N. S. Wickersham, A. Laramore, Calvin B. Richart, Abner H. Shaffer, Jonas Good and John G. Williams.

Dr. F. S. C. Grayston was one of the most eminent physicians that ever practiced in Huntington County. He was born in England, April 6, 1823. He received an academic education in his native land, after which he became associated with his father, who was an attorney. Not

liking the law, he apprenticed himself to a druggist, where he learned pharmacy and chemistry and later acted as assistant to a physician. In 1850 he decided to seek his fortune in America and on October 12th of that year arrived in Huntington. The following spring he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, for the purpose of completing his professional education, but after one course of lectures there he went to Chicago and graduated at the Chicago Medical College in 1861, having practiced in Huntington for some time before receiving his degree. In 1876 he was elected to the chair of diseases of women and children in the Fort Wayne Medical College. Subsequently he occupied the chairs of pathology and theory and practice of medicine in the same institution for a number of years. In 1880 Butler University conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts, and in 1882 he took a post-graduate course in the New York Polyclinic. President Lincoln appointed him examining surgeon for invalid pensioners in 1864 and this position he held for twenty years. Three of his sons and a grandson are now practicing physicians in Huntington.

Dr. L. C. Pomeroy was the secretary of the first medical society ever organized in Huntington County. He was a well educated man and had served in the Mexican war as an assistant surgeon before locating in Huntington. His widow is still living in Huntington.

Daniel S. Leyman was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, December 30, 1825. After attending the public schools he began the study of medicine under Dr. Abel Carey, of Salem, Ohio, and began practice at Georgetown in that state. Subsequently he attended one course of lectures at the medical college in Cleveland, Ohio, and in May, 1851, located at Huntington. In 1875 he received the degree of M. D. from the College of Physicians at Indianapolis, and for some time was a partner of Dr. Abner Shaffer. Doctor Leyman was a member of the Presbyterian Church and also of the Masonic fraternity. He was a successful physician and a public spirited citizen.

Dr. Edward T. Young, one of the early doctors of Jefferson Township, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, December 14, 1827. He was reared on a farm, studying medicine as opportunity offered, but never attended a medical college. In 1854 he and his brother Enos came to Huntington County and bought 480 acres of timbered land in Jefferson Township. At that time there was a great deal of sickness among the settlers and the nearest physician was at Warren, several miles away. Under these conditions, Doctor Young began the practice of his profession and followed it for more than forty years. Although not a graduate, he was fairly successful and enjoyed a large patronage. He

served as trustee of Jefferson Township and was an active member of the Presbyterian Church. He retired from practice in 1897.

Dr. N. S. Wickersham, who was vice president and one of the censors of the second medical society in the county, was a well educated and progressive physician. After a brief residence in Huntington County, he removed to Anderson, Indiana, where he rose to prominence in his profession.

Dr. Calvin B. Richart, one of the early physicians of Roanoke, was born in Montour County, Pennsylvania, in 1825. After acquiring an education he taught in the common schools, and in 1846 attended a course of lectures in Philadelphia. The next year he began practice at Canton, Ohio, but in 1850 removed to Roanoke, Indiana, where he opened a drug store in connection with his practice. In 1862 he sold his drug store and practice to W. C. Chafee and J. H. Jones, who formed a partnership for three years. At the end of that time Doctor Richart repurchased an interest in the business and resumed practice at Roanoke. He was a heavy set man, of the blonde type, and was highly respected both as a physician and a citizen. He was a past master of Roanoke Lodge, No. 195, Free and Accepted Masons. His death occurred on July 18, 1878.

Dr. Abner H. Shaffer, who is still practicing in Huntington, was born in Stark County, Ohio, in 1829, attended the Western Reserve College, at Cleveland, Ohio, then taught school at Paris, Kentucky, and then began the study of medicine with Doctor Metz, of Massillon, Ohio. In 1855-56 he was a student in the medical department of the University of Michigan and in August, 1856, located at Huntington. During the Civil war he served as assistant surgeon and surgeon of the Seventy-fifth Indiana infantry and was with General Sherman on the famous march to the sea. Since the war he has practiced in Huntington.

Dr. Jonas Good, for many years a practicing physician of Warren, was born in Perry County, Ohio, in 1832. At the age of fifteen years he came to Huntington County, where he resided until his death, with the exception of three years during the war, when he practiced at Hartford City, Indiana. He read medicine with Dr. Daniel Palmer and began practice in 1859. After the war he attended the Chicago Medical College, where he received the degree of M. D. in 1868. In 1883 he retired from active professional work and devoted his attention to his farming interests in Huntington County until his death, which occurred in June, 1913. Doctor Good was one of the best known physicians in the southern part of the county and was a successful practitioner. In 1859 he married Margaret A. Plummer, and of the children

born to this union Charles H. is a practicing physician of Huntington. J. F. Good operates a grain elevator at Warren, and Lena is the wife of Dr. John S. Sprowl, of Warren.

Dr. John G. Williams was born in Preble County, Ohio, in 1823. His early life was passed on a farm, but in 1854 he went to Eaton, Ohio, where he engaged in merchandising. There he studied medicine with Dr. W. H. H. Minor and in 1860 came to Huntington. The succeeding year he attended Bellevue Medical College, of New York, and in 1862 he formed a partnership with Dr. F. S. C. Grayston. This association was dissolved in 1866 and from that time until his death Doctor Williams practiced alone. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity and a successful physician. His death occurred on March 16, 1872, of smallpox.

Little is known of Doctors Castor and Laramore, whose names appear above as physicians who came to the county between 1850 and 1860. Doctor Castor was one of the censors of the medical society organized in 1852, and Doctor Laramore was president of the reorganized society in 1854, which would indicate that they were physicians of honorable standing. Neither of them remained long in Huntington County.

Dr. H. S. Heath, who came from one of the eastern states to Roanoke about the beginning of the Civil war, was a well educated gentleman and a successful physician. After some years in Roanoke he went to Kansas and later went still further west, where he died.

Dr. Samuel Huff, a native of Wells County, was another doctor who left Indiana for Kansas. He practiced his profession for some time at Warren, then went to Wichita, Kansas, and from there to Denver, Colorado, where he died some years later.

Dr. William B. Lyons was born in the State of Delaware in 1818. His grandfather, Patrick Lyons, was a soldier in the Continental army during the Revolution, and his father, Ira E. Lyons, served in the United States army in the War of 1812. Doctor Lyons graduated at the Rush Medical College in 1865 and was for many years a popular and successful physician of Huntington. Subsequently he received the degree of M. D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Indianapolis. He was a thirty-second degree Mason and for a number of years was one of the most active members of the Huntington County Medical Society, of which he was at one time secretary. He also served on the county board of health in 1872, at the time of the smallpox epidemic.

Ira B. Lyons, brother of the above, also practiced medicine in Huntington County for some time. He was regarded as one of the best informed physicians of his time and excelled as a surgeon. His studious habits and sedate disposition kept him from becoming popular

with the masses and he retired from practice in comparatively early life. Although he never became wealthy, he lived within his income and at the time of his death owed no man a cent. His motto was "Pay as you go," and he lived up to it to the last.

Dr. Henry C. Gemmill, who for several years was one of the leading physicians of Markle, was born in Frederic County, Virginia, in 1845. When he was about thirteen years of age his parents came to Indiana and settled in Cass county. In 1862 he enlisted in Company B, Fifty-fifth Indiana infantry, was wounded in the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, and discharged. Upon recovering from his wound he enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Infantry and served till the close of the war. He then read medicine with Fitch & Coleman, of Logansport, and in 1868 graduated at Rush Medical College at Chicago. He began practice in Cass County, but in 1882 removed to Markle. In 1886 he was elected president of the county medical society. Dr. Gemmill was a Mason, an Odd Fellow and a member of the Baptist Church.

Dr. Thomas Crandel, who is still living, but retired from practice, was born in Fayette County, Indiana, in June, 1838. He came to Huntington County with his parents in 1850. After attending the common schools of Salamonie Township, he enlisted in Company C, Thirty-fourth Indiana infantry and served until the expiration of his term in the Union army. He then read medicine with Dr. Daniel Yingling, of Huntington, and in 1869 was graduated at the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Institute. He began practice at Kelso, where he continued until 1900, when he retired to his farm, though he still continued to practice for some years.

Dr. Lagrange Severance, another Eclectic physician, was a native of Maine, where he grew to manhood, and in the Civil war served in the Twelfth Maine Infantry, enlisting as a private and being mustered out as an adjutant of the regiment. In 1868 he graduated at the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Institute and began practice at South Whitley. In October, 1869, he removed to Huntington, where he built up a successful practice.

Dr. S. P. Mitchell, a native of Huntington County, was born in Lancaster Township in 1847. His general education was acquired in the public schools and at Howard College, Kokomo, Indiana. In 1873 he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, but after a course of lectures there went to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa, where he was graduated in 1875. He began practice at Mount Etna, where he became a successful physician and enjoyed a large patronage for a number of years. He was a Meth-

odist, a Freemason and was for some time a member of the Mount Etna school board.

Another Mount Etna physician in early years was Doctor Bigelow, who removed to Indianapolis, where he was for some time superintendent of the city public hospital and was a member of the faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Dr. George P. Chenowith was born at Mount Etna on March 11, 1849, read medicine there with Dr. L. C. Beckford, who was one of the prominent physicians of the county in the late '60s and early '70s, and in 1877 was graduated at the Chicago Medical College. Doctor Chenowith then practiced his profession for many years in his native town. He was a popular doctor, a public spirited citizen and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His widow is now living in the City of Huntington.

Dr. L. S. Wallace, who practiced his profession for several years in the Village of Banquo, in Wayne Township, was born at Portland, Maine, in 1854. When he was about eleven years old his parents removed to Columbus, Ohio, where he read medicine, and after attending medical college located at Banquo in 1879. Although he built up a good practice in the southwestern part of the county, he decided to seek another field and removed to Bunker Hill, Miami County.

Other physicians who have practiced in the county at some period of its history were John R. Mills, who was one of the pioneer doctors at Warren, and under whom several studied for college. He afterward removed to Huntington, where he practiced until his death. Dr. S. D. Ayres practiced for a short time in Warren. Dr. C. D. Thayer was one of the early physicians of the Town of Huntington and died while treating cholera patients in the summer of 1849. Dr. W. C. Chafee, now of Huntington, came to Roanoke in 1862 and practiced there for twenty years before removing to the county seat. Doctors Petty and Kersey were early practitioners at Mount Etna, and the name of Doctor Hammond appears as one of the censors of the medical society organized in 1854.

In July, 1849, a man named Martin came to Huntington on a canal boat from the West and found lodging in a cabin on East State Street. Soon after his arrival he was taken ill and died within a few hours. The doctors pronounced his malady Asiatic cholera and a panic ensued in the town, which then had a population of about four hundred. Many of the inhabitants fled precipitately to get away from the dread disease. There was no hospital to care for the afflicted, and though the local physicians worked faithfully, and with all the skill they could command, about fifty persons died within the next thirty days. Quarantines and

improvement of sanitary conditions stamped out the disease before the first of September, but it was some time before Huntington fully recovered from the effects of the scourge.

A more violent epidemic of the cholera occurred in 1854. The disease first made its appearance among some Irish laborers on the Wabash Railroad, in a camp near the foot of the present William Street. The population of the town at this time was about eight hundred. Fortunately the local authorities isolated the camp from the citizens of the town and kept the ravages of the disease confined to the locality where it first broke out. The number of victims during this visitation cannot be learned. John Kenower, who is still living in Huntington, was in the undertaking business at the time of both cholera epidemics. When relating his experiences during those trying times, he said:

"I witnessed some desperate scenes. I have seen men drawn up almost in a knot, every muscle in the body twitching, and with a cry of pain the man was dead. They usually took sick in the morning and died the following evening, or took sick in the evening and died the next morning. They lay around, some of them on the ground, dying like flies. I hauled them by loads to the cemetery, but have no idea how many I buried altogether. I have no desire to go through the same experience again, but I shall never forget what I saw."

When asked how he kept from contracting the disease himself, he replied: "I simply behaved and took good care of myself."

The little Town of Roanoke was also stricken by the cholera in 1854 and several deaths occurred. S. H. Grim, who is still living in Roanoke, was then a cabinet maker and made coffins to order. A canal boat arrived at the village having on board the body of a man who had died of cholera. The boat was immediately deserted by all except the cook and a brother of the dead man, who employed Mr. Grim to inter the body. Before this was completed another case appeared among the passengers on the boat. Mr. Grim and a physician persuaded the Oliver boys to tow the boat to Toledo, but the second victim died soon after the boat left Roanoke and the body was buried at the Comstock basin. The people were panic-stricken and adopted every measure possible to avoid the disease, but in spite of all their precautions several of them contracted it and died. It fell to Mr. Grim's lot to bury the victims and he had to perform the work alone. He tells of how he managed to induce Louis Mellinger to dig a grave for $5, but when the corpse was brought to the cemetery for burial Mr. Mellinger departed with more haste than ceremony. The coffins furnished by Mr. Grim on these occasions were not highly finished, satin lined nor provided with silver

handles, the object being to have the funeral over as quickly as possible. For many years after this events in Roanoke were dated from "the year of the cholera."

In March, 1872, an epidemic of smallpox broke out in the city and for a time consternation reigned among the people, many of them leaving Huntington until the worst was over. The board of health at that time was composed of wide awake, practical men, who adopted the most approved methods of dealing with such catastrophes, and the disease was stamped out at a cost to the county of about two thousand five hundred dollars, which included the professional services of physicians, nurses, medicines and the cost of hundreds of compulsory vaccinations.

There have been epidemics of milder diseases, such as measles, diphtheria, scarlatina, etc., that have closed some of the public schools for a few days at a time, but the cholera visitations of 1849 and 1854 and the smallpox epidemic of 1872 stand out in the history of the county as the great scourges of pestilence and plague that the people have been compelled to face. On each of these occasions the Huntington County doctors proved themselves equal to the occasion, though at least one of them—Dr. C. D. Thayer—sacrificed his life while trying to save the lives of others.

The first organization of this character, of which there is any authentic record, was formed in 1849, during the first cholera epidemic. The common council of the town appointed Drs. A. M. Lewis, F. W. Sawyer and C. D. Thayer, John Roche and M. Crum. These men were given all the authority the council could bestow upon them to adopt any measures they might deem necessary to counteract the ravages of the disease. That they did their work well is evidenced by the fact that within six weeks the epidemic had been checked and two members of the board, Doctor Thayer and Mr. Crum, fell victims to the dread malady. After the disappearance of the cholera the board lapsed into a state of inactivity and was never again called upon to perform its functions.

Immediately after the Civil war there was an era of great prosperity, especially in the towns and cities of the state. The increase in population was not accompanied by prudent sanitary regulations and many of the thinking people of the state began to demand the adoption of preventive measures. In response to this popular demand, the Legislature of 1867 passed an act providing for the establishment of county boards of health. Similar power was conferred by the act on certain towns and cities, Section 48 authorizing the common council of the Town of Huntington to appoint three men to constitute a board of health. The county boards established under this act never accomplished much, as the law did not confer on them sufficient power to enforce such regulations as

they might adopt for safeguarding the health of the people. In the majority of the towns and cities better results were obtained, probably because a larger percentage of the people saw the necessity for better sanitary conditions.

In Huntington there was not much demand for the board to exercise any great amount of authority until the smallpox made its appearance in March, 1872. At that time the board of health was composed of Drs. F. S. C. Grayston, W. B. Lyons and Daniel Yingling. To coöperate with this board the council appointed an advisory committee of five members, consisting of John Roche, William Ewing, O. A. Lewis, Fred Bippus and William McGrew. Henry B. Sayler was employed as the board's attorney and counseled daily with the members and the advisory committee as to the best means of combating the epidemic. Their orders were well observed by the people and for the first time the reason for and efficacy of a board of health came to be understood.

In 1877 the board was composed of Dr. Daniel Yingling, E. G. Thomas and William H. Trammel. After investigating the sanitary conditions of the city, the board sent notices to the people living along Flint Creek to clean the channel of the stream and remove all offensive matter, both from the creek and their private premises. A few rebelled against the board, but most of them gave heed to the order and the work was accomplished in a satisfactory manner at a cost to the city of less than forty dollars.

About a year later, upon the advice of the board, the city council passed an ordinance requiring physicians to fill out and file with the city authorities a certificate of every death within the city limits, giving the cause of death and the conditions surrounding the house where it occurred. Although this ordinance has never been repealed, the same requirements have since been made by the state through an act of the Legislature, and the ordinance is practically a dead letter.

After various changes in the health law of 1867, the responsibility in each county has been vested in one man, known as county health commissioner. That office in Huntington County was held at the beginning of the year 1914 by Dr. George M. O'Leary. Towns and cities still maintain their local boards of health, which co-operate with the state board of health and act under its orders in cases of epidemic.

The first Huntington County Medical Society was organized in July, 1852, with about a dozen members and the following officers: Dr. F. W. Sawyer, president; Dr. Abel M. Lewis, vice president; Dr. L. C. Pomeroy, secretary; Drs. A. M. Lewis, L. A. Castor and F. W. Sawyer, censors. A tentative constitution, in the form of a series of resolutions, was adopted favoring monthly meetings, and all physicians and others

interested in advancing the work of the medical profession were invited to become members. It seems the invitation was not accepted by a large number, for after a few more meetings the society was abandoned.

In the spring of 1853 an effort was made to resuscitate the society, but it was unsuccessful. Thus matters stood until some time in the following year, when a new society was organized with Dr. A. Laramore as president; Dr. N. S. Wickersham, vice president; Dr. F. S. C. Grayston, secretary, and Doctors Hammond, Wickersham and W. B. Lyons, censors. A constitution, a code of by-laws and the American Association code of ethics were adopted and all physicians in the county were invited to become members. This time the invitation was more generally accepted and within a few months quite a number had joined the society. When the Civil war broke out in 1861 the question of saving the Union of states overshadowed everything else, and during the war the meetings of the society were not well attended, though the organization was still maintained. At the close of the war the work of the society was placed upon a higher plane by renewed interest and the addition of several members. It was not long, however, until dissensions arose, which in time put an end to the society's usefulness and it was disbanded.

The present Huntington County Medical Society was organized in 1880. Since its organization the members have generally worked in perfect harmony and through scientific contests and comparison of experiences the profession has been elevated and mutual good feeling among the physicians of the county established. The officers of the society for 1914 were: Dr. Robert Q. Taviner, of Huntington, president; Dr. George H. Brodbeck, now of Roann, Wabash County, vice president; Dr. Frank B. Morgan, of Huntington, secretary and treasurer; Drs. J. S. Sprowl, of Warren, C. L. Wright and M. H. Krebs, of Huntington, censors. At the beginning of the year the society numbered thirty-six active members. Regular meetings are held on the first Wednesday evening of each month.

Numerous laws have been enacted to regulate the practice of medicine in the State of Indiana. The present medical registration law was approved by Gov. James A. Mount on March 8, 1897. Since then some amendments have been made to the original act, chiefly relating to matters of minor detail for the purpose of making the law easier of application. Under the provisions of this law the governor is authorized to appoint five members of a state board of medical examination and registration. The act further provides that the four schools or systems of medicine having the largest numerical representation in the state shall have at least one member each upon the board, and that

no school or system of medicine shall at any time have a majority of the members.

This act, with amendments passed by subsequent legislatures, makes it the duty of the state board "to determine, by examination or otherwise, the qualifications and fitness of every person practicing medicine in the State of Indiana and issue a certificate to such person, which, when presented to the county clerk of the proper county shall entitle the holder to a license to practice medicine."

Under the provisions of the law, the county clerk of each county in the state is required to submit annually "on the 1st day of January of each year, to the State Board of Medical Registration and Examination, upon blanks furnished by said board, a duplicate list of all certificates received and licenses issued by him during the preceding year," with certain other information of a statistical nature.

The board is likewise required to report annually to the governor, using the information submitted by the several county clerks and such other facts as may be deemed proper and of general interest to the members of the profession and the general public. Through the operations of this law a closer relationship has been established among the physicians of the state and the irregular practice of medicine has been practically eliminated.

The following list of regularly licensed and registered physicians in Huntington County is taken from the "American Medical Directory" for the year 1914:

Andrews—Edwin W. Poinier, Edwin J. Siegmund and Orlando B. Williams.

Bippus—Ira E. Perry.

Huntington—William R. Beck, William C. Chafee, Mitchell C. Clokey, Emil T. Dippell, Rufus F. Frost, Charles W. Fry, Russell S. Galbreath, Charles H. Good, Boston H. B. Grayston, Charles E. Grayston, F. W. Grayston, Wallace S. Grayston, James M. Hicks, Maurice H. Krebs, George H. McLin, F. B. Morgan, George M. O'Leary, Noble W. Scott, Abner C. Shaffer, William F. Smith, Robert Q. Taviner, Charles L. Wright, Ervin Wright and Daniel Yingling.

Markle—Marvin F. Fisher, Robert G. Johnston, William J. Kilander and Arthur H. Northrup.

Mount Etna—George G. Wimmer.

Roanoke—Baltzer L. Gordon, Joseph W. Kemp, Sylvanis Koontz and Lucien E. Murray.

Warren—Claude S. Black, William D. Bonifield, Thomas Crandel, Benjamin F. Edgington, Henry E. Laymon and John S. Sprowl.

CHAPTER XVI

CHURCH HISTORY

First Missionaries—Visit of Marquette and Joliet—The Catholic Church—John Roche's Generosity—The Methodist Episcopal Church—Wesleyan Methodists—United Brethren—Christian Church—The Baptists—German Baptists or Dunkards—The Presbyterians—First Pipe Organ in the County—Friends or Quakers—The Lutherans—German Reformed Church—Evangelical Societies—Miscellaneous Organizations.

Long before any permanent settlements were made in the Wabash Valley by white men, Jesuit missionaries visited the Indians in that region with a view to converting them to the Christian faith. Some authorities state that the missionaries, Marquette and Joliet, stopped with the Indians while crossing the portage between the Maumee and Wabash rivers some time in the year 1673, feasted and prayed with them and taught them some of the simple precepts of the church. The story of this visit of the "Good Men" became an Indian tradition, and among the Miamis children were told of the missionaries and how they spoke with reverence of the "Great Spirit." Later other Jesuit priests worked among the Indians and converted many of them to the Catholic faith.

Most of the early French traders were Catholics and these early missionaries often said mass at the trading posts for the few white people who might be living in the vicinity. It was therefore natural that the Catholics should be the first to establish a church organization in Huntington County. About the time the county was organized, Rev. Stephen T. Badin, of Bardstown, Kentucky, was appointed missionary-at-large for all this section of country, and in June, 1834, visited the little town of Huntington, which was yet in its swaddling clothes. At that time there were but five resident Catholic families in the neighborhood, viz: Patrick and Daniel Johnson, Michael Kennedy, Martin Roche and Michael Doyle. The Wabash & Erie canal was then under construction and many Catholics were engaged at work on the canal, some of whom purchased land and remained in the county.

Father Badin induced the proprietors of the town to donate out-lot No. 1, a triangular piece of ground containing about three-fourths of an acre, as a site for a Catholic Church. There was then no resident priest in Indiana nearer than Vincennes and Father Lalumier, of that place, visited the Catholic families of Huntington in 1835. A little later Fathers Ruffe and Miller came from Fort Wayne. On the occasions of these visits meetings were held in the homes of the Catholic residents or at the schoolhouse until 1838, when a hewed log church, about 25 by 40 feet in dimensions, was built upon the lot procured by Father Badin three years before.

Rev. Julian Benoit was established at Fort Wayne as a resident priest in the fall of 1839. For some time after this either he or one of his assistants, Fathers Rodolph and Faller, attended the church at Huntington at regular intervals. In 1844 the log church was plastered inside and weather-boarded outside, which gave it the appearance of a frame building. Five years later a frame addition was made to the church and used as a school room until the erection of Ss. Peter and Paul's Church in 1866, at a cost of $30,000.

From 1846 to 1857 the parish was attended by Fathers Patrick McDermott, Michael O'Flannigan and John Ryan, resident priests at large. Father Shippert was installed as the first resident pastor in 1857. He was succeeded by Father Fuchs, who remained but a short time, when Father Mayer took charge of the parish, and it was under his management that the present church edifice was erected, with the exception of the steeple. Father Steiner succeeded Mayer and in 1871 the steeple was added to the building. The clock in this steeple was donated by the business men of Huntington. Elaborate decorations distinguish the interior, including oil paintings of the stations from Munich artists, handsomely framed, and the organ is one of the most powerful and melodious in Northeastern Indiana.

St. Mary's Catholic Church at Huntington is the gift of John Roche to the English speaking Catholics of the city. A majority of the priests at Ss. Peter and Paul's Church were Germans and the services there were conducted in that language. Before his death in 1894, Mr. Roche frequently announced his intention to erect at his own expense a church for the English-speaking Catholics, but he died before he was permitted to carry out his object. His sister, Miss Bridget Roche, who was the principal heir to his estate, determined to execute the plan her brother had so long cherished. She purchased the lot adjoining the Roche residence on North Jefferson Street, which is not far from, if not the exact spot, where the first Catholic mass was said in Huntington by Father Badin, in 1834. The corner-stone of the church was laid on October 3,

1896, and the building was pushed forward to completion under the supervision of Rev. J. R. Quinlan, assistant priest in the cathedral at Fort Wayne, who made frequent trips to Huntington while the edifice was under construction. The church was dedicated on October 10, 1897, and Father Quinlan became the first priest of the new parish, which at that time numbered about one hundred and thirty families. The cost of the church and grounds was about $80,000, donated by the Roche estate. Since then the priest's residence, schoolhouse, home for the Sisters of Providence, and some other improvements have been built by donations from the members of the congregation, which now numbers nearly two hundred families.

St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church of Roanoke was organized in 1860, by Father Fuchs, of Huntington, with a membership of about a dozen families, some of whom lived in the town and others in the country. For a time the congregation met in the house formerly used by the Disciples, but in 1874 the Presbyterian Church was purchased and fitted up as a permanent home. This house is a substantial brick structure, located in the northern part of town, nearly opposite the high school building. The parish now numbers about forty families, but has no resident priest, Rev. Peter Smith, of South Whitley, visiting Roanoke and holding services at regular intervals.

A Catholic Church was established at Andrews about the time the Wabash shops were located at that place, for the convenience of a number of Catholics employed by the railroad company about the shops and yards. On January 21, 1890, a fair was held by the members of the church and a number of Huntington people went down by special train, among them being the Knights of St. John and Catholic Benevolent Legion. A sumptuous supper was served in the rink, after which there were music and dancing. In the course of the evening a town lot was raffled off to the holder of the lucky number. After the removal of the shops, the church went down and the building is now occupied by the Holiness denomination.

The Methodists

This denomination stands next to the Catholics in point of priority, and was the first Protestant denomination to organize a society in the county. Services were held at the house of Anderson Leverton, in Wayne Township, by a Methodist Episcopal minister, as early as 1836. In the spring of 1838 the Peru circuit was formed, including all the territory along the Wabash River as far east as Roanoke. About a year later Rev. George Beswick, then presiding elder, sent Revs. S. Reed and

Enoch Holdstock to the Little River Valley as missionaries and the first services in Huntington were held late in May, 1839, in the old log schoolhouse. At that time there were no members of the faith in the Town of Huntington, and it is said that the missionaries went to the house of a Methodist in Clear Creek Township to spend the night.

During the following year several Methodist families settled in Huntington and in the fall of 1840 a class was formed. In 1846, Lewis W. Byron, John S. Hendrix, Samuel Moore, Cyrus Adams and John R. Snyder were appointed a board of trustees to assume the duty of building a house of worship. Lot No. 17 in the original plat of Huntington was purchased and a frame building erected thereon, which was occupied by the congregation until 1867. In 1866 a building committee was appointed to select a suitable site and superintend the erection of a new church. On October 3, 1866, a lot fronting the north side of the public square was purchased and a new building was completed and dedicated in 1869. In the course of fifteen years the congregation outgrew that building and began looking around for a new location. The lot at the northwest corner of Market and Guilford streets was bought and plans adopted for a modern brick edifice, which was dedicated in August, 1889.

The growth of the church continued after removing into the new house of worship, which at the time of its completion was the finest and most commodious Protestant Church in the city, and in the spring of 1914 the work of erecting a larger and more modern church and parsonage was commenced, the intention being to expend about sixty-five thousand dollars. With this improvement, the Methodist Episcopal Church will be one of the largest and finest in the upper Wabash Valley.

Among the early pastors of this congregation were Dennis B. Clary, Samuel C. Swazey, E. Maynard, P. F. Miller, A. S. Kilnman, E. S. Preston, R. J. Smith and S. L. Sanford, who served in the order named from the time the Huntington circuit was formed in 1850 to the beginning of the Civil war. Other prominent and popular pastors included Reverend Greenman, Rev. C. C. Alberts, G. H. Hill and J. A. Beatty. The present pastor is Rev. W. F. Smith.

Probably the next oldest Methodist Episcopal Church in the county is the one at Mount Etna, which was organized at an early date and numbered among its members quite a number of the pioneers of Lancaster Township. For some time services were held at the homes of the members or in the schoolhouse, but finally a small house of worship was erected. This was used until about 1886 or 1887, when a brick structure took its place. Although the membership is not large, the

church maintains regular services. In 1914 the conference placed Rev. A. D. Burket in charge as pastor.

About the time the classes at Huntington and Mount Etna were formed, one was also organized in Salamonie Township. In September, 1838, Rev. Elza Lank, of Wayne County, held services in James Morrison's barn. At the close of the meeting he announced that the conference would soon assemble and that if any citizen in that neighborhood would agree to open his dwelling, or provide some suitable place for holding meetings, he would ask conference to send a missionary to that part of the county. Mrs. Simeon Swaim authorized him to say that her husband would undertake to provide a meeting place and soon after the adjournment of the conference Rev. G. W. Bowers came as a missionary. The following year a class of seven members was organized. They were Nancy and Elizabeth Swaim, John Dillon, Hester Jones, Jane and Hannah Ewart and Elizabeth Irwin. The early meetings were held at the house of Mrs. Simeon Swaim.

A few years later another class was organized at Warren and to this village the first organization removed its membership, thus forming the Warren Methodist Episcopal Church. After meeting in various schoolhouses and vacant storerooms for several years, the congregation, in 1856, bought two lots and built a frame church, at a cost of about one thousand two hundred dollars. This building was used as a place of worship until 1896, when the present handsome brick structure was dedicated. The old house was subsequently sold to a hardware dealer, who used it as a warehouse for agricultural implements, etc., for some time, after which it was sold to the United Brethren and is now used by that denomination.

From the time the church was first organized until the completion of the present church edifice more than forty pastors occupied the pulpit. Rev. Elza Lank was the first pastor. Revs. Henry Howe, Ansel Beach, David J. Starr, who won quite a reputation as the boy preacher, William H. Metcalf, Charles W. Timmons, John W. Miller, Joseph Morrow and other well known Methodist clergymen during that period served the congregation at Warren. The present pastor is Rev. Grenville B. Work.

As early as 1839 a few Methodist pioneers gathered at the house of George Zellers, in the northern part of Warren Township, and listened to a sermon by a Methodist minister, whose name has been forgotten. This might be considered as the beginning of the Bippus Methodist Episcopal Church. Although no regular organization was effected until several years later, meetings were held at irregular intervals, as ministers could be procured to conduct services. Finally a society was

organized and in 1888 a neat frame house of worship was erected in the village. Rev. C. C. Farmer is the present pastor.

Clear Creek Methodist Episcopal Church had its beginning in the summer of 1839, when Rev. S. Reed, one of the first missionaries sent to Huntington County, conducted services for a few of the faithful at the home of John R. Emley. In the fall of that year a log house was built near the center of the township for school and church purposes and soon afterward a class was organized, under the name of the Clear Creek Methodist Church, by which it is still known. In 1864 the old log house was torn down and a neat frame building erected on the site. This has since been remodeled and enlarged and the society is in a flourishing condition.

Early in the '40s a Methodist class was organized in the northern part of Jackson Township. Among the early members were the families of Peter Erick, David Voorhis and Thomas Hackett. The first meetings were held in the homes of the members, or in a schoolhouse in the neighborhood, but about 1850 a hewed log house was built and given the name of "Wesley Chapel." It was on the farm of Peter Erick, about two miles north of Roanoke, and was used as a temple of worship for about ten years, when it was replaced by a frame building. After some years, deaths and removals weakened the congregation, but the organization was maintained and in the last few years has regained much of its former prosperity. It is one of the charges of the Roanoke circuit.

In Polk Township the Methodists were the pioneers in the religious movement. Services were held, soon after the settlement of the township, at the home of Nathan Fisher, where a small class was organized and held meetings for a time, but so far as can be learned no effort was ever made to build a church. In 1840 the Mount Hope Methodist Church was organized. Meetings were held in the homes of the members and at the schoolhouse until about 1860, when a house of worship was erected near the west line of the county. This congregation kept up its identity every since, sometimes prosperous and sometimes suffering from lethargy, but regular meetings are still held.

The Markle Methodist Episcopal Church, one of the strongest in the county outside of the City of Huntington, grew out of a small class that was organized in the northeastern part of Rock Creek Township at an early date. After the Town of Markle was laid out in 1852 the congregation began holding meetings at the schoolhouse there. The church had been organized at the house of Jonas Kelsey, by Rev. Ansel Beach, some years before, and the meetings had been held at the homes of Mr. Kelsey, James Johnson and Israel Black. From 1852 to about 1860

meetings were held in the Markle schoolhouse, but when the Baptist Church was completed the members of that denomination gave the Methodists the privilege of holding their services there. In 1874 a neat frame church building was erected, at a cost of $2,700. Rev. Chester Church, then pastor, reorganized the congregation and started it on the road to prosperity. A few years ago a new church edifice and parsonage were erected and the church is in a flourishing condition. At the last session of the conference Rev. F. A. Lemaster was assigned as pastor of the Markle Church.

About the time the Town of Roanoke was laid out by George A. Chapman, a class of Methodists was organized at the Center schoolhouse, about two miles west. Among the members of this class were Thomas Hackett, who had previously assisted in establishing the Wesley Chapel congregation, William Payton, David Seibert, J. P. Christie and David Roberts and their wives, and Mr. and Mrs. Yahne. For five or six years meetings were held in the schoolhouse where the class was organized, at the end of which time the upper story of the seminary building was fitted up for holding religious services. Early in the '70s the United Brethren exchanged places with the Methodist congregation, by means of which the latter became possessed of a neat frame house of worship. The present church, a handsome brick edifice, was erected in 1889.

Soon after the Town of Antioch (now Andrews) was laid out in 1853, a Methodist class was formed there. John S. Morris, William Randolph, Samuel Pressler, and their wives, John B. Collins, Jacob Yantis and a few others constituted the charter members. The records of the society show that "On the 3d day of May, 1860, according to notice previously given, the members assembled at the usual place of meeting to elect five trustees, whose duty it should be to erect a house of worship."

The usual place of meeting referred to was the schoolhouse in the village, and the trustees elected at that time were John S. Morris, Samuel Pressler, William Randolph, John B. Collins and A. E. Richardson. These gentlemen lost no time in carrying out the purpose for which they were chosen. A canvass for funds was begun immediately, a site was selected and purchased, and on December 3, 1860, the new church was dedicated by Rev. J. V. R. Miller. The building is a frame structure, the original cost of which was $1,200, but fully that much more has since been expended in remodeling and enlarging the church to meet the needs of the growing congregation and Sunday school. The present pastor is Rev. G. E. Hughes.

Pilcher Chapel, located in the western part of Lancaster Township,

not far from the Polk Township line, was organized at an early date by the few Methodists living in that vicinity and takes its name from John Pilcher, one of the early settlers. A house of worship was built many years ago and was remodeled in 1914. It is one of the charges of the Majenica circuit. Besides the church at Mount Etna, previously mentioned, and Pilcher Chapel, the Methodist Episcopal denomination has two other churches in Lancaster Township—one in the Village of Lancaster and the other at Kelso. The latter is one of the flourishing churches in the southern part of the county and recently erected a new frame house of worship.

A Methodist Episcopal Church was organized at Plum Tree many years ago, through the efforts of Samuel King and a few other pioneers, and is still in existence, though not as strong as formerly. Another congregation of this faith holds meetings at what is known as the "White Church," in Rock Creek Township, which house is also used by a society of the old school Baptists.

Greenwood Methodist Church is located in the southern part of Huntington Township, on the road to Mount Etna, not far from the Lancaster Township line, and east of the City of Huntington on the Roanoke Road is the Bethany Methodist Episcopal Church, both of which are regularly supplied by "circuit riders." There is also a church of this denomination at Buckeye Station on the Clover Leaf Railroad, in Salamonie Township.

Wesleyan Methodists

This denomination has never been very strong in Huntington County. Probably the oldest society is that in Jefferson Township, which meets at Plummer's Chapel, about five miles west of the Town of Warren. The meetings of this congregation were first held in the neighborhood of Bellville, but for the accommodation of a majority of the members the chapel was erected at the location above mentioned.

The Wesleyan Methodist Church at Mount Etna was organized a little after the one in Jefferson Township, and at one time had the distinction of being the strongest religious society in Lancaster Township. While in its palmy days the congregation erected a neat frame house of worship, which is still used, though the membership at present is comparatively small. The present pastor is Rev. Hiram T. Hawkins.

A society of Wesleyan Methodists was organized at Lancaster some years ago and it is now one of the most prosperous of this sect in the county. There is also a Wesleyan Methodist Church in the Town of Warren, established about the same time as the Lancaster Church, or per-

haps a little later. It holds regular services and in the spring of 1914 the pastor was Rev. Herbert T. Arnold.

The youngest church of this denomination in the county is located in the City of Huntington. It was organized about the beginning of the present century and a little later a modest frame house of worship was erected on Etna Avenue, south of the Little River. Although not strong numerically, meetings are held regularly and the society makes up in zeal what it lacks in numbers. It is one of the active religious organizations of the South Side.

United Brethren

Among the early settlers were several families who belonged to the United Brethren Church. These families settled in different parts of the county and soon after building their cabins they began to consider the question of organizing churches. But they were scattered and in no one neighborhood were there enough of them to bear the burden of building and supporting a church. As early as 1837 Rev. John Pugsley held services at the cabin of Peter Wire, in Jefferson Township, but no attempt was made to form a church there until several years later.

Early in the '40s the White River Conference sent Mr. Pugsley as a missionary to that part of Huntington County lying south of the Wabash River, and about the same time the Sandusky conference assigned Rev. J. Surran as a missionary to the northern portion. These men began the work of building up the church in the wilderness and it was not long until their labors bore fruit.

What was at first known as the "Simons" class was organized by Mr. Surran at the house of Abraham Simons, in Jackson Township, in 1844. Mr. Simons had come from Stark County, Ohio, but a short time before. Two of his sons afterward became ministers of the United Brethren Church. About two years after this class was organized a cheap frame house of worship was erected on the farm of Moses Brandenburg and given the name of Pleasant View, or Pleasant Chapel. This was probably the first United Brethren Church to be erected in Huntington County. In 1904 a large and substantial brick building was erected in place of the old frame house, and when completed had the reputation of being the finest church edifice in the county outside of Huntington.

Mr. Surran organized the class at Roanoke in 1844, though the town had not been platted. In 1846 the first church was erected for the use of the little congregation. About 1870 Rev. J. Weaver bought the

old academy building, in which the Methodists had been holding meetings for several years, and a little later a change was effected, the United Brethren turning over their house of worship to the Methodists and holding their meetings in the seminary. The present church was erected on the site of the old seminary in 1902. It is a commodious brick structure and at the time it was built was thought to be large enough for the needs of the congregation for many years. In the spring of 1914 it was found necessary to fit up the basement for a Sunday school room and to raise the rear part, which had a low ceiling, to the same height as the main building, the improvements costing about two thousand dollars. Rev. J. C. Glick is the present pastor.

Rev. J. R. Brown, who came to the county as a missionary in 1844, organized a class soon after his arrival at the house of William Enyert, about three miles southwest of Pleasant View, on the Fort Wayne Road. Meetings were held at the home of Mr. Enyert for awhile, when a house was built for the use of the congregation. This church has since become known as the Zion United Brethren Church. The old frame church was erected about 1860 and the present brick structure was built in the '90s.

The annual conference of 1848 sent Revs. J. T. Vardeman and B. R. B. Holcombe as missionaries to the settlements along the Salamonie River. They established a meeting place at what was known as Salamonie Center, where meetings were held until 1851 when a society of the United Brethren faith was organized under the name of Zion Church. About 1860 a frame house of worship was built on the northwest corner of section 23, about a mile west of the present Buckey Station, at a cost of $1,350. D

The only other United Brethren Church in Salamonie Township is the one in the Town of Warren, which is of comparative recent date. It is a thriving organization, occupying the church built some years ago by the Methodist Episcopal congregation, but a movement is on foot at this time (June, 1914) to erect a new house of worship more in keeping with the spirit of the times.

In 1849 Rev. J. Terrell visited Clear Creek Township as a missionary and organized a class in the Shutt neighborhood. Meetings were held in the schoolhouse until 1857, when the Clear Creek United Brethren Church was built in section 21. This was the first frame house of worship in the township. A brick building was erected by the congregation some years later. Another United Brethren Church in this township holds meetings in a building erected for the purpose on the farm of Peter Goble, in what is now the little hamlet of Goblesville.

Mount Zion United Brethren Church, in Polk Township, was organ-

ized at an early date, but its early history is clouded in obscurity. After holding meetings for some time in the homes of the members and the schoolhouse, a church was built in section 4, near the northwest corner of the township. Meetings are still held here, though during the last twenty-five or thirty years the society has become somewhat diminished in numbers by deaths and removals.

Some time in the early '50s a few United Brethren families living in the Loon Creek Valley, about four miles southwest of the City of Huntington, met at Brown's schoolhouse and organized a society, to which they gave the name of Pleasant Grove Church. The church building was erected in 1859.

Late in the year 1839 a traveling minister of the United Brethren church held services in the eastern part of Warren Township, and one account says that soon after his visit "a log building for public worship was erected on the farm of George Slusser." The meetings held there developed the organization of Bethesda Church, which is located about eight miles northwest of Huntington. It was regularly organized by Rev. P. Wells in 1858, and in 1861 a log church was erected for the use of the society. In 1875 a new frame church was built while Rev. John B. Bash, was pastor and was then considered the finest country church in the county. This church is still in existence, though since remodeled. The class is still in a fairly prosperous condition.

Otterbein class, in Jefferson Township, was organized in 1860 by Rev. William Hall, and about the same time, or perhaps a little earlier, the Macedonia class of United Brethren was organized in Union Township. In 1870 the people of the latter township united in the erection of a church edifice to be free for all denominations, without conflict of dates. It is known as the "Union Church" and is located near the center of the township. Here the United Brethern, Methodists, Winebrennarians, or Church of God, and some other religious organizations held their meetings for many years.

Last but not least of the United Brethren churches is the one in the City of Huntington. In 1842 a minister of this denomination by the name of Eby visited the Town of Huntington and held services in private dwellings or at the schoolhouse. No organization was effected at that time and the missionary efforts of Mr. Eby were continued by Revs. John Hoffman and John Hill, of the Muskingum conference. In 1844 Rev. John Terrell came and took charge of the work, and before the close of that year the First United Brethren Church of Huntington was organized. The original members were John and Michael Houseman, George W. Whitestine, Philip, George and John Aumuck, Martin Hull and David Miller and their wives, Misses Mary and Mahala Whitestine,

Miss Nancy Houseman, John Morrison, Misses Lydia and Mary Aumuck, and Misses Mary and Lucinda Miller. John Houseman was the first class leader and Rev. George Whitestine was the first United Brethren preacher in Huntington.

The early records of the church cannot be found, but it is known that for several years it had a struggle to maintain its existence. Some of the members died, others moved away, and after ten or fifteen years the congregation ceased to hold meetings. In 1864 the church was reorganized and held a protracted meeting that lasted for six weeks. A number of new members were taken into the church, which then made arrangements to hold regular meetings in the old frame church on the corner of Poplar and Matilda streets. This building was afterward purchased from the old English Reformed Church for $1,500 and was occupied by the congregation until the erection of the present house of worship.

In 1875 Rev. George Sickafoose, of the St. Joseph conference, assisted by Rev. John B. Bash, of Roanoke, came to Huntington and held a series of meetings which resulted in adding about seventy-five persons to the membership. Reverend Sickafoose continued in charge for about two years, during which time some repairs were made upon the church building. He was succeeded by Rev. John R. Brown.

Rev. C. H. Bell came as pastor in 1904 and began a canvass for funds for the erection of a new church edifice on the southwest corner of Franklin and Guilford streets. The work was commenced in that year and the building was completed in 1905. It is built of concrete blocks and cost about twelve thousand dollars. The old frame church was then sold to John Kenower & Sons for $200 and they removed it to their lumber yard a short distance south, where it is still in use as a carpenter shop.

Disciples of Christ

Members of the Disciples or Christian Church, sometimes called Campbellites, were among the pioneers of Huntington County. As far as can be learned, the oldest society of this denomination in the county is the one at Plum Tree. It was organized on July 22, 1840, by Rev. Hallett Barber, and consisted of six members, viz.: Andrew Y., Nathaniel, Margaret and Peter Rittenhouse, Sr., Lavina Marshall and Margaret Christman. Five new members were added by the following spring. Meetings were held in the schoolhouse, or at other convenient places, until 1871, when a frame church was erected, at a cost of about one thousand dollars. Although never very strong in numbers, this church

was a power for good in the early days of its history, and the organization is still maintained.

Some time in the '40s a Christian Church was organized in Jefferson Township by Rev. John Richardson or Elder Scott Green, who were the first ministers of that faith to visit the southern part of the county. The church was organized at Center schoolhouse, where meetings were held for awhile, when the congregation was disbanded, the members becoming affiliated with others in the neighborhood of Bellville, where a new church was organized. Here the meetings were also held in the schoolhouse at first, but a few years ago a modest frame house of worship was erected.

In 1839 Elder Ebenezer Thompson, a minister of the Disciples, came from Bracken County, Kentucky, and began preaching the Gospel according to the tenets of his denomination. The result of his labors was that on April 13, 1845, the Central Christian Church of Huntington was organized with the following members: Ebenezer and Mary A. Thompson, Elias, Maria and Persis Craft, Miss Mary A. Thompson, Amzi D. and Rebecca A. Meese, Anna P. Slack, Elizabeth M. Bagley, Susanna Wilcox, and Ann and Melinda Boles.

Elder Evan Thompson, a nephew of the founder of the church, preached for the congregation, part of the time regularly and part of the time occasionally, until about 1852. From that time until 1861 the pulpit was occupied by various clergymen. During the war no regular pastor was employed by the congregation. In August, 1866, Rev. L. B. Smith assumed the duties as pastor and remained with the church for more than twenty years, with the exception of the year 1873.

The first house of worship, a modest frame structure, was erected in 1851, on a lot at the corner of Franklin and Guilford streets, donated to the church by Elder Thompson. The present handsome church edifice was erected in 1905, on the same site—the northeast corner of Franklin and Guilford streets—and is one of the best in the city. It has a stone foundation, with brick superstructure and the congregation is in a prosperous condition.

About 1847 or 1848 a Society of Disciples was organized at the Hildebrand schoolhouse in Polk Township and at one time had a large and active membership. The meeting place was subsequently removed to Monument City, where a house of worship was erected.

The Clear Creek Christian Church was organized in the early '50s by Elder George Abbott, one of the early preachers of that denomination in the county. Soon after the church was established a neat frame house of worship was erected in Section 15, a short distance east of the Methodist Church that had been built some ten or twelve years earlier. Among

the members of the Christian Church are some of the representative families of Clear Creek Township.

A society of Disciples was organized in Wayne Township some time in the '50s and a frame church was built near Banquo a little later. In its early days this church was fairly prosperous, but in recent years it has declined to some extent, though meetings are still held at intervals and the members hope to see the work revived.

The Christian Church of Andrews was organized in 1859, and was the outgrowth of a series of meetings held there by a Christian minister named Teeple. Among the pioneer members were Martin James and wife, Mr. and Mrs. David Manford, and a few others, who had formerly been affiliated with Christian churches at other points, and who had induced Elder Teeple to come to Andrews. Nearly forty members signed the roll at the time of the organization. Services were held in the schoolhouse until 1862, when a lot in Campbell's addition was purchased and the work of raising funds for the erection of a church was begun. The following year a comfortable frame building was completed and dedicated, the cost of which was a little over twelve hundred dollars. In later years additions costing several hundred dollars were made to accommodate the growth of the congregation. One of the pastors of this church was Rev. Ira J. Chase, who was elected lieutenant governor of Indiana in 1888, and became governor upon the death of Gen. Alvin P. Hovey.

A few years after the close of the Civil war a society of Disciples was organized at Roanoke, but it never met the expectations of those who encouraged its establishment. Meetings were held for some time in a building on Main Street, rented for the purpose, but after a precarious existence of several years the society disbanded, the members taking letters to other Christian churches in the county. The present Christian Church of Roanoke was organized in 1909 by Rev. C. A. Frakes, who has been pastor since. A vacant store room was leased as a place of worship, but in the spring of 1914 a movement was started for the erection of a church. The congregation is growing and the members feel that they are strong enough to have a home they can call their own.

The Disciples' Church at Warren was founded about a quarter of a century ago and soon after it was organized a frame temple of worship was erected in the eastern part of town. This building is still used, though somewhat the worse for wear. During the early years of the society's career it grew slowly, but more recently there has been an accession of quite a number of new members and a new church edifice is under contemplation. Rev. Charles Wharton is the present pastor.

Christian ministers have preached in several of the public school-

houses of the county at divers times, and for some time a small society of Disciples held services in the Baptist Church at Markle. Unable to gain sufficient strength to erect a church, this little band finally separated, the members joining other Christian churches in the vicinity.

In the study of the history of the Christian Church some confusion is likely to arise from the fact that there are two religious bodies that call themselves Christians, without any distinguishing designation. One of these is the Disciples, above mentioned, and the other is the denomination frequently referred to as the "New Lights." The parent society of the latter, in the upper Wabash Valley, is doubtless that known as the Eel River Church, in Miami County, which was established about 1842 or 1843.

About 1868 a society of this denomination was organized in Jefferson Township, the first to be established in Huntington County. Among the early preachers there were Revs. John Robinson, James Stackhouse and A. W. Sanford. In 1870 a neat frame building, called the Purviance Chapel, was erected at a cost of about twelve hundred dollars, and still serves the congregation as a place of worship.

The First Christian Church of Warren was organized on October 22, 1871, by Rev. D. W. Fowler, who was the first pastor. On January 5, 1874, S. L. Good and Robert Sprowl were elected trustees, with instructions to present some plan by which the society could proceed with the erection of a church. In the spring of 1877 a lot was purchased and in June, 1879, a house of worship was dedicated by Revs. B. H. Christman and David Hida, the latter at that time being pastor of the church. The society has prospered and in 1904 the old frame church was replaced by a handsome brick structure. The present pastor is Rev. Clark H. Kershner.

What is known as the First Christian Church of Huntington was organized on May 23, 1891, by Rev. Peter Winebrenner, with twenty-seven organized members. Ten years later it numbered about one hundred and fifty. O. W. Whitelock, ex-judge of the Circuit Court and president of the Christian Publishing Association and also of the Eel River Conference, is a member of this congregation. The first house of worship was the old Tabernacle Baptist Church, which was so badly damaged by fire in the winter of 1904 that it could be no longer used. Prior to that time, however, a lot at the corner of Front and Whitelock streets, south of the river, had been secured as a site for a new church. After the fire the work of building was pushed forward with all possible vigor and the present commodious brick edifice was dedicated in 1905. The present pastor is Rev. W. H. Sando.

The Baptists

The oldest society of this denomination is the First Baptist Church of Huntington, which was organized in May, 1841, with fifteen members. Three of these had come to Huntington some time before that, but had made no effort to organize a church. They were Mr. and Mrs. David Hollowell and Elder David Lewis. Early in the year 1841 a colony consisting of William and Charles Taylor, Hugh Montgomery, Harmon J. Betts and their wives, Misses Lucy and Elizabeth Montgomery, S. P. Barnes and John Kenower, came from New Carlisle, with a charter from the First Baptist Church of that city to organize a congregation in Huntington. The organization was effected on May 16, 1841, and Elder Lewis was installed as the first preacher. John Kenower is the only one of the original members now living.

In November, 1841, Elder Lewis resigned as pastor and the church was without a minister until in July, 1842, when Rev. George Sleeper was engaged and served for four years. A memorandum, in the handwriting of Mr. Sleeper, has been preserved by Mr. Kenower, and shows that the pastor's salary from August 1, 1842, to August 1, 1843, was $178.88. Among the contributions listed are a straw hat, shot, pills, candles, an ax, two five-franc pieces, a pair of boots, a broom and some butter.

The first church building was planned by a committee consisting of John Kenower, H. J. Betts and Charles Taylor. It was built of brick, was 34 by 45 feet in dimensions, and stood on West Market Street, nearly opposite the old American Hotel. It was occupied first about 1847 and was used for twenty years. In the spring of 1867 it was sold and the building on Market Street, between Jefferson and Warren streets, was completed later, the dedication taking place on August 9, 1868. It is still standing and the congregation which worships here is one of the oldest Protestant societies of the city.

The next Baptist Church in the county, of which there is any reliable account, is the West Union Church, located near the northwest corner of Salamonie Township. One of the early settlers in that locality was John Laymon, who built his cabin on the Salamonie River, about two miles below where Warren now stands. In 1838 his father, Rev. Jacob Laymon, a Baptist minister of Clinton County, Ohio, came to pay him a visit, and while in the neighborhood preached five sermons at the homes of some of the settlers. No organization was then effected, but the seed fell in good ground, and when Rev. Mr. Neal came to the settlement in August, 1841, the work was advanced. He was followed by Revs. Robert Tisdale and J. B. Allen, and the church was organized as a "Regular Baptist church"

on May 3, 1845. John Morgan donated a site for a church in Section 6 and the first house of worship was completed in 1855, at a cost of $600.

The organization of the Baptist Church in the Town of Warren some years later, drew some of the members from West Union and meetings have not been held regularly for several years, though the organization is still maintained. At Warren the Baptists have a strong congregation and a handsome brick house of worship.

About 1850, probably a year or two earlier, a Baptist society was formed in the southern part of Wayne Township and within eighteen months had a strong membership. The schoolhouse was outgrown and in 1852 an unpretentious but comfortable frame house of worship was built in the northwest corner of Section 34, about a mile from the Grant

First Church Building of the Baptist Church, Erected 1847

County line. Deaths and removals have weakened the congregation to some extent, but meetings are still held.

Among the pioneers in the vicinity of Markle were a number of Baptists and meetings were held at the homes of some of these people many years before any attempt was made to organize a regular church. In 1860 Albert Draper agreed to donate a considerable sum of money for the founding of a Baptist church and in that year or early in 1861, the society was organized under the ministry of Rev. Abel Johnson. At the time of the organization there were but four members enrolled, and although these four worked faithfully to build up a church their efforts were futile and after several years they became discouraged to such an extent that the society was disbanded. The house was then used by the

Disciples, German Baptists and other denominations for some time before it was disposed of by the original builders.

German Baptists or Dunkards

There are several branches of the German Baptist denomination, but in this chapter no especial effort has been made to differentiate very closely in classifying them, further than to state that the three principal divisions are the German Baptists, the Church of the Brethren and the Progressive Brethren. The name "Dunkard" has never been officially accepted by the church. It is, in fact, only a nick-name and is said to allude to an abundance of water, it being a corruption of the German word "dunker," for dipper, and alludes to the method of baptism by immersion.

From the best authority at hand, it is believed that the first meeting of the German Baptists in Huntington County was held in the barn of Jacob Fullhart, in Polk Township, in June, 1840, a minister named Moss conducting the services. No organization of a church was made at that time, but a few years later a small society was established, which met at the homes of the members or in the schoolhouse until about 1857, when the members united with others of the same faith and founded the German Baptist Church of Andrews. Among the early members were the Calverts, Leedys, Herdmans, Bowmans and other leading families of Polk and Dallas townships. The first house of worship was erected soon after the removal to Andrews. It was practically rebuilt a few years ago and the congregation holds regular meetings under the pastoral charge of Rev. J. C. Murray.

Sometime in the early '40s Rev. Joseph Hardman and Rev. Michael Minnich, two German Baptist ministers began holding meetings in Lancaster Township. When the weather was favorable these meetings were held in groves and at other times in the homes of the members. After a while a regular organization was effected and a small house of worship was erected. About 1868 a new church was built in the village of Lancaster, which at the time is said to have been the largest in the county, with the exception of two in Huntington, having a seating capacity of over six hundred. It is still in use and regular services are held.

Among the early settlers in the eastern part of Clear Creek Township were several German Baptist families. Elders Leedy and Calvert visited this neighborhood along in the '50s and organized a church. A large brick building—the largest in the township at that time—was erected in the southwest quarter of Section 24, about the close of the Civil war, and for many years this was the leading religious organization in the

township. It still has a strong membership and holds meetings regularly. Some six or eight years after this building was erected, the German Baptists living in the western part of the township organized a society and in 1874 erected a large brick church on the road running north and south between Sections 19 and 20, just one mile east of the Warren Township line. This society is still in existence and is fairly prosperous.

The Church of the Brethren at Markle began by holding meetings in the old Baptist Church building, where they worshipped for several years before purchasing and remodeling the house for a home of their own. Rev. David B. Garber is the present pastor.

A few German Baptists settled in Warren Township at an early date, but no effort was made to organize a congregation until late in the '70s. Meetings were held, prior to that time, in the schoolhouses or private dwellings. In 1881 the society united with the Lutherans in the erection of a house of worship about a mile and a half north of Bippus. It is a substantial brick structure, which cost about forty-five hundred dollars, and is known as the "Union Church."

Near the northern boundary of Huntington Township is the German Baptist Church known as the Huntington Rural Congregation. It was established many years ago. In 1891 Simon S. Bonebrake, of this congregation; Dorsey Hodgden, of the Clear Creek Church; John Holler, of Markle; and Daniel Shideler, of Lancaster, were appointed a committee to make arrangements for the founding of a church in the City of Huntington. Among the early active members were Mrs. Nancy Kitch, who is remembered as the "mother of the congregation." Elder Noah Fisher was engaged as pastor in the fall of 1893, and meetings were held for a few months in the old courthouse. In the spring of 1894 Abraham Mishler and David Hoover were apopinted a building committee, a lot at the northeast corner of Washington and Guilford streets was secured, and in the fall of the same year the church building, a brick edifice, was dedicated. The original cost of the building was about eight thousand dollars, but extensive improvements were made in 1914, under the direction of the pastor, Rev. C. C. Kindy.

In Roanoke there is a society of the Progressive Brethren which has a comfortable house of worship built of cement blocks, and which was completed in 1908. It is now under the pastoral charge of Rev. A. E. Whitted. There is also a Church of the Brethren in the City of Huntington, which holds meetings in a hall at No. 20 South Jefferson Street, and in the western part of the county there are a number of Brethren, who are members of the Oden Creek Church, in Wabash County.

The Presbyterians

On November 11, 1843, the First Presbyterian Church of Huntington was organized in the old courthouse by Revs. Samuel Steele and Thomas Anderson, with the following members: William and Nancy L. Steele and James C. and Jane Best, Phoebe and Belinda Anderson, Catherine and Evaline McClelland, and Philander Anderson. Services were held in the courthouse for awhile and later in the Methodist Church. Then a hall on the second floor of a building on Jefferson Street was occupied for about two years, after which the congregation removed to the Christian Church.

In 1844 Judge Hanna, of Fort Wayne, presented the society with a lot in Huntington as a site for a church, but it was sold in 1851, and ten years later the present site at the northwest corner of Warren and Tipton streets was purchased. In July, 1864, a brick church, erected at a cost of about four thousand dollars, was dedicated. It is related of Jacob Kenower, who became identified with the congregation soon after it was organized and who had carried hymn books, etc., from one place to another, that when the new church was completed he exclaimed with a sigh of relief: "Thank God, I am done carrying books; we are at home now and I have lived to see it." Mr. Kenower served as the second ruling elder, sexton, choir leader and general supernumerary for many years, and the Presbyterian Church was frequently spoken of as "Father Kenower and his flock." He died in August, 1866.

The first pipe organ in Huntington was installed in the gallery of the new church soon after its completion. It was a quaint-looking affair, with 153 pipes, and was brought to Indiana in 1843. A recent newspaper article says of this organ: "Its tones, so mellow and powerful, enchanted the cultivated ear and were a great attraction to the untutored Indian, who seemed to take extra pride in decorating himself with paint and feathers for the occasion, as they were sure to visit the pastor's home when this instrument was to be played, however frequently. While listening they would bow their heads reverently, as to the noise of the Great Spirit, and when about to leave, with outstretched hands would often place a piece of money on the key-board, indicating that they supposed everything done by the white man was for money, and when their money was refused they were dissatisfied."

The old organ was finally replaced by a new one—finer in appearance, but not any finer in tone—and many of the older members regretted the change.

The church erected in 1864 served as a home for the congregation for more than a quarter of a century. About 1890 a movement was started for the erection of a new building, which was completed in due

time and was dedicated on Easter Sunday, 1893. Rev. Thomas B. Terhune is the present pastor of the church.

A Presbyterian Church was organized at Toledo, or Brown's Corners, in Rock Creek Township, at an early day, but is passed out of existence several years since.

In 1848 a society of this denomination was organized in the Town of Warren by two Presbyterian ministers named Wright and Barnett. Among the charter members were the Coolman, McKee and Giphart families, who were some of the first settlers in that locality. Samuel Jones donated a lot for a church in 1850 and a house of worship was erected, at a cost of $600. This church, like the one at Brown's Corners, has ceased to exist.

The Roanoke Presbyterian Church was organized, as near as can be learned, about the close of the Civil war and a brick house of worship was erected in the northern part of the town. For a few years the society flourished, then a decline set in, and in 1874 the building was sold to the St. Joseph's Catholic congregation. The failure of these churches leaves the one at Huntington the only Presbyterian Church in the county.

The Friends or Quakers

Sometime in the early '40s John Moore, who came from Wayne County, Indiana, in 1838, and settled in Dallas Township, founded the "Friends' Meeting" and a house of worship was erected on land donated by him for the purpose. This was the first Quaker meetinghouse in the county.

In 1870 a Friends' Church was erected at the Village of Pleasant Plain, in the western part of Jefferson Township, at a cost of about one thousand dollars. Among the early preachers here were Susan Ratliff and a Mrs. Bogur, this denomination being one of the first to admit women to the ministry.

The Lutherans

One of the first, if not the very first, societies of this denomination in the county was organized in Warren Township and a church was erected about a mile west of Bippus. In the same township, north of Bippus, is the Evangelical Lutheran Church, which meets in the same house as the German Baptists, as above mentioned.

The first Evangelical Lutheran Church in Huntington was organized on March 2, 1849, under the name of St. Peter's, with Jacob Weber, George Ricker and Gotlieb Pohler as the first board of trustees. The

first pastor was Rev. August D. Stegher. For a few months meetings were held in the courthouse, after which the congregation moved into its first house of worship—a frame building on Lafontaine Street, erected at a cost of $300. In 1873 the present edifice was erected on the same site, at a cost of about $13,000. The congregation also supports a good parochial school conducted in a substantial brick building.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Huntington was organized in May, 1876, by Rev. O. S. Oglesby, who was the first pastor. In 1883 the society purchased a lot in Foust's addition, on the corner of Second and Washington streets, and built thereupon a frame church and parsonage, at a cost of about three thousand five hundred dollars. This congregation has experienced a steady growth and is in a healthful condition.

St. Paul's Lutheran Church of Warren was organized in April, 1880, and purchased the building formerly occupied by the Universalists. Lutheran churches were also established at Andrews and Markle some years ago, but, with the church at Warren, they are no longer in existence and none of the details of their history can be learned.

German Reformed Church

St. Peter's German Reformed Church of Huntington was organized in January, 1857, with Henry Drover, Sr., Frederick Blum and William G. Faust, elders; George Fahl, Jacob Shearer and Herman Borchers, deacons; Conrad Peipenbrink and Daniel Shearer, trustees. Meetings were at first held on Sunday afternoons in the hall occupied in the mornings by the Central Christian Church. In May, 1859, Henry Drover, Sr., presented the congregation with a lot at the corner of Etna Avenue and Henry Street, and before the close of the year a house of worship was completed and dedicated. The cost of this first church was $4,700. In 1869 the sum of $3,000 was expended in the erection of a schoolhouse and parsonage. The present handsome edifice was erected at a cost of about twenty-five thousand dollars, and was dedicated on June 19, 1904. Rev. Frederick H. Diehm is the present pastor.

Evangelical Church

Probably the first Evangelical congregation in Huntington County was the one formed in Union Township about the time of the Civil war. It was also called the Albright Church. Late in the '60s the society erected Mount Zion Church, in Section 1, near the northeast corner of the township, where services were maintained for many years.

Bethel Evangelical Church of Huntington was organized on June 10, 1882, with thirteen members and Rev. D. J. Pontius as the first pastor. The society has a comfortable house of worship at the corner of Front and Allen streets and is steadily growing. Rev. C. H. Bergener is the present pastor.

An Evangelical or Albright Church was organized in Clear Creek Township some time before the one in Huntington and a building erected in Section 25, near the southeast corner of the township. Little can be learned of its history.

The Village of Bippus has two Evangelical churches. St. John's Church was organized about 1884 and has a good brick house of worship, and the German Evangelical Church was established some years later. It has a substantial brick church edifice, erected in 1897 and recently enlarged and remodeled. Rev. E. D. Haley is pastor of the St. John's Church and Rev. J. Frank of the German congregation. There is also a society of this denomination at Markle, known as the Salem Evangelical Church, of which Rev. Edward E. Miller is pastor.

Miscellaneous

Many years ago there was a society of the Winebrennarians, or Church of God, in Union Township, which held services in the Union Church previously mentioned. A Protestant Episcopal Church was organized at Andrews about the time the Wabash shops were located there, but it has passed out of existence. There is a small society of this denomination in the City of Huntington, which holds services at intervals in the courthouse. The Apostolic Holiness Church of Huntington meets at the hall, No. 46 South Jefferson Street, and a Christian Science Society has its home in the old residence at 204 East Tipton Street, where regular services are held every Sunday.

It is a matter of regret that church records are not preserved with greater care. In the foregoing account of the various organizations in Huntington County, every effort has been made to ascertain the facts, but it is possible that some of the early congregations have been omitted, because their records have been destroyed and no one can be found who can tell their story. It is known that the Congregationalists and Universalists, and perhaps some other denominations, once maintained churches in the county for a brief period of time, but their history is now little more than a faint tradition.

CHAPTER XVII

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

Early System of Caring for the Poor—Farming Out Paupers Not Practiced in Huntington County—First County Poorhouse—Present County Asylum for the Poor—Orphans' Home—Huntington County Hospital—Methodist Memorial Home at Warren—Sketch of its Founder—Burial Places—List of Cemeteries by Townships.

The care of the poor during the early years of Indiana's history was not a serious problem. Most of the men who came to the state as pioneers were strong and vigorous, able and willing to work to support themselves and their families, and for a number of years a pauper was unknown. As the country was settled up, a few persons, through indolence or misfortunes, became public charges. Then the custom was adopted of having the townships take care of the poor and the office of overseer of the poor was created. It was customary for these overseers to "farm out" the adult paupers who were able to work and to "bind out" or apprentice the children. The person who was the highest bidder for the services of some unfortunate man or woman, for a given period of time, was generally more interested in "getting his money's worth" than in the welfare of his bond servant, and under this system the treatment of the paupers was not always of the most humane character.

To the credit of Huntington County it can be said that the custom of "farming out" paupers did not last long, if it ever was inaugurated at all. A search through the records fails to reveal the names of any who were ever elected overseers of the poor in any of the townships, and it is quite probable that this medieval method of caring for the unfortunate poor never gained a foothold in the county.

On March 9, 1853, the commissioners purchased from Freeman W. Sawyer and wife the southwest quarter of Section 2, Township 28, Range 9, in the northeastern part of Huntington Township, and soon afterward caused to be erected thereon an asylum for the county's poor. The purchase price of this 160-acre tract was $2,750. On December 8, 1859, the county sold this property to John Sellers for $4,500, and a little later

a tract of land lying along the north side of the Wabash River in Section 26, Township 28, Range 9, was purchased as a new site for the county infirmary. The building erected thereon was destroyed by fire on January 16, 1864, and the commissioners employed various persons to take charge of the inmates until a new poorhouse could be built. A special session of the board was called soon after the fire and J. S. Goshorn was engaged to make plans for a building 18 by 40 feet. As soon as the plans were ready and bids received, according to law, the contract for the erection of a new infirmary was awarded to John Ziegler for $480. This was only a temporary arrangement. At the March term the commissioners ordered a loan of $8,000 for a new and permanent poorhouse.

Just twelve years later, at the March term in 1876, the commissioners entered into a contract with William H. Myers for the construction of a new county asylum for the poor for $17,000, the architect's estimate being more than one thousand dollars above that figure. The building was completed in due time by Mr. Myers and turned over to the county. Since that time several additional buildings, barns, outhouses, etc., have been built upon the poor farm, and in 1913 the main building was repaired and remodeled at a cost of $7,453.45. With the recent improvements Huntington County has an infirmary, or poorhouse, that will be sufficient for years to come.

Orphans' Home

In 1885 the county commissioners purchased a piece of property on North Jefferson Street, then just outside the city limits, for $1,100 and established an orphans' home. The institution was opened on August 5, 1885, with Mrs. Sarah Sickafoose as matron. Eleven boys and four girls were admitted to the home at the time of the opening, and a visiting committee was appointed, the members of which were Samuel F. Day, then mayor of Huntington; Mrs. A. H. Shaffer and Mrs. James H. Ewing.

The expense of maintaining the institution for the first year was nearly $3,000, which caused some adverse comments. Of course, the first year's expense included the fitting up of the home, and it was pointed out that subsequent years would make a better showing. This prediction was verified to some extent, but after several years the board of commissioners, composed of Abraham C. Huffman, Richard W. Redding and Enos A. Chenowith decided that it would be more economical to discontinue the home and let the county pay for caring for the homeless orphans in other institutions. Accordingly, on April 12, 1904, the property was sold to Joseph Stults and arrangements were made to place the inmates in

asylums elsewhere. Since the sale of the home, a majority of the orphan children coming under the care of the county have been sent to the orphans' home at Mexico, Miami County. The amount appropriated by the county commissioners in 1913 "for the care of the orphan poor in other institutions" was $1,610.

Huntington County Hospital

This institution was founded by Dr. Charles L. Wright as a sanitarium for the treatment of patients who came to him in the course of his private practice, but who needed some place where they could be properly cared for, with trained nurses, etc. The hospital was first opened on October 10, 1902, in the building now occupied by the Modern Hotel on East Market Street, a short distance west of the Erie Railway tracks, which building was owned by Doctor Wright.

After conducting the hospital for a time, Doctor Wright leased it to Mrs. Dr. H. K. McIlvaine, who in 1910 removed it to the Frederick Dick residence on Frederick Street, south of the Little River, which property Doctor McIlvaine purchased, and remodeled it so that it would be suitable for hospital purposes. She remained in charge of the institution until her death in 1913, when an association was formed, funds raised and the hospital purchased. It then took the name of the Huntington County Hospital. The estimated value of the building is seven thousand dollars, and the equipment is worth from $2,000 to $2,500. A school for nurses is maintained in connection with the hospital.

In 1914 the officers of the association were: E. E. Allen, president; C. E. Bash, vice president; Rev. F. H. Diehm, secretary; E. B. Ayres, treasurer; Miss Ethel Jackson, superintendent.

The board of directors was then composed of the president, secretary, Dr. H. M. Krebs, W. T. Briant, J. E. Frash, Rev. J. F. Noll, C. E. Bash, Dr. Wallace Grayston, Dr. Olive Nelson, Rev. E. W. Cole, Henry Hoke, E. B. Ayres, Mrs. Jacob Dick, Mrs. Fred Bippus and Mrs. H. E. Rosebrough.

E. E. Allen, Dr. Wallace Grayston, Dr. M. H. Krebs, Mrs. H. E. Rosebrough and Miss Flora E. Purviance constitute the house committee, and the association meets on the call of the president.

Strictly speaking, the Huntington County Hospital is not a charitable institution in the sense that it is maintained by appropriations from the public funds, or that it is operated without expense to those who seek its accommodations. The charges, however, are moderate and the hospital offers an asylum to the afflicted, where they can be attended by their own physician and cared for by nurses qualified for their work. Among the

patrons of the institution are the various railways centering at Huntington and the leading manufacturing concerns of the city. If a passenger upon one of the trains is injured near Huntington, or a railway or factory employee meets with an accident, he is taken to the hospital, where he can receive surgical treatment. In practically all such cases the expense is borne by the railroad company or the proprietors of the factory. In this way the hospital has been a boon to quite a number of persons who might not otherwise have received the attention their injuries required, and to this extent the institution is engaged in a charitable work. The association is constantly striving to improve the character of the service rendered and by this means increase the popularity of the hospital.

Methodist Memorial Home

Early in the year 1907, William and Ruth Chopson, residents of Salamonie Township, Huntington County, made a proposition to the Northern Indiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to endow a home for aged people, provided the conference would raise a sum equal to the endowment. Mr. Chopson's first offer was to donate $25,000, but this was later increased to $45,000. When the conference met at Logansport in the spring of that year the offer was accepted and a committee of eighteen—three from each district in the conference—was appointed to assume the work of organizing the memorial home movement. Rev. M. A. Harlan, of Auburn, was appointed financial agent, to take charge of the work of raising funds to meet the offer of Mr. and Mrs. Chopson. The committee met at Warren on May 1, 1907, to consult with the donors and organize for the campaign.

It was Mr. Chopson's desire that the institution should be located somewhere near his home, and on Wednesday evening, March 25, 1908, a meeting was held in the Warren Opera House to consider the question of raising $5,000 to purchase the Catherine Beard Farm, just north of the town, as a site for the home. Subscriptions amounting to $1,500 were taken at the meeting and T. R. Black, E. P. Miller, Ralph Myers, Henry King and Henry Groves were appointed a committee to solicit further contributions. On April 1, 1908, only a week after the opera house meeting, the committee reported that nearly $6,000 had been subscribed. The Warren Commercial Club was then placed in charge of this part of the movement and an option was obtained on the property, to await the action of the conference.

In the meantime the conference had not succeeded in raising the necessary $50,000 to meet the donations of Mr. and Mrs. Chopson, and the people of Warren and Mr. Chopson generously offered to extend the

time one year. At the conference meeting in March, 1909, Mr. Harlan announced that the $50,000 had been raised and the committee was instructed to proceed with the work of establishing the home. The option on the Beard farm was then closed, the site purchased, and on July 3, 1909, ground was broken for the building. The home is a substantial brick structure, 100 by 150 feet in its greatest dimensions, two stories in height, with a basement under the entire building. Jonas W. Griffith was the contractor who erected the home for $28,600 and afterward stated that he failed to make any money out of the deal. The visitor to the home can readily believe this statement, as everything is of good material and the work is all done with mechanical skill.

METHODIST MEMORIAL HOME, WARREN

The home was dedicated on Thursday, April 7, 1910, with Bishop Cranston presiding, and was opened soon afterward, with Rev. E. L. Jones as superintendent and Mrs. E. L. Jones as matron. The institution is incorporated under the act of the Indiana Legislature, approved March 6, 1889, authorizing the incorporation of associations not for pecuniary profit, and its affairs are controlled by a board of eleven directors, six of whom are to be members of the Northern Indiana Conference and the other five lay members of the Methodist Episcopal Church residing within the bounds of the conference.

Arrangements have been perfected, however, by which the institution can be made a state-wide home. This was brought about through the adoption of the following resolution by the Northern Indiana Conference at its meeting in Bluffton in April, 1910:

"When either of the other conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Indiana shall have raised in cash a sum equivalent to the $25,000 raised by the North Indiana Conference, then such conference or conferences shall be entitled to equal share in the management of the Methodist Memorial Home for the Aged, and share equally in the properties donated by the late William Chopson, and other assets of the institution."

In connection with this institution, it is deemed appropriate to mention the man who made its establishment possible. William Chopson was born in Union County, Pennsylvania, November 18, 1829. His paternal ancestors were from Germany and his mother was of Irish extraction. In 1830 they removed to Ohio, settling first in Guernsey and later in Clinton County. William Chopson was reared on a farm, received but a limited education until he was twenty years of age, when he used the money he had saved to attend a graded school at Martinsville, Ohio, where he qualified himself to teach. For several seasons he taught school during the winter months, working at farming or brick making in his summer vacations. In the fall of 1850 he came to Indiana, and that winter taught what was then known as the Jones school, in Wells County, about three miles south of the Town of Warren. On January 29, 1852, he married Miss Ruth C., daughter of Simeon and Nancy Swaim, pioneers of Salamonie Township. In the spring of 1855 Mr. Chopson invested about five hundred dollars—the money he had saved as a teacher and brick maker—in a stock of goods and opened a general store at Warren. Two years later he sold the store and bought a farm in Wells County, where he lived until 1863. He then rented his farm and returned to Warren. For many years he devoted his time to farming and stock raising or dealing in live stock, accumulating considerable property. He and his wife were both actively identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and as they approached the sear and yellow leaf conceived the idea of endowing an institution for aged members of the religious denomination which they had so long been active in supporting. The result is seen in the Methodist Memorial Home at Warren. Mr. Chopson did not live to see the fulfillment of his desires, his death occurring a short time before the home was dedicated, but it stands as an enduring monument to his life of industry and right living, and to his generous Christian charity.

It is worthy of note that Huntington County has but little demand for institutions of a charitable nature. Her population is composed of people who believe in the dignity of labor and are self-supporting. Should some one meet with misfortune and need assistance, the churches, the fraternal and benevolent associations, the Ladies' Guild of Huntington, and other organizations are always ready to lend a helping hand. The

county asylum or infirmary, maintained by the county authorities for worthy poor, is ample for all such cases as come to the attention of the county commissioners, and here and there temporary relief is given by some of the township trustees. It is quite probable that in no county of the state, of equal population, is there so little need for charity in its broad, general sense. Habitual paupers are practically unknown and indiscriminate begging is rarely seen upon the streets or highways.

Cemeteries

There is one institution of a charitable nature that must sooner or later be established in the settlement of a new country, yet it is one the pioneers are reluctant to see make its appearance, and that is a burial place for the dead. When the first death in a community would occur some one would donate a tract of ground for a burial place and this would be the beginning of a cemetery. Land was cheap in those days, there was a bond of fellowship among the settlers, and in many instances the cemetery was not deeded to trustees and made a matter of record. As the old settlers died or moved away the next generation lost interest in the maintenance of these old graveyards, which were neglected, and in a number of cases only a trace of them remains. Within recent years more attention has been given to the care of burial grounds, plats have been filed in the office of the county recorder and trustees selected to assume control and care of the cemeteries. Scattered over the county of Huntington are a number of old country graveyards, most of which have no special history. In an atlas of the county, published in 1879 by Kingman Brothers, many of these old burial places are located upon the township maps. As far as possible a list of them is given by townships in this chapter, and where any one of them has a recorded history it is noted.

In Clear Creek Township there is a small cemetery near the United Brethren Church in the southwest corner of Section 3, not far from the little Village of Goblesville. The same denomination has a burial place near the church in the northeast quarter of Section 21. In the eastern part of Section 11, about two miles southeast of Goblesville, is an old graveyard in which a number of the early settlers were buried, but of recent years it is rarely used. The German Baptists have cemeteries at their churches in Sections 20 and 24, and the Evangelical Church in the southwest corner of Section 25 also has a small burial place for members of the congregation and their families. There is but one cemetery in this township that has been regularly platted and entered upon the public records. Clear Creek cemetery, situated in the northeast quarter of

Section 28, was laid out a few years after the close of the Civil war, and on November 17, 1877, Armstrong's addition of 166 burial lots was made to the original plat. The first burial here was that of Wesley, son of John R. Emsley, whose death occurred in November, 1841. Others who were buried here at an early date, many years before a plat of the cemetery was made, were George Dailey and children of Robert Nipple and John Moon, two of the early settlers.

The first cemetery in Dallas Township, of which there is any authentic account, is situated in the southern part of Section 2, near the old Quaker Church established there in the early '40s. Half a mile south of it was the little settlement called Silverton, and a number of the early settlers there are buried in the Friends' cemetery, among them members of the Moore family, who were early settlers in that locality.

As early as 1868 Loon Creek Lodge, No. 322, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Andrews, purchased ground for a cemetery. A plat of this cemetery was filed in the county recorder's office on April 12, 1871, by E. B. Cubberly, J. S. Morris and Jacob Sellers, trustees. The original plat shows 166 burial lots. The cemetery is situated in the northwest corner of Section 23, north of the town, and its location near the bank of the Wabash River led to its being given the name of Riverside Cemetery. On November 30, 1887, Samuel and Elizabeth Bellman made a large addition to the cemetery, and on January 10, 1898, the trustees—B. F. Morris, E. B. Cubberly and Heil McKinstry—added 363 lots. Although this cemetery is owned and controlled by the Odd Fellows Lodge, it is open to all, and is one of the best managed cemeteries in the county.

Another burial place in Dallas Township is on the road running east and west between Sections 26 and 35, about half a mile east of where once stood a United Brethren Church, and a little over a mile southeast of Andrews.

In Huntington Township, the most populous in the county, there are a number of well-appointed cemeteries. Probably the oldest burial place in the county was the one on the north bank of the Little River extending from near the Jefferson Street bridge up the stream to the grounds now occupied by the Knudson-Mercer Lumber Company. Here the wife and child of Elias Murray, the man who laid out the Town of Huntington, and other early settlers were buried. In after years the old cemetery, after much controversy and some litigation, was vacated, and the bodies were removed to the Masonic cemetery.

The Masonic cemetery was surveyed by George H. Brinkerhoff, county surveyor, on June 5, 1861, for the members of Mystic Lodge, No. 110, Free and Accepted Masons. It was situated north of Yancey Avenue and

a little west of Guilford Street, the west line of the cemetery being the line of the old Ten-mile Reserve. Just west of it, on the Indian reservation, was a tract of ground that had been set apart by William Delvin for burial purposes and appearing upon the old plats as "Delvin's Burying Ground." Mr. Delvin himself was one of the first persons to be buried here. East of the Masonic cemetery and adjoining it was a family burying ground belonging to T. A. Lewis, who on September 3, 1861, filed a plat of the old graveyard as an addition to the Masonic cemetery. In course of time Mystic Lodge surrendered its charter, the city grew up around the old cemetery and it was vacated, the bodies being removed to Mount Hope. The ground is now in what is known as Lesh's Addition to the City of Huntington.

Where the State Street school building in the City of Huntington now stands was once an old burying ground known as the Gephart graveyard, members of the Gephart family having been among the first to receive interment there. At the time it was established Huntington was a small town and no one thought that it would grow out far enough to include the graveyard within the corporate limits. In time the cemetery was bought by the city and used for burial purposes for some years, when it was decided to erect a school building upon the site. Friends of those buried there disinterred the bodies and took them to other cemeteries, and one of the city's finest public school buildings now occupies the site.

Mount Hope cemetery, the largest and most patronized of any in the county, had its origin in August, 1876, when the trustees of Lafontaine Lodge, No. 42, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Huntington, purchased ten acres of ground west of the city, in Tract No. 1 of the old Ten-mile Reserve, and had it laid out as a cemetery. The grounds were dedicated on July 4, 1877, by Past Grand Thomas Underwood, of Lafayette, and on August 13, 1877, the plat was duly filed in the recorder's office by H. B. Sayler, William H. D. Lewis and William M. Bell, as trustees of the lodge. The first Odd Fellow to be buried here was Isaac Schlosser.

In the establishment of Mount Hope a wise provision was made by the founders, in that 25 per cent of the proceeds arising from the sale of lots should be set apart as a permanent fund for the care and improvement of the cemetery. The lodge opened the cemetery to the general public and in a few years ten acres immediately west of the original plat were purchased and laid out in burial lots. A little later five acres on the east, adjoining the old German Reformed cemetery were purchased, so the lodge has now twenty-five acres within the cemetry inclosure. In the northeast corner of the original plat is a small tract belonging to the City of Huntington, though it is under the control of

the trustees. In 1914 the board of trustees in charge of Mount Hope was composed of Lewis Bridge, H. S. Emley and Edwin B. Ayres.

The German Reformed cemetery above mentioned was given by Henry Drover to the Huntington German Reformed Church many years ago and is still used as a place of interment by that congregation.

When Ss. Peter and Paul's Catholic Church was established in 1838 the church lot was consecrated as a burial place. This lot contains less than one acre of ground, and as the city grew it became apparent that in time a new cemetery would become a necessity. The parish then purchased about five acres of ground just north of the city limits, on the east side of the Goshen road, and consecrated it as Calvary cemetery. Among the bodies removed from the church lot to the new place of sepulchre was that of Francis La Fontaine, chief of the Miami Indians.

Not far from Calvary cemetery is the burial grounds of the Lutheran Church. In the same inclosure with the Lutheran cemetery is the People's cemetery, which was laid out on November 10, 1896, by John C. and William Strodel and Charles G. Hauenstine. These cemeteries occupy fifteen acres on Tract No. 3 of the Ten-mile Reserve.

When Francis Dupuy died in Jackson Township, in 1841, he was buried about two miles west of Roanoke, where Nicholas and Susan Gettys, children of Samuel and Harriet Gettys, were buried about a year later. So far as can be learned this was the first graveyard established within the limits of Jackson Township. The cemetery at Wesley Chapel, the Methodist Episcopal Church in the southeast corner of Section 3, was consecrated to the burial of the dead about 1843, and another graveyard south of Roanoke had its beginning about the same time.

Zion cemetery, located in the southwest quarter of Section 32, Township 29, Range 10, was established by the United Brethren Church at that point several years before the beginning of the Civil war, but the plat was not recorded until August 22, 1899, at which time John M. Flack, William Thorne and David A. Stetzel were the church trustees. There is also a cemetery at Pleasant Chapel, United Brethren Church, in the northeast corner of Section 6, near the Whitley County line, and about half a mile further west is a small Lutheran cemetery.

Glenwood cemetery, about half a mile north of Roanoke, was laid out as a burial place under the auspices of Little River Lodge, No. 275, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in 1883. The original plat included ten acres of ground, to which several acres have since been added, and the cemetery is doubtless the best managed and most popular burial place in Jackson Township. The Catholics also have a small but neat cemetery at Roanoke.

Jefferson Township is well provided with cemeteries. Perhaps the oldest of these is the Satterthwaite graveyard, in the southeast quarter of Section 7, on the farm entered by Benjamin Satterthwaite about 1837. At the Purviance Chapel, near the line dividing Sections 9 and 10, in the northern part of the township, is a graveyard that was established about the time the church was formed there in 1868. About a mile south of the little hamlet of Pleasant Plain is an old graveyard that was a burial place for some of the early settlers, but little of its history is known. At the United Brethren Church in the southeast corner of Section 28, about a mile north of Milo, is a small cemetery maintained by the congregation; there is also a burial ground at Bellville, and the old atlas already referred to shows a cemetery in the northeast corner of Section 24, not far from the Salamonie River. This is known as the Taylor cemetery.

An old map of Lancaster Township shows a country graveyard in the northern part of Section 12, not far from Loon Creek. There is a cemetery in the northwest corner of Section 14, about a mile and a half southwest of the one above mentioned, and just two miles west of the latter is a graveyard established by the Lutheran congregation there many years ago. There is also one, a German Baptist, about half a mile north of Kelso.

On April 25, 1872, H. C. Black, then county surveyor, laid out the Lancaster cemetery for Joel Burket, David Burket and T. F. Hacker, trustees. The plat, which was filed on May 4, 1872, shows 108 burial lots, bounded on the west by the old cemetery, established some years before. Under the management of the trustees the old cemetery was also cleaned up and beautified, giving the Village of Lancaster and the surrounding country a burial place suitable to the demands of the community.

Early in the year 1873 a movement was started by the Masonic and Odd Fellows' lodges of Mount Etna for the laying out of a cemetery, to be under the control of a board of trustees appointed by the two lodges. A tract of ground was procured in the southwest quarter of Section 31, Township 27, Range 9, immediately northeast of the village, and on April 12, 1873, the survey was made by James M. Hatfield, county surveyor, for John W. Giltner, Charles Hooker and A. R. Large, who constituted the first board of trustees. The original plat contained a little over five acres. On August 1, 1901, the plat of an addition containing 132 burial lots was filed in the office of the county recorder. This is one of the pretty burial places of Huntington County.

In the eastern part of Section 13, in Polk Township, near the Lancaster Township line, is an old graveyard that was a place of interment

for the inhabitants of the eastern part of the township in early days, though it is said the first person to be buried in the township was Jacob Barnett, who was buried at the old Hildebrand graveyard on the Salamonie River, in the southern part of Section 25.

Near the center of Section 16 the Wesleyan Methodists established a church and burying ground some time in the '40s, and about two and a half miles south, in the southeast corner of Section 28, is a cemetery laid out by the Christian Church some years later.

A short distance west of Monument City is the cemetery where the people of the township erected the soldiers' monument in 1869. On January 19, 1898, George Stephan, then trustee of Polk Township, laid out an addition of sixty-four lots to this cemetery known as the township addition. The plat was made by Thomas Ruggles, at that time county surveyor. Four of the largest lots were set apart by Mr. Stephan as a "Potter's field," or place for free burial for those unable to buy lots of their own.

The principal cemetery in Rock Creek Township is the one at Markle, which was laid out by Markle Lodge, No. 362, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in 1881. It is located north of the town, in the northeast quarter of Section 1, Township 27, Range 10. The original plat contained one acre of ground, but in March, 1905, a tract nearly as large as the original was laid out into burial lots by the trustees, John Zimmerlee, William Keller and Franklin A. Brickley. The popularity of the cemetery continued and increased as time went on, making another addition necessary, and on August 9, 1909, the trustees—Josiah Roush, John Zimmerlee and Daniel C. Bickhard—laid out 154 lots north and west of the old plat. The lodge takes pride in keeping the grounds cleared of rubbish, and the Markle cemetery compares favorably with burial places usually found in towns of its class.

Directly north of Toledo, or Brown's Corners, on the bank of the Wabash River, is an old cemetery established by the Presbyterian Church, organized there at an early date. The congregation has long since been disbanded and the cemetery is little used at the present time. Just across the road from this old burial place is a small but neat cemetery that was laid out a few years ago by Star of Hope Lodge, No. 464, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Toledo.

North of Plum Tree, in the northwest corner of Section 34, is a graveyard connected with the Plum Tree Methodist Church, and in the northeast corner of Section 35 is another burial place that was established by the Christian Church organized at Plum Tree about 1840.

What is known as the Good cemetery in Salamonie Township, is the oldest in that township. When Michael Beard, a brother-in-law of Sam-

uel Jones, died in the spring of 1834 he was buried on the northwest quarter of Section 29, near the Town of Warren. This pioneer burying ground was patronized by settlers for several miles around. Benjamin Good finally bought the ground from Mr. Jones and converted it into a cemetery, which took the name of the founder.

The second cemetery in Salamonie was the Mitchell cemetery, in the eastern part of Section 30. Mitchell Fleming, son of Ezekiel and Margaret Fleming, died on August 8, 1840. A short time before his death he requested that he might be buried on one of the aboriginal earthworks or "mounds" south of the Salamonie River. His friends were afraid to comply with his request, as the Indians were still living in that locality and might regard this as a desecration of their ancestors' works and remove the body. A spot on the bluff near by was selected and Eli Mitchell afterward executed a deed to the same, setting it apart as a burial place, hence the name.

Another old cemetery of Salamonie Township is the Thompson cemetery, situated in the western part of Section 13, near the present Buckeye Station on the Clover Leaf Railroad. The first person interred here was Mrs. Permelia Thompson, wife of Ebenezer Thompson, whose death occurred on September 25, 1849. For a number of years the place was used as a burying ground for members of the Thompson family and their immediate friends, until John H. Thompson came into possession of the land and dedicated the cemetery to the use of the general public.

Woodlawn cemetery, at Warren, one of the finest and best managed in the county, was laid out on January 12, 1895, under the direction of Levi L. Simons, Marquis McCord and William F. Swaim, trustees of Salamonie Lodge, No. 392, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the plat was filed with the county recorder on January 25, 1895. This cemetery is situated in the northeast corner of Section 29, east of the town, and includes the old Good cemetery mentioned above. It had been used as a burial place for years before the Odd Fellows acquired possession. When platted in 1895 the cemetery was divided into 326 burial lots. Part of the ground was replatted in August, 1904, by L. L. Simons, Morgan E. Ware and Alpheus T. Good, at that time the trustees.

King Lodge, No. 246, Free and Accepted Masons, also has a cemetery at Warren. It was established many years ago, but no official plat of it can be found in the public records at Huntington. It is located in the southern part of Section 20, almost due east of the town, and is well kept and well patronized. Some of the finest specimens of monumental work to be found in the county may be seen in this cemetery.

In the northwest corner of Section 23, a little northwest of Buckeye Station, is an old graveyard established by the United Brethren about

1859 or 1860, and on the section line between Sections 35 and 36, near the southeast corner of the county, is a little cemetery owned by the Methodist Episcopal denomination. In the extreme northwest corner of the township is the old West Union cemetery, which was started by the Baptists when a church was organized there in 1845.

Probably the best known cemetery in Union Township is the one at the old "Union Church," in the southern part of Section 10. The Albright or Evangelical Church, in the northeast corner of the township, established a burial place in connection with the church, but in recent years it is rarely used. The people in the northern and western parts of the township patronize the cemeteries at Huntington or Zion cemetery in Jackson Township, and those in the southern part bury their dead at Markle.

In Warren Township the only two cemeteries of consequence are those controlled by the Evangelical churches of Bippus. Calvary cemetery, of the Bippus Evangelical Church, is situated in the northwest corner of Section 24, Township 29, Range 8, about two miles east of the village. It was laid out on ground deeded to the congregation by George and Caroline Keener, February 8, 1886, and the plat was filed in the recorder's office on January 21, 1888, by Christian Bechtold, Henry Schnitz and George Vogt, trustees of the congregation. It shows thirty burial lots, each twenty feet square, with the customary walks and driveways. On April 9, 1908, a corrected plat was filed by Edward Ziegler, Samuel Schnitz and W. E. Hockensmith, who then constituted the board of trustees.

St. John's Evangelical cemetery is located in the southwest quarter of Section 21, about half a mile west of Bippus. It was laid out by Jacob Line, Christ F. Schmalzried and Louis Fruit on February 12, 1898. The cemetery is situated immediately south of the Chicago & Erie Railway and west of the public highway. Sixty burial lots were laid out, but only half the ground belonging to the congregation was at that time platted.

The first cemetery in Warren Township is that known as St. Peter's, at the Union Church, which was erected by the German Baptists and Lutherans in Section 15 in 1881. There was a burying ground here many years before the church was built. The first person to be interred here was Sarah, daughter of John Altman, who died in 1844.

No records have ever been filed in the recorder's office regarding cemeteries in Wayne Township, and Kingman's atlas shows but one burial place in the township. That is the cemetery established in connection with the Baptist Church founded there in 1850. It is situated in the

northwest corner of Section 34, about a mile from the Grant County line, and but little farther from the Wabash County line.

It is possible that some old graveyard of bygone days has been omitted from the list given in this chapter, but every effort has been made to collect information concerning the cemeteries of the county, and it is believed that all of them are included in the foregoing.

"The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike the inevitable hour,
The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

CHAPTER XVIII

SOCIETIES AND FRATERNITIES

Agricultural Societies—Various Fair Grounds—Warren Fair Association—Social and Literary Clubs—Women's Civic Improvement League—Daughters of the American Revolution—The Odd Fellows—Masonic Fraternity—Knights of Pythias—Grand Army of the Republic—Other Military Societies—Improved Order of Red Men—The Elks—Miscellaneous Organizations.

One of the first voluntary associations of any consequence organized by the citizens of Huntington County was a society for the promotion of agriculture. For fifteen years or more after the county was organized the people were engaged in clearing land, building homes, constructing highways, etc., and but little attention was given to society work of any kind. In the fall of 1852 John Becker, Albert Draper, Robert Fyson, Sr., James B. Custance, Jacob Snyder and a few others formed a tentative organization for the purpose of holding a county fair. The fair was held in the old courthouse, the principal articles exhibited being vegetables, fruit and needlework.

The fair aroused general interest and on December 15, 1852, a call appeared in the Indiana Herald, signed by William G. Sutton, David Garlick and Warren Hecox, for a meeting to be held on January 1, 1853, for the purpose of organizing an agricultural society.

At the time named in the call a number of citizens assembled in Huntington, Jacob Snyder was elected to preside and L. P. Milligan was chosen secretary. After a thorough discussion of the subject, a society was organized, and Saturday, February 5, 1853, was fixed as the date for the election of officers, when Charles H. Lewis was chosen president; Warren Hecox, vice president; William Norton, secretary; William G. Sutton, treasurer. In addition to these officers twelve directors were also elected, viz.: Albert Draper, James Purviance, Sexton Emley, Edward Coles, Thomas Moore, Jacob Snyder, David Chambers, James Miller, Thomas Fisher, Peter Weese, E. Fleming and Robert Fyson, Sr. Another meeting was held on August 7, 1853, when Mr. Lewis resigned the presidency and was succeeded by Warren Hecox. At this meeting a com-

mittee, consisting of James Purviance, Robert Fyson, Sr., and Albert Draper, submitted a list of premiums to be offered at the coming fair, which was adopted by the society.

The fair of 1853 was held on the south side of the Little River, just below the old bridge, on the 18th and 19th of October. It was well attended and from a financial point of view was a success, the receipts amounting to $180.60 and the total expenses to $94.12, leaving a balance of $86.48 in the hands of the treasurer.

On February 4, 1854, John Becker was elected president and S. W. Hawley, secretary. The fair in this year was held on the 17th and 18th of October, in the eastern part of Huntington. The next fair was held on October 16 and 17, 1855, south of Little River and immediately east of Bratton's Grove. James M. Bratton was then president of the society and A. W. DeLong was secretary. This was the last fair held by the society, which was disbanded late in the year 1855.

The second agricultural society was organized on February 28, 1857, and, on April 7th, Peter Weese was elected president; L. P. Milligan, vice president; A. M. Lewis, secretary, and William L. Steele, treasurer. In some respects this society was merely a reorganization of the old one, and quite a number of the same men were actively interested. On June 6, 1857, the organization was completed by the election of the following board of directors: James Leverton, Jacob Stults, John Becker, Robert Fyson, Sr., Peter Keefer, Thomas Fisher, William B. Morgan, Thomas Moore, John Miller, Joseph Miller and Lewis W. Purviance. No fair was held in 1857. In the spring of 1858 the society secured a tract of ground just west of Huntington, on the north side of the canal, for a fair ground, and in August it was determined by the board of directors to make a thorough canvass of the county with a company of singers and speakers to awaken interest in the fair.

A very successful fair was held on the new grounds on October 26, 27 and 28, 1858. In 1859 the fair was held on the last three days of September. L. P. Milligan was then president of the society; Elijah Snowden, vice president; A. M. Lewis, secretary, and William G. Sutton, treasurer. The next year William Oden was elected president and the fair was held on October 3, 4 and 5, 1860. Mr. Oden was succeeded by Dr. H. S. Heath, who served for three years. The fair in 1861 was held on the 25th, 26th and 27th days of September. This was the last fair ever given by this society. The great Civil war overshadowed everything else, and it was deemed inexpedient to attempt to hold fairs until peace was restored to the distracted country. On January 14, 1865, a meeting was held, at which it was determined to abandon the organization.

Huntington County was then without an agricultural society until

January 4, 1868, when a meeting was held at the courthouse in Huntington and a third society was organized. Peter W. Zent was elected president; O. W. Sanger, vice president; Robert Simonton, secretary, and John Roche, treasurer. This society secured a fair ground on the farm now owned by Vincent Moore, near the country club grounds west of the city, and held its first fair in 1869. Fairs were then held annually at that place until in the early '80s, when the grounds were disposed of and a tract of thirty-five acres southeast of the city was purchased and fitted up for a new fair ground. The first fair was held there in 1886, at which time Robert Simonton was president; L. T. Bagley, secretary, and Joseph G. Amiss, treasurer.

In the purchase of the new grounds and the erection of buildings the society incurred some indebtedness, and in 1897 went into the hands of Edwin B. Ayres as receiver. In February, 1898, Mr. Ayres sold the grounds to Adam L. Beck, James R. Slack, Harmon W. Stults, Robert Simonton, Julius Dick and Edward Wickenheiser, the principal creditors of the society, for $6,475, and these gentlemen then formed an organization which has held fairs annually since that date.

Warren Fair Association

The Warren Fair and Driving Association was organized in 1888 and has held fairs every year on its grounds, a short distance north of the Town of Warren. After several years it was reorganized as the Warren Tri-County Fair and Driving Association, citizens of Wells and Grant counties becoming interested. In the winter of 1908-09 a fair circuit was organized, consisting of the towns and cities of Montpelier, Hagerstown, Middletown, Newcastle, Muncie, Fairmount, Elwood, Warren, Marion and Portland. Through the co-operation of the fair associations in these places, the character of the exhibits has been much improved and the fairs are of more general interest.

A prospectus issued by the Warren Association for the fair on the last four days of July, 1914, shows about one thousand dollars offered in premiums, which include prizes on all kinds of live stock, farm and garden products, fruits, poultry, specimens of the culinary art, needlework, etc., and over two thousand dollars in purses to winners of the races.

The officers of the association for 1914 were: J. G. Sprowl, president; H. C. Creviston, vice president; J. W. Cunningham, treasurer; G. E. Sale, secretary; G. M. Gephart, assistant secretary. The board of directors consisted at that time of J. G. Sprowl, H. C. Creviston, J. H. Gill, G. M. Gephart, M. M. Tam, D. L. Shull, G. W. Lee, Charles Wiley, O. A. Pulley, J. G. Click, Charles Plummer and Dr. W. D. Bonifield.

Social and Literary Clubs

In May, 1893, a few Huntington men happened to meet and among the subjects discussed informally was that of organizing a club, in which literary, scientific and economic subjects might be discussed in a friendly spirit. The result of this conversation was the formation of the Cosmopolitan Club a little later, with the following members: Edwin K. Alpaugh, Robert I. Hamilton, Charles L. Holtzman, Benjamin F. Ibach, Henry C. Kendrick, D. J. Moran, Henry L. Nave, Samuel M. Sayler, Thomas G. Smith, Thad Butler, W. A. Branyan, Sanford Bell and Dr. F. S. C. Grayston. Of the charter members of this club Thomas G. Smith and Samuel M. Sayler are the only two now living in Huntington.

As the name of the club indicates, it is a broad, liberal organization, where, as one of the members recently said: "Every man has the privilege of riding his hobby." Meetings are held regularly during the fall and winter months, and at the beginning of the club season a printed program is prepared, showing the work for the ensuing year. The program usually consists of a paper on some topic by one of the members, followed by a general discussion of the subject treated. Sometimes the evening's entertainment takes the form of a symposium, in which several short papers bearing upon the same subject, are read by different members, and occasionally a short story forms the principal feature of the program. A banquet is given every year and constitutes the principal social event of the club.

At some period of the club's existence nearly all the leading ministers, lawyers and newspaper men of Huntington have participated in its work. To quote again from the member above referred to: "The club has discussed some of the most weighty subjects and settled some of the world's most serious problems, but, acting upon the principle that a little nonsense is occasionally relished by the wisest men, the meetings have not been void of levity, and the 'retort courteous' has been frequently heard. It is worthy of remark, however, that no serious ill-feeling has ever been engendered by the differences of opinion arising in the discussions."

The Monday Club, an organization of women, enjoys the distinction of being the first purely literary club in the City of Huntington. It was organized in the fall of 1891 through the efforts of Mrs. E. L. Griffith and Mrs. L. O. McIlvaine, who were the first to conceive the idea of such an organization. Upon canvassing the subject with a number of their friends they found several women in favor of such a club, which was then formally organized with the following charter members: Mrs. W. A. Branyan, Mrs. E. L. Griffith, Mrs. L. O. McIlvaine, Mrs. W. M.

De Hart, Mrs. O. Grayston, Mrs. F. S. C. Grayston, Mrs. N. Sessions, Mrs. ——— Wells, Mrs. C. E. Wintrode and Miss Adda Kenower.

The membership was limited to twenty and the list was filled before the close of the year. Since then as old members have dropped out new ones have been elected to fill the vacancies and the club still has a full membership. During the twenty-three years of its existence fifty-five women have been members of the Monday Club. At the time it was organized the club adopted as its chief objects the mental culture of its members and the improvement of home life, which have been strictly adhered to throughout its entire history.

When the Huntington Hospital Association was organized the Monday Club furnished a room in the institution, and it has since made a contribution to the fund for the support of a visiting nurse. It is a member of the Indiana Federation of Women's Clubs, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and the Local Council of Women's Clubs of Huntington.

In 1893 a few Huntington women, actuated by mutual interests, met and organized a club for "intellectual and social culture." The charter members were: Sarah S. Alpaugh, Susan B. Dick, Mary S. Grayston, Frances H. Hawthorne, Allura B. Leyman, Louella A. Moses, Elizabeth McC. Purviance, Belle B. Purviance and Flora McC. Slack. At the first meeting a constitution was adopted, which has remained unchanged. The question of a name came up for consideration, and after corresponding with Mrs. Jennie de la Mar Lozier, then president of the New York Sorosis, the name of Indiana Sorosis was adopted by the Huntington organization.

The first officers of the Sorosis in Huntington were as follows: Mrs. Elizabeth McC. Purviance, president; Mrs. Sarah S. Alpaugh, vice president; Mrs. Carrie D. Kendrick, secretary; Mrs. Rebecca H. Hessin, treasurer. The first program committee was composed of Mrs. Frances H. Hawthorne, Mrs. Flora McC. Slack and Miss Elizabeth Arnold.

Meetings of the Sorosis are held once in two weeks, beginning with the first of October in each year and continuing until the first of the succeeding May. Membership is limited to twenty and the meetings are held in the homes of the members. In 1894 the club became a member of the State Federation, and in 1908 it became affiliated with the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Although the primary object of the club is of a literary nature, it has taken a hand in much of the city's philanthropic work.

The Drawing Room Club was organized in the fall of 1894, when the membership was limited to twenty-five, which number still constitutes the active membership. The first officers were: Miss Flora E. Purviance,

president; Miss Jean Harter, vice president; Mrs. Effie Wilkerson Grayston, secretary; Miss Winifred F. Ticer, treasurer.

At the beginning the objects of the club were declared to be intellectual and social culture and the general advancement of the members along those lines. Many able and interesting papers have been prepared by members and read, not only before the Drawing Room Club, but also before other clubs in reciprocity work. Several of these papers have been sent to the reciprocity bureau of the Indiana Federation of Clubs and from that source loaned to various clubs over the state.

The Drawing Room Club is affiliated with the State Federation of Women's Clubs, but it has never taken any active part in the charitable or civic work of the City of Huntington. Programs for each year's work are generally made up of miscellaneous subjects, though at times a continuous outline of study has been followed. Meetings are held at the homes of the members and the regular program is followed by a "social hour."

The Shakespeare Club of Huntington was organized in 1895 with nineteen charter members and the following officers: Mrs. B. F. Ibach, president; Miss Mary B. Cox, vice president; Mrs. J. M. Sayler, secretary; Mrs. Thad Butler, treasurer. Seven of the original members are still active in the affairs of the club and five are in the honorary list. The total membership in the spring of 1914 included twenty-four active and eleven honorary members. The officers for 1914-15 are: Mrs. A. H. Shaffer, president; Mrs. C. E. Bash, vice president; Mrs. J. W. Morrison, secretary, and Mrs. A. A. Daily, treasurer.

While the primary purpose of the club, adopted at the time it was organized, is the literary advancement of its members through the study of the plays of Shakespeare, history, art and civics, it has always responded to calls for aid in the improvement of general conditions, and has interested itself in local and state literary work by uniting with other clubs. In 1895 the Shakespeare Club became identified with the State Federation and later it became a member of the National Federation.

The Women's Civic Improvement League of Huntington is an active and representative body of women, interested in the development of the city and the welfare of the citizens. It is the outgrowth of a meeting of eight literary clubs on April 27, 1909, which was called for the purpose of obtaining the sentiment of the women regarding the founding of a club of this character.

On May 14, 1909, a second meeting was held, at which the organization was perfected and the above name adopted. The election of officers resulted in the choice of the following: Mrs. Jacob Dick, president; Mrs. Morton Tuttle, first vice president; Mrs. Joseph Weese, second vice presi-

dent; Mrs. F. W. Grayston, third vice president; Mrs. L. H. Kiracofe, fourth vice president; Mrs. W. A. Branyan, recording secretary; Mrs. L. W. Patterson, corresponding secretary; Miss Clara I. Kenower, secretary. The work of the league is parceled out to six standing committees, to wit: 1, membership; 2, ways and means and legislation; 3, streets and alleys; 4, parks, playgrounds and waste places; 5, public welfare; 6, press, publication and public meetings.

In awakening the civic pride in the community the league has had the co-operation of the city council, the Commercial Club, the board of health and the school board. The first project advocated by the organization was for the improvement of the river banks. Among the objects

View on North Jefferson Street, Huntington

accomplished through the league's activities may be mentioned the installation of refuse receptacles on the streets; the sanitary drinking fountains on certain street corners in the business section of the city; the introduction of the sanitary garbage can and the proper disposal of garbage; the general beautifying of lawns, cultivation of flowers, etc.; public observance of Arbor Day, and in the general care of shade trees.

In the last named instance the league has found strong and efficient co-workers in Professor Coulter, of Purdue University, and the tree forester of Fort Wayne, Mr. Getz. Lectures on sanitation, health and ideal citizenship have been delivered under the auspices of the organization, which is a member of the Indiana Federation of Women's Clubs.

The officers of the league for 1914 are: Miss Clara I. Kenower, president; Mrs. A. Reichenbach, first vice president; Mrs. J. M. Sayler, second

vice president; Mrs. O. W. Whitelock, third vice president; Mrs. O. E. Bradley, fourth vice president; Mrs. D. L. Shaeff, recording secretary; Mrs. Thomas Burns, corresponding secretary; Mrs. L. E. Burns, treasurer.

There are a few other clubs in the county that work along social and literary lines, but the ones above enumerated are those which have been longest in existence, stand out most prominently in the club life of the county and have left a record of their activities.

Daughters of the American Revolution

Huntington Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was organized on December 16, 1897, with the following charter members: Mrs. Nancy J. Power Scott, Mrs. Anna S. Hawley, Mrs. Martha M. Alexander, Mrs. Ella W. Griffith, Mrs. Delia M. Heiny, Mrs. Louise B. Hawley, Mrs. Mattie W. Kelley, Miss Dessie Moore, Mrs. Sarah R. Sessions, Mrs. Emma M. Taylor, Mrs. Clara V. Healy Wells, Mrs. Jessie H. Windle, Mrs. Georgia K. Windle, Mrs. Sarah McGrew Dick, Mrs. Rose H. Forman Ford, Mrs. Adaline McClaskey Machan.

Article II of the constitution declares that "The objects of this society are those set forth in the National Constitution." Pursuant to this declaration, the chapter has collected a large number of historic relics, which are kept in a room in the courthouse set apart by the county commissioners for the use of the chapter.

The regular meetings are held monthly from October to May, the first meeting of each session being held on the Saturday in October nearest the anniversary of the battle of Bemis Heights—October 7th. Occasional called meetings are held at other times, when business of importance demands attention, or upon the death of a member.

Since the organization of the chapter more than one hundred members have been enrolled. Some of these have died, others have removed to distant points and united with other chapters. The Year Book issued by the society for the season of 1914-15 shows forty-seven resident and nineteen nonresident members. The officers for the year are: Mrs. W. H. Barnhart, regent; Mrs. C. E. Grayston, vice regent; Mrs. J. H. Hessin, recording secretary; Mrs. F. S. Plasterer, corresponding secretary; Mrs. O. E. Russel, treasurer; Miss Cora Altman, registrar; Miss Prudence Kenner, historian.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows

This order was introduced in America in 1819 by Thomas Wildey and another Odd Fellow, who had been initiated in England, the order having been founded at Manchester, England, early in the nineteenth century.

The first lodge in this country was instituted at Baltimore, Maryland, under a charter from the Manchester Unity. "Washington Lodge and Grand Lodge of Maryland and the United States" was established on February 1, 1820, but soon afterward severed its connection with the order in England.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows was the first secret society to establish an organization in Huntington County. Lafontaine Lodge, No. 42, was organized at Huntington on April 22, 1847, with Joseph Wiley, former county clerk, as the first noble grand. The first meetings were held in the old Rock House, where the city library now stands, and later in a room in the old American Hotel on West State Street. On July 5, 1859, the lodge surrendered its charter, owing to internal dissensions, but it was reorganized under the old name and number in 1865, since which time it has prospered. The present quarters, the substantial three-story brick building on Franklin Street opposite the courthouse, were first occupied in 1889. At first the lodge held only an equity in this building, but later acquired title to the entire property, as well as the lot east of it. According to the report of the grand lodge in November, 1913, the lodge had 305 members in good standing and owned property valued at $38,913.52.

Lafontaine Lodge is the parent of all the other lodges in Huntington County, and at least two members of the lodge have been honored by the order by being elected to high positions. James B. Kenner was elected to the office of grand master in 1885 and later represented Indiana in the Sovereign Grand Lodge. John Morgan served as grand patriarch in the Indiana Grand Encampment and also represented the state in the Sovereign Grand Lodge. Regular meetings of the lodge are held on Tuesday evenings and the grand lodge report above referred to gives the name of Samuel Lambert as noble grand, and Edgar E. Kelsey as secretary.

Little River Lodge, No. 275, at Roanoke, was instituted on May 9, 1867, by John Morgan, who was at that time district deputy grand master, with five charter members, viz.,: J. S. Grim, Daniel Clippinger, Jehu Swaidner, Albertus Bowen and William Blair. Three years after the lodge was established a comfortable hall was built and the growth since that time has been steady and permanent. In 1883 the lodge purchased the ground and laid out Glenwood cemetery, mention of which is made in another chapter. In November, 1913, the lodge was reported as having 116 members and assets amounting to $11,293.48. Sherman Showalter was at that time noble grand and Hugh J. McFadden was secretary. J. H. Barbour, of this lodge, was deputy district grand master for the district composed of Huntington County. The lodge meets on Monday evenings.

Mount Etna Lodge, No. 304, was the third lodge of Odd Fellows to be established in the county. It was instituted on May 20, 1868, with E. J. Anderson, George W. Giltner, Aaron McKimmey, James M. Marshall, L. W. Anderson and Aden J. Wiles as the charter members. Regular meetings of this lodge are held on Saturday evenings. From the last report of the grand lodge it is learned that Mount Etna now has a membership of 125 and resources of $6,908.80. In that report A. L. Kellan is given as the noble grand and J. M. Cottrel as secretary. This lodge holds an interest in the cemetery established by the Odd Fellows and Masons at Mount Etna several years ago.

Loon Creek Lodge, No. 322, located at Andrews, was instituted on April 22, 1869, by Jehu Swaidner, district deputy grand master. The charter members of this lodge were: Heil McKinstry, E. B. Cubberly, James E. Shipler, J. J. Lyon, Jesse L. Cramer, E. Ervin and William Boone. Meetings were held for awhile in the second story of the old school building, then a room was rented for lodge purposes and occupied until 1881, when the lodge erected a building of its own. Riverside cemetery is also owned and managed by Loon Creek Lodge. According to the grand lodge report this lodge had a membership of fifty-six at the close of the year 1913, at which time Ora Ross was noble grand and L. H. Boone was secretary. The assets of the lodge amounted then to $6,295.16.

Markle Lodge, No. 362, was organized on April 14, 1871, with seven charter members and the following officers: Joseph Scott, noble grand; A. A. Bowen, vice grand; W. J. Kilander, secretary, and Rufus Bowen, treasurer. The hall in which the lodge holds regular meetings on Tuesday evenings was erected in 1881, and the same year the lodge laid out a cemetery. In November, 1913, L. J. Hoopengarner was noble grand and H. E. Myers was secretary. At that time the lodge had eighty-four members and resources of $5,516.13.

Salamonie Lodge, No. 392, at Warren, was instituted on May 24, 1872, with five charter members, A. C. Smith as the first noble grand and T. J. Lafollette as the first secretary. From this small beginning Salamonie has become the second strongest lodge in the county, being exceeded in membership and finances only by Lafontaine Lodge, of Huntington. In 1906 the lodge joined with the First National Bank in the erection of a handsome building on Wayne Street, where it now has one of the best appointed halls in the state. The regular meetings are held on Thursday evenings. In November, 1913, the lodge reported 264 members, resources of $17,491.20, William H. Jones, noble grand, and L. J. Haines, secretary.

Star of Hope Lodge, No. 464, was organized at the little Village of Toledo, in Rock Creek Township, about 1873. It is still in existence and is one of the prosperous lodges of the county. The last grand lodge report

shows a membership of 125, assets $3,326.55, which include a good hall building and a cemetery near the village. At the close of the year 1913 J. F. Scotton was noble grand and L. E. Davis, secretary.

West Point Lodge, No. 688, located at Bippus, is the youngest Odd Fellows' lodge in the county. It is a substantial organization, however; owns three storerooms, with a comfortable hall over one of them, and in November, 1913, reported ninety-eight members in good standing, with John Wagner as noble grand and S. E. Stults as secretary. The resources of the lodge at that time amounted to $2,534.96. Regular meetings are held on Wednesday evenings.

Each Odd Fellows' lodge in the county has connected with it a lodge of the Daughters of Rebekah, a degree to which the wives, sisters, mothers and daughters of Odd Fellows are eligible. These lodges are numbered as follows: Andrews, No. 37; Markle, No. 112; Roanoke, No. 246; Huntington, No. 261; Warren, No. 262; Toledo, No. 348; Mount Etna, No. 421; Bippus, No. 592.

In the encampment branch of the order, subordinate encampments are maintained in the county as follows: Huntington, No. 88; Warren, No. 167; Mount Etna, No. 178; Andrews, No. 181; Toledo, No. 239; Markle, No. 308.

Masonic Fraternity

The Masonic history of Huntington County dates from January 24, 1851, when the grand lodge granted a dispensation to certain members of the order to organize a lodge in the Town of Huntington. Those who signed the petition for a dispensation were: H. C. Skinner, M. J. Purviance, J. W. Spiller, S. J. Johnson, A. G. Perkins, S. H. Purviance, J. H. Swail and S. Cassidy.

On February 6, 1851, these petitioners and few other members of the fraternity met in the Odd Fellows' hall and instituted the lodge, with A. G. Perkins as worshipful master; H. C. Skinner, senior warden; M. J. Purviance, junior warden. W. H. D. Lewis was the first person elected to receive the degrees. When the grand lodge met in May, 1851, a charter was granted to the lodge, under the name of Mystic Lodge, No. 110. At that time the lodge had a membership of twenty-five, each of whom signed the roll as a charter member. J. W. Spiller was the first worshipful master under the charter.

Amity Lodge, No. 483, Free and Accepted Masons, was organized at Huntington in 1874, with George Emerick, worshipful master. This lodge was formed by the withdrawal of several members from Mystic Lodge, which in time surrendered its charter and passed out of existence.

According to the grand lodge report for 1913, Amity Lodge then had 250 members, with William Lucas as worshipful master and Clark C. Griffith as secretary. The regular meetings are held on the first and third Mondays of each month.

Huntington Chapter, No. 27, Royal Arch Masons, was organized under a charter dated May 24, 1855, with nine members. Dr. F. S. C. Grayston was the first man to receive the degrees in the chapter. In 1914 the membership numbered 193, with Alfred Reichenbach as high priest and Clark C. Griffith, secretary. Regular meetings are held on the second Friday of each month.

Huntington Council, No. 51, Royal and Select Masons, was organized in January, 1878, and received a charter dated October 23, 1878. Dr. Lagrange Severance was the first illustrious master. The council holds regular meetings on the fourth Monday of each month. In 1914 the membership was 159, with George B. Whitestine illustrious master and Clark C. Griffith, recorder.

Huntington Commandery, No. 35, Knights Templars, was chartered on April 20, 1892, with twenty-one charter members and Ferd F. Boltz as eminent commander. The growth of the commandery has been steady and in 1914 there were 107 members. Sir Robert R. Glenn was then eminent commander, and Clark C. Griffith, recorder. The state conclaves of the commandery are on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. All the Masonic bodies of the city hold their meetings in the Masonic Hall in the Bippus Building, at the northwest corner of Franklin and Jefferson streets.

Roanoke Lodge, No. 195, Free and Accepted Masons, was chartered by the grand lodge of the state on May 27, 1856. The first officers were Caleb Edwards, worshipful master; Samuel Daugherty, senior warden; William Hendry, junior warden. During the first fifteen years of its experience the growth was steady, and in 1870 the membership was over one hundred. Then followed the organization of new lodges within its former jurisdiction and some of the Roanoke Masons transferred their membership elsewhere for the sake of convenience. In 1913 the membership was sixty-seven. Frank A. Miner was then worshipful master and John E. Jones, secretary. In 1874 the hall and records were destroyed by fire, but a new hall was erected in 1883, where regular meetings are held on the first and third Fridays of each month.

King Lodge, No. 246, Free and Accepted Masons, located at Warren, was first organized under dispensation on November 2, 1858, with twelve members. Dr. Daniel Palmer was the first worshipful master; Charles Wayne, senior warden; George W. Good, junior warden; A. D. Frame, secretary. On March 25, 1859, a charter was obtained from the grand

lodge and since then the lodge has experienced a steady growth. In 1913 the membership was 187. Regular meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at the Masonic Hall in the Sprowl Building, on Wayne Street. A. J. Whitling was elected worshipful master for the year 1914, and Orla Truston, secretary. King Lodge owns a fine cemetery near Warren.

On March 21, 1866, Mount Etna Lodge, No. 333, Free and Accepted Masons, was organized with the following charter members: William B. Morgan, A. R. Large, A. E. Nordyke, John B. Harris, K. R. Collins, Riley Fleming, David Shutt, J. R. Williamson and M. R. Chadwick. The first worshipful master was K. R. Collins, and M. R. Chadwick was the first secretary. Daniel Smith and Dr. L. C. Beckford were the first persons to receive the degrees in this lodge. Mount Etna Lodge passed through an experience similar to that of Roanoke, through the organization of new lodges, which drew from the membership. About 1885 the membership was but twenty-five, but since then there has been a revival and in 1913 the lodge reported fifty-three in good standing. William Carmichael was then worshipful master and Victor D. Rankin was secretary.

Late in the year 1867 a few Masons got together at Andrews (then called Antioch) and took the preliminary steps for the organization of a lodge. Several meetings were subsequently held, part of the time in the railroad station building and part of the time over William Brown's store, but at these meetings only instruction was given in work, as no authority had been granted to confer the degrees on candidates. When the grand lodge met in May, 1868, a dispensation was granted and the first authorized meeting of the lodge was on June 27, 1868, when an organization was perfected with ten members. On May 24, 1870, a charter was issued by order of the grand lodge, and the lodge at Andrews was regularly instituted on June 14, 1870, by Dr. W. C. Chafee, who was appointed a special deputy for the purpose. It then became known under the present name of Antioch Lodge, No. 410. In 1911 the lodge erected a handsome building at the cost of about $8,000, in which it has one of the best appointed Masonic halls in the Wabash Valley. The membership at the beginning of the year 1914 was about one hundred, with Raymond O. Bixby worshipful master, and Otto K. Gleason secretary. The regular meeting nights are the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

Markle Lodge, No. 453, Free and Accepted Masons, was first organized under dispensation in May, 1872, and in June, 1873, it received a charter from the grand lodge, with the present name and number. The lodge was formally instituted on July 4, 1873, with Dr. Joseph Scott, worship-

ful master; George Bailey, senior warden; F. A. Bratton, junior warden. In 1913 the membership was fifty-one, with Philip E. Monroe worshipful master and Claud O. Thomas secretary. Regular meetings are held on the first and third Wednesdays of each month.

Some years ago a degree known as the Order of the Eastern Star was added to the Masonic Fraternity for the benefit of the immediate female relatives of Master Masons. Chapters of the Eastern Star have been organized at Huntington, Andrews, Roanoke and Warren, and most of them are in a flourishing condition.

Knights of Pythias

The ritual of this order was written in the winter of 1860-61 by Justus H. Rathbone, while he was teaching school at Eagle Harbor, Michigan. It was founded upon the story of Damon and Pythias and Mr. Rathbone's ambition was to found a fraternal society based upon the friendship of these two ancients. The Civil war came on before he had an opportunity to carry out his desires, and he entered the medical department of the army. On February 15, 1864, while stationed in Washington, D. C., he read the ritual to four other Government employees—William H. and David L. Burnett, Robert A. Champion and Edward S. Kimball—and on the 19th of the same month Washington Lodge, No. 1, Knights of Pythias, was organized with thirteen members.

On August 11, 1868, the supreme lodge was instituted at Washington, D. C., and on August 5, 1870, it was incorporated by act of Congress. In the meantime the grand lodge of Indiana was organized on October 20, 1869, with John Caven, of Indianapolis, as the first grand chancellor.

The first Knights of Pythias Lodge in Huntington County was instituted in the City of Huntington on April 20, 1881, with Grand Chancellor William N. Gillum, of Rockville, in charge of the ceremonies, assisted by members from Logansport, Bluffton, Richmond and Decatur. The lodge took the name and number of Huntington Lodge, No. 93, and started upon its career with thirty-one charter members. Dr. Lagrange Severance was the first chancellor commander. Meetings were held in the Dick hall, corner of Jefferson and Market streets, and in the Clayton hall, on Market Street, until the present Knights of Pythias home was purchased and occupied.

On March 1, 1905, a committee was appointed "to investigate the advisability of securing a home and to procure propositions looking to the same." That committee consisted of Fred E. Swaim, Howard Henderson, Luther A. Smith, Charles K. Lucas and A. D. Mohler. Several pieces of property were considered, but on July 19, 1905, an option was obtained

on the Samuel F. Day residence, at the northwest corner of Market and Cherry streets, opposite the city hall, for $7,000. The option was closed soon afterward and the members of the lodge subscribed for about $6,000 in bonds for the purpose of remodeling the building, to render it suitable for lodge purposes. The changes were made and the home was formally dedicated on Friday evening, October 5, 1906, giving Huntington Lodge a hall and clubhouse far better than is usually found in cities of 13,000 population.

Two members of this lodge have been honored by being elected to the office of grand chancellor—James M. Hatfield, in 1895, and William P. Hart, in 1912. The report of the grand lodge for the year ending on June 30, 1913, shows the resources of the lodge to be $16,762.58, of which $15,000 is in real estate. The lodge now has 315 members, with Max Hart, chancellor commander; Fred E. Swaim, keeper of the records and seal. The regular meetings of the lodge are held on Wednesday evening of each week.

Golden Rule Lodge, No. 308, of Andrews, was instituted on March 23, 1891, and on June 30, 1913, reported sixty-nine members. This lodge owns real estate valued at $1,400 and has other assets amounting to $614.62, indicating that it is in a healthful condition. At the time the grand lodge report was issued in 1913 W. O. Taylor was chancellor commander and F. W. Kelsey keeper of the records and seal. On September 19, 1907, the lodge dedicated a home, and here regular meetings are held on Monday evening of each week.

Artesian Lodge, No. 388, Knights of Pythias, located at Warren, was instituted on May 9, 1893. Although the lodge owns no real estate, it reported resources of $3,518.25 at the close of the year ending on June 30, 1913, at which time O. A. Pulley was chancellor commander and Calvin Perdue keeper of the records and seal. The regular meetings are held on Monday evening of each week in the hall in the Larrimer block. The membership is about 150.

Markle Lodge, No. 423, was instituted on September 2, 1895, and now has about 170 members. Regular meetings are held on Friday evenings. No real estate is owned by the lodge, but on June 30, 1913, it reported personal property and cash on hand amounting to $2,191.83. At that time Price Jennings was chancellor commander and E. J. Walter was keeper of the records and seal.

Huntington Company, No. 16, Uniform Rank of the Knights of Pythias, was instituted on January 30, 1884, with twenty-six members, and at one time was the largest company in the country. The second annual encampment of the Indiana Uniform Rank was held in the City

of Huntington the last week of August, 1887, closing with a grand ball at the skating rink.

The Pythian Sisters (now the Rathbone Sisters) the ladies' degree, had its beginning about 1889, the Indiana grand temple being the first to be organized. Hermione Temple, No. 13, of Huntington, was instituted March 28, 1889, with Mrs. Alice B. Shanks as the first presiding officer. Mrs. Shanks afterward served as grand chief of the order in Indiana.

Grand Army of the Republic

This order is the outgrowth of the Civil war of 1861-65, only honorably discharged soldiers who served in that conflict being eligible to membership. It was organized in 1866 and for several years had a rather slow growth. About 1880 it was reorganized on the plan of making each state a department, and from that time the growth was more rapid and of a more permanent character.

Andrews Post, No. 116, was organized on November 22, 1882, with twenty-two charter members. Lassel Long was the first commander. Five years after the establishment of the post it had a membership of about seventy, after which a decline set in. Deaths and removals finally weakened the organization to such an extent that it was disbanded.

James R. Slack Post, No. 137, was organized at Huntington early in 1883 and was named for General James R. Slack, who entered the volunteer service of the United States in October, 1862, as colonel of the Forty-seventh Indiana Infantry. Twenty-seven Huntington County soldiers enrolled themselves as charter members, viz.: Lagrange Severance, Andrew J. Rosebrough, Sextus H. Shearer, Edwin C. Amadon, Cephas M. Holloway, William G. Smith, Cyrus E. Briant, Nathan W. Swafford, John W. Bowman, George Ainsworth, William R. Lawrence, Samuel Kilander, Max Wizigrenter, Frank Fetters, Norman A. Myers, Nathan A. Kuhlman, James Watson, Joseph Tuttle, George W. Whitacre, Dewitt C. Anderson, Edwin B. Ayres, James C. Branyan, Israel Kaylor, Burr Elder, Abner H. Shaffer, Henry Kerkoff, Henry Messner. When the new courthouse was built the commissioners set apart a room on the second floor for the use of the post, where regular meetings are held. This is now the only Grand Army post in the county.

William McGinnis Post, No. 167, was organized at Roanoke on May 11, 1883, with twenty-nine charter members, most of whom have answered the last roll call. At one time the organization numbered about sixty members, but death visited the post so frequently that at last only a few were left, when the charter was surrendered, some of the members uniting with Slack Post at Huntington.

Monroe Laymon Post, No. 211, was organized at Warren on August 2, 1883, by S. H. Shearer, at that time commander of the James R. Slack Post at Huntington. The post started off with twelve charter members and Hiram Brown was chosen the first commander. Within a year the membership increased to nearly seventy. Regular meetings were held for several years, when old age began to tell upon the veterans, and the organization was finally disbanded.

R. S. Thomas Post, No. 241, at Mount Etna, was organized on September 27, 1883, with twenty-six charter members. It was first called Champion Hill Post, but it was discovered that another post in the state had already adopted that name, and the one at Mount Etna was then called the R. S. Thomas Post. Like the Grand Army posts at Andrews, Roanoke and Warren, the one at Mount Etna finally succumbed to the inevitable and passed out of existence.

There is something pathetic in the story of the Grand Army. When it was first organized the members retained the elastic step and vigor of manhood with which they had marched upon many a battlefield under such illustrious leaders as Grant, Sherman and "Old Pap" Thomas. Each year hundreds turned out to honor their dead comrades by suitable memorial exercises and the decoration of the graves with flags and flowers. Annual encampments were well attended and many an interesting incident of the great Civil war was related in the "camp fires." But the hand of Time is never sparing and the Grim Reaper has garnered many of those who went out in 1861 to preserve the Union. Now the Memorial Day procession—"the thin line of blue"—moves with halting step, and when the members of the Grand Army assemble in their post halls they see no longer the brilliancy of eye that distinguished them when they marched to the front more than half a century ago.

In connection with the Grand Army of the Republic is an organization of the wives of old soldiers known as the Women's Relief Corps. James R. Slack Women's Relief Corps, No. 42, was chartered on November 17, 1886. The charter members were Julia Briant, Sarah E. Alpaugh, Lydia A. Ford, Flora Myers, Sarah Sessions, Jennie Whitacre, Viola Holloway, Margaret Oats, Mary C. Grayston, Flora M. Slack, Roe Quigley, Maria Isenberg, Henrietta Severance, Lizzie Shaffer, Elizabeth Wizigrenter and Lou Myers. This corps is still in existence, though a majority of the charter members have passed into the Great Beyond. Regular meetings are held in the Grand Army room in the courthouse. It is the only relief corps now in Huntington County.

Closely allied to the Grand Army is an organization called the Sons of Veterans, which is composed of the sons of those who served in the war of 1861-65. A camp of the order was organized at Huntington

some years ago, but its history cannot be learned. Bennett Camp, No. 37, Sons of Veterans, was organized at Warren on April 7, 1886, with twelve charter members and John H. Goss as captain. It seems difficult to keep up an interest in the Civil war, except among those who were actual participants in the struggle, and many of the Sons of Veterans' camps have languished for a time and then disbanded.

Another military order is the United Spanish War Veterans, composed of those who volunteered for service in the late war with Spain. Rosebrough Camp, No. 17, of this order, was organized at Huntington under a charter dated February 6, 1905. It is named in honor of Frank Rosebrough of Company K, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana Infantry, who died in service on July 22, 1898, and numbers among its members several of that company, which was mustered in from Huntington County. The meetings are held in the Grand Army room in the courthouse.

Improved Order of Red Men

Shortly after the passage of the stamp act by the British Parliament, just before the beginning of the American Revolution, when the people of the colonies were protesting against taxation without representation, a few American patriots disguised themselves as Indians, repaired to Griffin's wharf and threw overboard a lot of tea, rather than pay the tax unjustly levied upon it by the Mother Country. This incident was afterward made the basis for a secret and benevolent order known as the "Red Men." In this organization the lodges are called tribes and are usually named for some Indian band or chief.

Mishinewa Tribe, No. 81, was organized at Huntington on February 21, 1889, with thirty-eight charter members. The tribe was organized by delegations from Muncie and Montpelier, and on the same evening the following officers were installed: R. W. Tuthill, prophet; M. B. Schaefer, sachem; J. G. Keith, senior sagamore; John Clayton, junior sagamore; F. H. Glanton, keeper of the records; John Minnich, keeper of the wampum; E. N. Thoman, guard of the wigwam; I. M. Strouse, guard of the forest. The tribe has prospered and now has a strong membership. Meetings are held on Tuesday evenings in the Red Men's hall on West Market Street. Connected with the order is a degree known as the Hay Loft. Mishinewa Hay Loft, No. 61½, meets on the first and third Thursdays of each month, and the Red Men's League meets every Friday evening.

Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks

This organization, which in recent years has had a remarkable growth, is the outgrowth of a social club formed in New York City in the late

'60s. A few "good fellows" fell into the habit of gathering at a public house in the evenings, where they could enjoy a few hours in swapping yarns, singing songs, etc. In time a permanent club was organized under the name of the "Jolly Corks." Then Charles S. Vivian, a young Englishman, proposed the formation of a secret order. The objection was at once made that the "Jolly Corks" was hardly a suitable name for a secret society, and a committee was appointed to select a name. According to the story, this committee visited Barnum's museum, where they saw an elk and learned something of that animal's mode of life. At the next meeting the committee suggested as a name for the proposed order the "Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks." The name was adopted and the new order was launched with the motto: "The faults of our brothers we write upon the sands; their virtues upon the tablets of love and memory." The social nature of the society has given rise to the interpretation of the initials B. P. O. E. as the "Best People on Earth."

Huntington Lodge, No. 805, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, was organized under a charter dated August 14, 1902. The regular meetings are held on the second and last Thursday evenings of each month at the hall in the Huntington Theater building. The lodge has purchased a lot on the north side of Matilda Street, between Jefferson and Cherry streets, and steps have already been taken for the erection of a hall and club house. In 1914 the membership was over three hundred. At that time Dr. M. H. Krebs was the exalted ruler and H. E. Emery was secretary.

Miscellaneous Organizations

On February 16, 1867, a German Benevolent Society was organized in Huntington with twelve members. John A. N. Frentzel was elected president, Frederick Kopp vice president, William Brickel secretary, and Herman Borcher treasurer. The object of the society was the mutual benefit of the members, each of whom paid into the treasury a certain sum every month and received aid in times of sickness. Persons between the ages of eighteen and fifty years were eligible for membership.

The Huntington Turnverein, another German society, was organized on February 18, 1869, with fifty-six members and the following officers: August Wuerston, president; August Zellers, vice president; Harry Young, first instructor; Joseph Hohe, second instructor; Harry Levy, secretary; Jacob Hartman, treasurer. The Turnverein was a social and athletic society and at one time numbered over one hundred and twenty-five members. It has been succeeded to some extent by the Huntington

Young Men's Association, which was formally opened on the second floor of the building at the northeast corner of Franklin and Warren streets May 15, 1913, where the association spent about $3,000 in furnishing club rooms.

Huntington Council, No. 1006, meets in the hall over the First National Bank on the second and fourth Friday evenings in each month. In the same hall the Indiana Camp, No. 3116, Modern Woodmen of America, meets on the second and fourth Thursday evenings, and the Lime City Council, No. 267, National Union, meets on the second and fourth Mondays.

Little River Valley Lodge, No. 837, holds its meetings every Thursday evening in the Moose Hall, in the old Opera House block, at the southwest corner of Jefferson and Warren streets.

Lime City Aerie, No. 823, Fraternal Order of Eagles, meets every Wednesday evening in the hall in the Boos block, on East Market Street, between Jefferson and Warren streets.

In Becker Hall, on West State Street, a number of fraternal societies hold their meetings. Lime City Chapter, No. 424, American Insurance Union, meets on the second and fourth Tuesday evenings of each month; Huntington Court, No. 68, Tribe of Ben Hur, meets on the first and third Tuesdays; Court No. 1437, Independent Order of Foresters, meets on the first and third Thursdays; Huntington Lodge, No. 2612, Knights and Ladies of Honor, meets every Monday evening, and Lodge No. 3234 of the same order meets every Friday evening; Huntington Tent, No. 10, Knights of the Maccabees, meets every Monday evening in the hall over No. 337 North Jefferson Street, and the Jewel Hive, No. 63, Ladies of the Maccabees, holds meetings on Wednesday afternoons in Becker Hall.

From the foregoing lists of clubs, societies and lodges it will be seen that all the leading orders are represented in Huntington County, and that most of the organizations are in a healthful condition. The effect of these various societies has been to develop a friendly spirit among the people and add to the social life of the county, especially in the City of Huntington.

Huntington, being a division point on the Chicago & Erie Railway, is the home of quite a number of railroad men. Consequently the various organizations of railroad men. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers have about one hundred and thirty-five members, with John Wonderly as chief engineer for the year 1914; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen has about the same number of members, with Samuel Snyder as master; the Order of Railway Conductors also has a strong organization, which meets in the hall over the First National Bank, at the southwest corner of Market and Jefferson streets. This hall was

leased and furnished by the conductors, who sublet it on certain nights to other societies. The Order of Railway Trainmen, the youngest of the railway societies in Huntington, likewise has a strong membership and is in a flourishing condition.

CHAPTER XIX

MISCELLANEOUS HISTORY

Old Pioneers—John Kenower—Emanuel Yahne—William Delvin—Jacob Souers—A Few Reminiscences—An Old Landmark—Indian Arithmetic—How Silver Creek Got Its Name—A Snake Story—Riot at Andrews—White Caps—Some Historic Storms—Floods—Disastrous Fires—Col. Cyrus E. Briant—A Postoffice Robbery—Tar and Feathers.

It is a common occurrence, when an old resident dies, for the newspapers to publish an obituary notice under the headline: "Another Pioneer Gone." This is frequently a misnomer. There are, and always will be, old settlers, measured by the number of years they have lived in the community, but the real pioneers are like the proverbial angels' visits—"few and far between."

Webster's definition of a pioneer is: "One who goes before, as into the wilderness, preparing the way for others to follow." If this definition be accepted, how many are there who are entitled to be called pioneers? Among the oldest residents of the county there are very few who came here in time to play much of a part in "preparing the way for others to follow," and there are probably fewer than half a score of men in the county who can honestly claim recognition as pioneers. Of this little handful, probably the best known is John Kenower, of the City of Huntington.

Mr. Kenower was born in 1820 and came to the Town of Huntington early in the year 1841, and a little while before he had attained to his majority. At that time there were but fourteen families living in the town. These were the families of Martin Roche, David Osborne, William G. Johnson, Patrick McCarty, John McClelland, J. E. Taylor, William Delvin, Dr. F. W. Sawyer, Chelsea Crandal, Elias Murray, Thomas Doyle, Mrs. Johnson (widow of Daniel), Julius Murry and James Gilleese. Shortly after his arrival Mr. Kenower found employment with Harmon J. Betts, who came at the same time, receiving $25 per month and board for his services. Although without money, he had confidence in the future of Huntington and bought

the lot on West State Street, upon which the American Hotel was afterward built, going in debt for it. This lot he afterward sold at a profit to Charles Taylor and "got a little start in the world," as he has been heard to express it, after which he engaged in carpenter work. Some of the older buildings in Huntington bear evidence of his handiwork. In 1847 he started a cabinet shop and later became interested in the saw-mill and lumber business, with which he remained connected during his active business career. He was one of the committee that built the old Baptist church, the first Protestant church in Huntington, and has been a member of the congregation ever since it was founded. In 1842 Mr. Kenower married Miss Lucy, daughter of Hugh Montgomery, but she lived only eighteen months after their marriage. Miss Flora M. Binnager became his wife in 1847, but died fifteen months later, and on April 15, 1851, he married Miss Sarah Purviance, who traveled life's highway as his helpmate for more than half a century, or until her death on January 14, 1904. Always in favor of improvement, Mr. Kenower was the first president of the Huntington & Mount Etna Gravel Road Company, and he has been identified with nearly every movement for the material or moral uplift of Huntington and her people. Still living, at the age of ninety-four years, with faculties unimpaired, he can recount many interesting experiences of "ye olden time." and is really and truly a pioneer.

Emanuel Yahne, of Jackson Township, is another citizen of the county who can claim the distinction of being a pioneer. He was born in Stark County, Ohio, October 9, 1822, and came with his parents, Frederick A. and Mary Yahne, to Huntington County in 1840, six years after the county was organized. The family first located in Union Township, in Section 5, near the northwest corner, but about two years later removed to Jackson Township and established a home in the Cow Creek Valley, a short distance west of Roanoke. Emanuel was eighteen years of age when he came to the county and did a man's work in clearing ground and opening a farm. During the Civil war he served as a member of Company E. Forty-seventh Indiana Infantry, and he was a member of William McGinnis Post, No. 167, at Roanoke, until the organization was disbanded. His father was at one time engaged in the mercantile business in the old Town of Mahon. Although past the age of four score years and ten, Mr. Yahne recalls with vivid distinctness incidents that occurred while Indians were still plentiful in Jackson Township and the settlers depended more upon their marksmanship with the rifle than upon their husbandry to provide fresh meat for their families.

William Delvin, who came with his parents to Huntington in 1834, and who is still living in the city, was born on December 2, 1830. His

family made the journey from Perry County, Ohio, with an ox team and covered wagon. At the time they arrived in Huntington there were only a few white families there, but there were plenty of Indians. Mr. Delvin remembers that when his mother looked out of the covered wagon and saw a large number of Indians watching their movements "she was heartbroken and burst into tears." They slept in the wagon until a cabin could be made ready for the reception of the family. Their first home in Huntington County stood on the north side of Market Street, between Cherry and Jefferson, about where the Clayton building now stands. His father had two teams and worked on the canal. Owing to the scarcity of white children, little William made playmates of Indian boys and he is probably the only man now living in Huntington County who can speak the Miami dialect. He tells of how an Indian squaw taught him to swim by throwing him in deep water and forcing him, as he thought, to fight for his life. He did not realize that the squaw was keeping close watch upon his movements and stood ready to come to his relief if necessary to save him from drowning. Mr. Delvin is a nephew of that William Delvin who taught the first school in Huntington, and who was one of the first surveyors in the county.

A pioneer who recently "bade adieu to earthly cares" was Jacob Souers, one of the early settlers of Rock Creek Township. He was born on December 14, 1812, and first came to Huntington County in 1837, entering land not far from the little settlement of Plum Tree. After living many years in Rock Creek Township, he went to the City of Huntington to make his home with his daughter, Mrs. Frank King. On December 14, 1912, the one hundredth anniversary of his birth was celebrated by holding a meeting in one of the churches, at which he was present. On this occasion many interesting incidents of early days were recalled by old settlers present. Mr. Souers was fond of the pastime of fishing, and even when he was nearing the century mark in age one could find him, in pleasant weather, seated in some quiet nook along the Little River, with rod and line, luring the members of the finny tribe from their native element with his tempting bait. His death occurred in June, 1913.

A Few Reminiscences

In the chapter on Settlement and Organization mention is made of the custom of cutting wheat with the cradle in the early days. John Gibler, who died only a few years ago in Huntington, won the distinction of being the champion cradler in Huntington County. This fame he won without boast or challenge. His whetstone never rang out the "banter"

on his scythe, but when the line of cradlers started across the field his powerful stroke would soon place him in a position to "cradle around" those in front of him, and when they reached the other end of the field he was almost certain to be in the lead. Mr. Gibler thought nothing of cutting six acres in a day, frequently he cut seven acres, and on one occasion, on good ground and in moderately heavy grain he cleaned up an 8-acre field. It must be remembered, however, that the 8-hour day was not then in vogue and a day's work meant from the time the dew was off the wheat in the morning until sunset, or even a little later.

The truth of the old saying "Necessity is the mother of invention" was never better illustrated than in Union Township many years ago. A family named Slater settled in that township and in the family were several boys. The older boys possessed a violin, but Milton, the youngest son, was not permitted to handle it. His ambition was to become a fiddler, and being unable to raise the money to purchase a real fiddle, he decided to make one of his own.

At that time household utensils were not as easily obtained as in this day, and nearly every family raised gourds—some of the variety known as "fat gourds," which were used instead of crocks and jars for storing certain kinds of food stuffs, and other of the long-necked kind were used for drinking purposes. Milton selected a long-necked gourd, placed it between two boards about the right distance apart to form the thickness of a violin, and watched it carefully during its growth. Nature seemed to form a partnership with the lad, for the gourd matured perfectly. When it was thoroughly dry he extracted the seeds and pulp from the interior, fitted it with apron and bridge, hollowed out the long neck and adjusted keys for tuning the strings and found that the gourd fiddle would really make music. He was then like the old lady who fitted a wooden bottom in her kettle, as he was in a position where he need neither "borrow nor lend." On this gourd fiddle he learned such tunes as "Old Dan Tucker," "The Bowery Girls" and the "Irish Washerwoman" and was independent of his elder brothers.

In after years Milton Slater became a prominent jeweler in the City of Detroit, Michigan, but it is possible that he derived more real enjoyment from his gourd fiddle of his boyhood days than he ever did in the sale of the finest jewels that passed over his counter. It was not a Stradivarius, either in tone or appearance, but it represented the product of his own ingenuity and resourcefulness.

In these days, when poultry is shipped on fast freights, or dressed and transported in refrigerator cars, it may sound strange to tell of driving turkeys to market. Yet, many years ago, before the advent of the railroad, it was a common thing for several farmers to join in driving

their turkeys to some trading point. George W. Lawver, now living in Huntington, was once in the mercantile business in Miami County. He remembers distinctly how great droves of turkeys were driven for several miles to his establishment. Turkeys are good travelers and could be driven along a highway without much trouble. There was one drawback about the custom, however, that was difficult to overcome. Toward the close of the day, if the road happened to run through or along the edge of a piece of woods, the turkeys would begin to look longingly up at the branches of the trees. Then one or two of the leaders would fly up to roost, others would quickly follow, and the turkey drive had to be postponed until the next morning. What would some of the young people of 1914 think to see a great flock of turkeys pass along one of the highways on the way to market? Yet such was the custom when many of their fathers and mothers were children.

Another old custom that has passed was the political campaign in which county "rallies" were held, at which the townships in the county would vie with each other in trying to see which could send the largest and best equipped delegation. The big wagon, drawn by four horses and laden with little girls dressed in white, each wearing a sash or ribbon bearing the name of a state; the uniformed club of young men mounted on horseback, or the company of young ladies all dressed alike to represent the states of the Union; the martial band, consisting of a fifer, one or two snared drums and a bass drum—sometimes referred to as the "sheepskin band;" the grand marshal, mounted upon a prancing steed with gorgeous scarf across his breast; the decorated stand for the speakers in some grove, and the basket dinner that constituted part of the day's program would long linger in the memory of those who attended the "rally."

Sometimes the gathering would take the form of "pole raising," when the men would erect a tall pole, at the top of which would be a pennant bearing the names of the party's candidates for President and vice president. The democrats generally used hickory for their poles, out of respect for Andrew Jackson, whose sobriquet was "Old Hickory"; the whigs and republicans used ash or poplar, and there was a keen rivalry between the parties as to which could erect the tallest pole. Samuel J. Kilander, an old resident of Huntington, relates how he and a number of other republicans worked all day on July 4, 1860, in raising a Lincoln pole in front of the courthouse in Huntington. The pole was originally intended to be 175 feet in height, but it broke when an effort was made to raise it and a section of twenty-five feet had to be taken out. The day was far advanced when the 150 foot pole stood facing the public square, the pennant at the top waving defiance to political opponents, but the men

went to their homes content with their efforts "to save the country." Mr. Kilander was for many years a justice of the peace. He is now eighty-four years of age and totally blind, but his mental faculties are still alert and his mind is a veritable storehouse of reminiscenses of early days in Huntington County.

On the tow-path of the old Wabash & Erie Canal, near the site of the old Village of Mahon and not far from the tracks of the Fort Wayne & Northern Indiana Traction Company, is a small store kept by Daniel Fusselman, or "Dan," as he is commonly called. It may not be generally known, even to those best acquainted with him, that his mother was a first cousin to the mother of John Wanamaker, the merchant prince of New York and Philadelphia and former postmaster-general of the United States. Dan never boasts of the relationship and the only thing in common between them is that they are both engaged in the mercantile line, though Wanamaker's stores are much larger and better known. Some years ago a brother of Dan's had occasion to visit the East, and while in New York called upon his cousin. He was given a cordial welcome and received hospitable treatment during his stay, but it does not appear that either family made any effort to continue the acquaintance.

Shortly after the treaty of October 23, 1826, which established the "Ten-mile Reserve" at the forks of the Wabash, the Government built a house for the Indian agent on the south side of the river a short distance below the forks and nearly opposite the center of the reserve. The old house has long since fallen into decay and all that is left is the old stone chimney, which stands alone, a mournful reminder of the activities of former years and the glory of a departed race.

To this old Indian agency would come at stated intervals the Government paymaster, accompanied by his assistants and his body-guard, to pay the Indians their annuities. Then the "Forks" would present an animated appearance. Traders brought their wares to sell to the Indians, many gathered out of curiosity, and the natives wore their best blankets and decked themselves with paint and feathers for the occasion. Each head of a family or leader of a band presented his account for payment, and they had a peculiar system of arithmetic. A bundle of small sticks, one stick for each member of the family or band, was presented to the paymaster, who counted out the money. Whether it was the inherent honesty of the red man, or his fear of being detected, none ever attempted, so far as can be ascertained, to "pad the pay roll" by adding more sticks to his bundle than the actual number of Indians in the family or band.

After the completion of the Wabash & Erie Canal, which passed near the agency on the opposite side of the river, floating saloons became so numerous on annuity day, which caused so many fights among the

Indians, that the paymaster removed the payment ground to a place on Clear Creek, in the northwestern part of the present Huntington Township. During one of the payments at this place the incident occurred that gave Silver Creek its name. The money was provided in silver half dollars and was packed in boxes, each containing $500. A thief stole one of the boxes and started away with it, but fancied that he was pursued and threw it in the creek. The money was afterward recovered and the stream in which it was found was given the name of Silver Creek.

CHIMNEY OF THE OLD INDIAN AGENCY AT THE FORKS OF THE WABASH

The last Indian payment was made in Huntington County in 1845, when 620 Miamis received their annuity money. Meshingomesia's band was the most numerous of any paid at that time. His bundle contained 42 sticks; La Fontaine's, 21; Poqua Godfroy's, 20; La Fontaine's wife's, 16; Shappendoseah's (brother of Meshingomesia), 15; Old Mary's, 11, and Majenica's, 10. The next year the Indians were removed to Kansas.

About the time the Indian agency was established at the "Forks,"

the Government issued strict orders that no whisky should be sold to the Indians "except for medicinal purposes." The brave who was fond of fire-water soon learned that in order to get the coveted drink he must be sick. Near the Wabash County line lived an Indian named Joe Winter, whose fondness for fire-water was so well known the traders refused to listen to his stories of illness for fear of being punished by the Government officials. One day Joe went to a trading house at Lafontaine and waited around for some time for a favorable opportunity to make his wants known. The merchant noticing him at last, asked him what he wanted. "Me want little fire-water," said Joe. "Is somebody sick?" asked the merchant. "Child got snake bite," responded the Indian. That seemed to be a sufficient excuse for selling him the whisky, and the trader asked how much he needed. "Two gallons," promptly answered Joe. The trader refused to let him have that amount for a snake bite, when the Indian, after studying for a few moments, drew himself up in all his native dignity and explained: "Ugh! Um heap big snake." It is not known whether Joe got his fire-water, but he no doubt thought he was entitled to it on account of his artfulness.

On Wednesday, June 22, 1881, a number of workmen employed by a contractor named Donahay in the construction of the railroad yards at Andrews made a demand for an advance in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per day. Donahay offered them an advance of 10 cents per day and some of the men were inclined to accept the proposition, but the majority, under the leadership of a young man named Daniel Daily, refused. Throwing down their tools, the men went up town, where they obtained a United States flag and plenty to drink. It happened to be pay day and Mr. Donahay had advised Noah Brubaker, the saloon-keeper, not to sell liquors to the men employed at the yards, but the saloon-keeper did not heed the warning. After Daily and his crowd had bolstered up their courage with whisky they hoisted the flag at the head of the procession, marched back to the yards and compelled the other men to quit work.

The whole force then returned to the saloon, but Brubaker had become somewhat alarmed and refused to let them in. One Tim O'Brien went to the side door and was trying to break in when the door opened suddenly and someone struck him on the head with an ax, knocking him unconscious. When Daily discovered what had happened he ordered the saloon torn down. By this time O'Brien had recovered, and gathering up a convenient fence post began to batter the front door. Brubaker, on the inside, seized a shotgun and fired through the door, wounding O'Brien and a man named Gallagher. This directed the attention of the mob to that quarter and Brubaker took advantage of the opportunity to escape through the side door. He had not gone far when he was dis-

covered and the crowd started in pursuit, crying, "Catch him! Kill him!" etc. Seeing that he was about to be overtaken, he took refuge in the house of Doctor Lines, which was soon surrounded by the pursuers. With the assistance of Doctor Lines, Brubaker evaded the crowd and made his escape. He started for Huntington, but met Sheriff Kintz and a posse of four men and returned with them to Andrews. The sheriff made several arrests, but most of the men succeeded in secreting themselves.

After Brubaker left his saloon the crowd forced an entrance and completely wrecked the place. His loss was about five hundred dollars, but the citizens of the town showed no sympathy for him and rescued him from the frenzied mob only to prevent murder from being done. Gallagher and O'Brien were taken to Fort Wayne and the latter subsequently died from the effects of his wounds. In this disgraceful affair none of the citizens of Andrews were interested except in the capacity of peacemakers. All those who took an active part in the strike or in the assault upon the saloon were men who had been brought there by the contractor to work in the railroad yards, so that the good name of the town did not suffer as a result of the riot.

In the winter of 1888-89 Andrews again came into the limelight on account of notices sent to a number of people signed "27 White Caps." These notices usually notified the recipient to reform or leave town within a specified time, or undergo the ordeal of a visit from the terrible twenty-seven. One of the men thus notified was William Dowell, who had the reputation of spending too much of his earnings for strong drink and not properly providing for his family. About 11 o'clock on the night of Sunday, January 13, 1889, he was found in Schnurr's saloon and the "White Caps" took him from the place with a rope around his neck. The rope was thrown over the arm of a telegraph pole and Dowell was hoisted from the ground. He was then lowered and given an opportunity to promise better conduct, but while on the ground managed to slip the noose from his neck and, as one of the citizens afterward said, "ran through town yelling like a Comanche Indian." His cries aroused the people and a number came to his assistance. Seeing that they were about to be discovered the White Caps fled. Dowell's neck was found to be slightly bruised from its contact with the noose, but the visit had a salutary effect upon his subsequent behavior.

Samuel Trimble, of Jefferson Township, and Edward Freel, of Andrews, also received notices advising them to improve their manner of living or take the consequences, but after the Dowell affair it seems the White Caps were afraid to undertake any more outrages, and after a time the matter quieted down and the White Caps were forgotten. Who they were still remains a mystery.

When the first white men came to Huntington County they found in the western part of Huntington and a portion of Dallas Township a mass of timber blown down by a storm at a comparatively recent period, as the branches of the trees, in many instances, were still intact. The débris was piled so thickly on the ground that even the fleet-footed and agile deer could not make their way through it, and wild beasts of all kinds avoided the place. This strip became known to the early settlers as "Fallen Timbers," and several years elapsed before the ground was cleared of the traces of the storm.

It is impossible to note every storm that has occurred within the county, but, as far as can be ascertained from newspaper files and other sources, some of the most disastrous are mentioned in this chapter, especially those of recent years.

About half-past 5 o'clock on the afternoon of June 1, 1899, it began raining in Huntington, and at 6 o'clock there was a cloudburst accompanied by a strong wind and a great display of electricity. Shade trees were blown down; the Erie roundhouse was severely damaged, part of the roof and a number of ventilators being carried away; lumber at Perrine & Bartlett's mill was scattered in all directions; the engine room at the Withington handle factory was unroofed, and other buildings in the city were more or less damaged. The storm came from the southwest. Near Mount Etna considerable valuable timber was destroyed and telephone wires were so badly damaged that it was several days before normal service could be restored. Crops were beaten into the ground by the heavy rainfall, signs were blown in every direction, some of them were never found, and the ivy was torn from the Baptist Church on East Market Street.

Amos Carr's barn, south of Huntington, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. The residence of Allen Helvey, in the city, was also struck, and Mr. Helvey was knocked from his chair, but fortunately the house did not take fire. Several other buildings in the county were struck. The damage wrought by this storm ran into thousands of dollars.

A heavy hailstorm occurred about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of May 7, 1900. This storm also came from the southwest and did great damage to the growing crops before it struck the city. The hailstones were large enough to break windows, and in the country a number of chickens and small animals were killed by being struck by hailstones, while the wind played general havoc in both country and town. In Huntington the Erie roundhouse was again unroofed, a corner of the train dispatcher's office was blown off, signs were carried away, chimney tops were demolished and at Spice's greenhouse about seventy-five dollars' worth of glass was shattered into fragments by the hail. The

wind and hail caused horses to break loose from the places where they were hitched and there were several runaways.

On February 19, 1909, a storm accompanied by a heavy fall of sleet did great damage to the telephone and telegraph lines, particularly those of the Warren and Majenica Telephone companies. Miles of wire were torn from the poles and it was some time before the lines could be restored to perfect working order.

One of the worst storms in the history of the county was that of Friday, March 21, 1913, which was general over Central and Northern Indiana, Indianapolis, Richmond, Logansport, Wabash, Huntington, Elkhart, Michigan City and other cities all suffering from its ravages. The storm began early in the morning. About 7 o'clock the steeple of the Baptist Church was blown down by the wind and piled in the alley east of the church. Part of the steeple struck the building occupied by the Huntington Company and the business college and inflicted slight damage. The fall of the steeple also broke a cable belonging to the telephone company, the wires fell across the traction wire and a fire was started in the telephone exchange. Prompt work by the fire department saved the building from destruction. Part of the roof of the Barker Brown shoe factory was carried away by the wind and the ventilating blower was wrecked. The tops of the jail chimneys were torn down; the Becker Building on West State Street was partially unroofed; the plate-glass windows in Bechstein's drug store on North Jefferson Street were shattered; a transom was blown in at the Huntington Trust Company and the room was flooded by the rain; the wires of the Huntington Light and Fuel Company were seriously damaged, and more or less damage was wrought all over the city.

An electrical storm, accompanied by a heavy fall of rain, visited the northern part of the county on June 4, 1914. The residences of Mrs. Gers, 818 Kintz Street, and G. A. Park, 619 Etna Avenue, were struck by lightning within a few minutes of each other, but only slight damage was done in either case. At the former the shingles were torn from part of the roof and the electric light fuses were burned out. At the Park home the bolt followed the chimney into the dining room, tore a picture from the wall and broke a few dishes.

The residence of Jacob Kaiser, 862 George Street, did not fare so well. Lightning struck the house about half-past 3 o'clock and in a few minutes the roof was in flames. The fire department was summoned and succeeded after a heroic fight in saving the greater part of the house, though the roof and upper story were severely damaged. Fortunately no lives were lost nor no one hurt by the storm, which was one of the most violent in Huntington for some time.

From Huntington County the storm passed northward into Whitley.

W. H. Stewart, a Huntington contractor, was engaged in building a schoolhouse in Whitley County and the unfinished structure was damaged to the extent of some two hundred dollars, a brick wall that had just been finished being blown down by the wind.

While Huntington County is not in the storm belt, in the sense that it is subject to tornadoes or cyclones, as in some sections of the country, it has been frequently visited by atmospheric disturbances, and the storms above mentioned are types of the "rough weather" the people of the county have had to undergo. Scarcely a year passes without a storm of some character, though a majority of them do no damage, and it is only now and then that one destroys property or endangers human life.

Old settlers can recall the great flood in the spring of 1847, which was the first of any consequence after the settlement of Huntington County was commenced. Flint Creek, then an open stream, became a raging torrent, but the town was small and little damage was done.

During the next thirty years there were several periods of high water, when the Little River overflowed its banks and wrought some injury to growing crops. But no flood equaled that of 1847 until 1883. On Friday, February 2, 1883, "Groundhog Day," there was a heavy fall of snow. Late in the afternoon the snow turned to rain, the temperature rose during the night and the snow melted rapidly. The ground was frozen so that the water could not penetrate it, and by noon Saturday every stream in the county was taxed to its utmost capacity to carry off the water, and the channels of Little River, the Wabash and the Salamonie were filled with floating ice. All day Saturday the rain continued to fall and before the day was over the Wabash tracks west of Huntington were under water. The lowlands along the Little River between Huntington and Roanoke were inundated and several families were forced to leave their homes and seek places of safety. Flint Creek again went on the rampage and this time the population of the city was about six thousand, so that the flood had more property to prey upon than any of its predecessors. Cellars were flooded, bridges were washed away, and other property along the streams felt the effects of the high water. The temperature fell again on Saturday and on Sunday morning thermometers registered only a few degrees above zero. At various points along the Little and Wabash rivers could be seen little herds of live stock gathered on the high grounds surrounded by water, without food and shivering with the intense cold. Quite a number of animals were unable to reach the high ground and were carried away by the flood.

The flood of 1883 was not confined to the Wabash and its tributaries. Along the southern border of the state many people were rendered homeless by the great flood in the Ohio River, which broke all previous records. Gov. Albert G. Porter issued a proclamation calling on chari-

tably inclined people to aid the flood sufferers, and notwithstanding the distress in Huntington County caused by the local floods, a number of her citizens contributed to the funds of the general relief committee appointed by the governor.

In July, 1888, and again in April, 1890, Flint Creek caused considerable annoyance by flooding cellars and carrying away fences and portable property along its banks. The flood of 1890 began on Sunday, April 13th, with a high wind and a heavy fall of rain. Within a few hours a score or more of cellars near Flint Creek were filled with water. The basement of the Opera House Block, at the corner of Market and Warren streets, was flooded; Charles Mader suffered a loss of about $800 by the water getting into the cellar under his grocery; Zeller's shoe store was damaged to the extent of $200; about fifty dollars' worth of goods in the basement of Shaefer's drug store were ruined, and the water flower down Warren and Court streets across the Wabash tracks. A large quantity of lumber was carried away from Martin's lumber yard and again the lowlands along the Little River were under water. A hole was torn in the roof of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the west side of the steeple, and lower down some of the bricks were knocked out of the wall. It was thought that this was the work of lightning. The damage amounted to about two hundred dollars. On East Market Street a house occupied by W. H. Shirk, a brakeman on the Erie Railroad, was struck by lightning. Mrs. Shirk was severely shocked and was also burned on the left side. It was shortly after this flood that the first steps were taken to convert Flint Creek into a closed sewer and put an end to its depredations.

On January 22, 1904, the Wabash and Little rivers began rising rapidly, owing to the January thaw, and in a little while the floating ice jammed at several points, causing the streams to overflow their banks. Lowlands were covered with water, but the flood occurred at a season of the year when there were no crops in the fields and but little damage was done in the county. In Wabash and Miami counties, after the Wabash River received the waters of the Salamonie and Mississinewa rivers, the damage was more extensive, several bridges being washed away and a number of families rendered temporarily homeless.

On Friday, April 1, 1904, another heavy fall of rain came and again the Little River broke over its banks above Huntington, flooding the low grounds and holding the farmers back with their spring plowing. Farther than this the damage wrought by the flood in Huntington County was slight, but farther down the river it was more serious. In the two floods of 1904 the wisdom of the city authorities in making a sewer out of Flint Creek was fully demonstrated. At the time the improvement was made many of the property holders were inclined to

find fault with the cost, but after the completion of the sewer and the floods of 1904, when no injury was inflicted by the creek which in the past had been such a menace to property, everybody was satisfied.

The month of March, 1913, will go down in history as the period of great floods all over the country. Dayton, Indianapolis, and numerous other cities in the Ohio Valley suffered property losses running into millions of dollars. The "oldest inhabitant" can recall nothing in the way of high water to compare with the great floods of that month.

Early on Sunday morning, March 23, 1913, rain began falling and continued almost without intermission until Monday evening. Little River began rising on Sunday afternoon, but the danger point was not reached until Monday. Then the river broke over its banks at "The Ox-bow," above Huntington, ran through the fair grounds southeast of the city, and completely inundated the low grounds south of the river's regular channel. Residences along Rabbit Run were quickly flooded and many people were compelled to seek safety and comfort in flight. A few of the houses in that district were moved from their foundations and a large barn near the Huntington flour mill was anchored with ropes to prevent it from being washed down stream and knocking the bridges from their abutments.

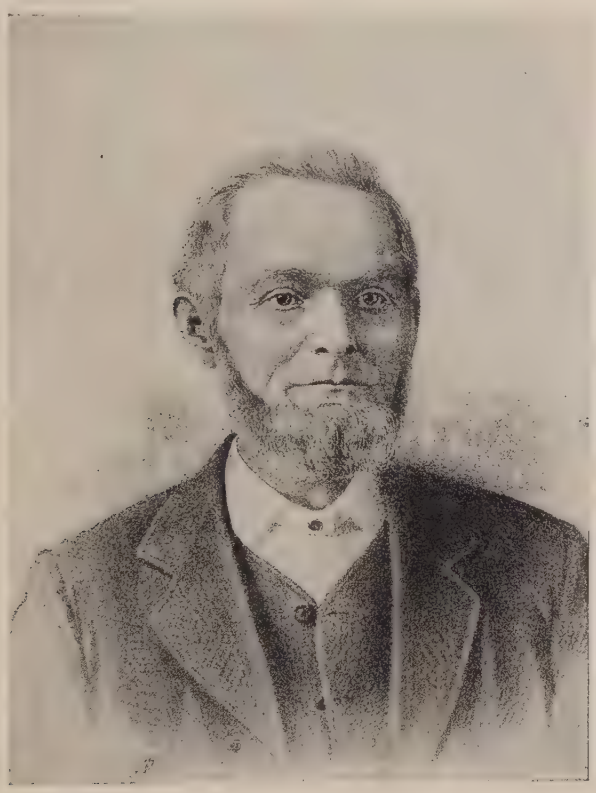
At Markle the powder house of the Markle Stone Company, in which was stored a quantity of dynamite, was washed away. The officers of the stone company, fearing that great destruction might be caused at some point down the river by the house striking an obstruction that would explode the dynamite, sent warning by telephone and telegraph to the towns below Markle, but the powder house was never heard from.

One of the most serious inconveniences to the people of Huntington was the stoppage of railway traffic. By Wednesday evening, March 26th, the Erie was the only railroad entering the city that could run its trains with anything like regularity, and that only westward from Huntington. It was some time before the other lines had regained their normal conditions.

Mayor Feightner called upon the people of the city for aid and over six hundred dollars were raised within a few hours. Provisions, clothing and some money were sent to Peru, where the suffering was much greater than in Huntington. The people who had been driven out of the Rabbit Run district were cared for and furnished with provisions by the Charity Guild. A number of families were thus supplied until the waters subsided so that they could return to their homes. A relief station was also established by the city authorities and a great deal of assistance was rendered through its operations. This was the first time in the history of Huntington that so many people had been driven from home by high water. Those who had been exiled by the flood returned to their homes as

soon as possible and began the work of cleaning up, buying new furniture, etc., in the hope and belief that such a disaster would never again be visited upon them.

Every creek and river in the county was engaged in the work of devastating bridges. A special session of the county commissioners was called to meet soon after the flood and more than eighty-five thousand dollars were appropriated for repairing bridges that could be repaired and building new ones in place of those that had been swept away entirely.



Colonel Cyrus E. Briant

Both the city and county of Huntington have been unusually fortunate in that no destructive conflagrations have occurred at any time since the county was organized eighty years ago. A few barns and houses have been struck by lightning in the rural districts and burned, a few others have been destroyed by fire through carelessness or negligence of the owners or occupants, a number of buildings have been burned in the city, but with one exception there has never been a fire that swept over a large district.

The fires at the flax mill and bagging factory have been described in previous chapters. About 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, March 2, 1890, fire was discovered in Col. C. E. Briant's large cattle barn about three miles east of Huntington, near the Little River. At the time of the fire the barn contained thirty-three head of fine Polled Angus, Durham and Jersey cattle, one imported cow having cost Colonel Briant $750. The total loss was about $7,000, with only $500 of insurance. The fire was caused by an incendiary and a man who had formerly been in Colonel Briant's employ was arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary, but that did not restore the barn to its owner. The people of Huntington County generally sympathized with the colonel in his misfortune.

Cyrus E. Briant was born at Birmingham, Erie County, Ohio, March 2, 1829, and continued to reside there until he was sixteen years of age, when he went to Michigan. A little later he removed to Allen County, Indiana, and from there to Huntington County. In 1862 he enlisted in Company D, Eighty-eighth Indiana Infantry, and was made captain of his company. While stationed in Tennessee he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and in the fall of 1864 was commissioned colonel of the regiment. After the war he engaged in the manufacture of lumber, staves and heading at Huntington, in which he was engaged for several years. He then bought the farm above mentioned and became interested in raising thoroughbred cattle. Colonel Briant served in the Huntington City Council for many years; was elected to the lower house of the State Legislature in 1886, re-elected in 1888, and while a member of that body took a prominent part in securing the passage of several important laws. Although an active and enthusiastic republican, he had a host of friends among his political opponents who would always vote for him whenever he ran for office. He was one of the charter members of James R. Slack Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and a public spirited citizen. His widow, Mrs. Julia Bell Briant, to whom he was married in 1852, is still living in Huntington.

On Friday, June 27, 1890, Myers' planing mill at Warren was completely destroyed by fire, with some forty thousand feet of lumber. The town had no fire department, and though the citizens turned out and rendered what assistance they could, the flames were soon beyond control. Several buildings near by were fired by flying sparks and the people turned their attention to saving these, leaving the mill to its fate. The origin of the fire could not be learned, but it was supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The mill was owned by Asa and Frank Myers, who suffered a loss of about six thousand dollars, with no insurance.

A destructive fire occurred at Andrews on Thursday, March 10, 1899. It started in an old warehouse facing the Wabash Railroad tracks opposite the depot. This building was erected in 1862 by Elijah Snowden for a flour mill and later was used as a grain elevator and storage warehouse. The volunteer fire department responded promptly to the call for its services and worked manfully to stay the ravages of the flames. But the building had been standing for nearly forty years, the lumber in it was thoroughly dry, and, to use a somewhat hackneyed expression, "it burned like tinder." A brisk wind was blowing and it was with great difficulty that the buildings near the warehouse were saved from destruction. As it was, a few of them were severely scorched. Some of the people wanted to send to Huntington for assistance, fearing the whole town would be destroyed, but after a hard fight of several hours' duration the fire was extinguished.

One of the greatest fires in the history of the county occurred at Markle on Saturday, April 27, 1907. It originated in the livery barn of James Dumbauld, starting where a chimney passed through the roof, and soon passed beyond control. The men about the barn gave more attention to saving the horses than to extinguishing the flames, and though the animals were saved, about one thousand dollars' worth of other property in the barn was totally destroyed, together with the building, which was valued at $2,500. A barber shop immediately east of the barn caught fire and the breeze carried the flames to Harvey & Roush's hardware store, Maxwell's meat market, Thomas Redden's grocery, Penfold's hardware store, the Odd Fellows' Building, and the Boyd and Yoos blocks in quick succession, and it looked at one time as though the entire town was doomed. A message to Huntington brought part of that city's fire fighting apparatus and a number of men, who worked from half-past 2 o'clock in the afternoon until 6 o'clock before the fire was checked sufficiently to permit them to return to Huntington. About 3 o'clock the Yoos Block, the largest in the town, fell and carried with it a number of the telephone wires. The total loss was estimated at from sixty thousand to seventy-five thousand dollars. With commendable enterprise the people of Markle went to work to rebuild and a twelve month later no traces of the fire remained.

About noon on August 2, 1913, a fire broke out in the roof of Charles Spath's cement block factory at Bippus. It was discovered by students on their way home from school. A slight breeze was blowing, the buildings were dry, as no rain had fallen for several days, and fear was expressed for the adjoining buildings. Prompt work on the part of the volunteer firemen with their hand engine, assisted by the populace, finally succeeded in extinguishing what threatened to be a bad fire.

The summer of 1901 was one of excitement for the Town of Andrews. Hardly had the citizens recovered from the bank failure and the arrest of Banker Key, when the safe in the postoffice was blown. The burglary occurred about half-past 1 o'clock on the morning of August 21 and was committed by three men, who took tools from the Wabash section house to force an entrance into Snowden's store, in which the postoffice was kept. Nitroglycerin was used to blow the safe door from its fastenings and the explosion was of such force as to throw a part of the door across the room and imbed it in a brick wall. Riley Aldrich, night watchman at the novelty works, heard the explosion and started to investigate. As he approached the store he was stopped by two men and held until a third man came out of the store and ordered him released. This man struck Aldrich in the face with a revolver, inflicting an ugly wound. The robbers then hurried off.

Word of the robbery was telephoned to Huntington. Sheriff Crandal and his deputy, Bert Nevius, started at once for Andrews, as did policemen Slater and Ross. The officers arrived soon after the cracksmen had disappeared and tracked them to Huntington. Early next morning two men were arrested at the Klondike Restaurant, taken to police headquarters and given the "third degree," but both gave a good account of themselves and were released.

A few days after the robbery the postmistress at Brookfield, Shelby County, wrote to Sheriff Crandal for a description of the burglars, stating that she believed they might be the same men who had recently robbed the postoffice at that place. The sheriff sent the description, as it had been given to him by Mr. Aldrich, but they were never apprehended. The result of the robbery was the loss of $270 in money and $100 in stamps. Seventy dollars of the money was the property of Mr. Snowden and the rest belonged to the postoffice.

President McKinley died on September 14, 1901, and the next day, which was Sunday, a minister named Joseph A. Wildman occupied the pulpit at the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Huntington, in the absence of the regular pastor. In the course of his sermon he made some remarks about Mr. McKinley that aroused the indignation of some of his hearers. On Monday evening, about 10 o'clock, some two hundred men went to Mr. Wildman's house in College Park to demand a retraction. A few of them approached the house and asked the minister to come to the door. He was somewhat dilatory in complying with the request and as soon as the door was opened he was seized and dragged into the yard. He refused to apologize for his utterances of the preceding day and added that he regarded Mr. McKinley as a political demagogue. Wildman was then stripped, rolled in a pool of tar, after which a coat of feathers was applied and the men then returned to the city.

Sheriff Crandal received notice that something of the kind was to be done, and in company with Deputy Sheriff Bert Nevius started for College Park to prevent the outrage. It was a dark night and the sheriff, not knowing exactly where Wildman lived, arrived too late. He found Mr. Wildman in a bathtub, with his wife trying to scrub the tar from his body, and seeing that nothing could be done he took his departure.

Wildman went to work next morning and showed a disposition to treat the whole affair as a joke. He was a minister of the radical branch of the United Brethren denomination and came from Michigan about three years before the incident above narrated. His name appeared in the city directory as a painter and he preached as opportunity offered, never holding a regular charge in the city nor county. Although the action of the men who administered the tar and feathers is not to be commended, the affair shows that the people of Huntington County are not inclined to sit tamely by and hear disparaging remarks made about the nation's chief magistrate. It is said that the crowd that took part in rebuking Wildman was composed of men of both the leading political parties, though no serious effort was ever made to ascertain just who they were, and the excitement over the affair was short-lived.

Among the multitudes who daily come and go over the much traveled Goshen road, few will fail to observe a unique hitching post in front of the Harmon W. Stults homestead, in Clear Creek Township. It consists of an oddly shaped casting of iron mounted on a block of wood. A large opening at the top serves as a convenient place through which a hitch-strap can be passed and tied in the usual way. It is of interest to note that the strange looking device has a history. In 1864 a log house, which stood on East State Street, a few rods east of the street now known as Broadway, in the City of Huntington, was torn down by Harmon Stults, administrator of the estate to which the old log cabin belonged. Buried under the house was the peculiar casting outfit and it was soon recognized as a die or stamp for making counterfeit money. A great deal of spurious coin was in circulation in Huntington and vicinity, both before and during the Civil war, and detectives made a fruitless search for months and years to locate the den where the "queer stuff" was turned out. The trail finally became so hot that certain suspects absconded, putting an end to further investigations. The old cabin was built by the Helveys, but later passed into possession of other parties and there was no proof as to identity of the culprits who "made the money." As late as 1904 Mr. Stults was called before the Federal officers at Indianapolis to account for having in his possession the coin outfit referred to. When facts were learned, the officials issued in his behalf, a special permit, authorizing him to retain the old relic for use as a hitching rack.

CHAPTER XX

STATISTICAL REVIEW

Value of Statistics in History—Increase in Population and Wealth—Increase in Farm Products—Vote in Presidential Elections—Chronology—Events Leading Up to the Organization of the County—Principal Events Since the Organization—Official Roster—List of County Officials from 1834 to 1914—Reflections.

On May 5, 1914, exactly eighty years had elapsed since the first board of county commissioners of Huntington County met in a log house, in the little Town of Huntington, and took the preliminary steps for the organization of the county under the provisions of the act of February 1, 1834. Statistics are neither romantic nor poetical and are not always interesting reading, but they frequently tell the story of a nation's progress better than anything else. So it is to statistics that the historian must look for an accurate account of Huntington County's development.

At the first election in August, 1834, for county officers, only 147 votes were cast. It must be remembered that the present county of Wabash then comprised part of Huntington for political purposes and that some of the voters lived in that territory. The number of people then living within the present limits of Huntington County probably did not exceed eight hundred. Between 1834 and 1840 Wabash County was organized as a separate jurisdiction and at the presidential election on November 4, 1840, Huntington County cast 134 votes for president. Since that time, as shown by the United States census reports, the population has steadily increased. Although a few townships show a decrease in population since the year 1890, the county at large, the City of Huntington and a majority of the townships have made gains. The following table shows the increase in population since 1840—the first United States census taken after the organization of the county:

1840	1,579
1850	7,850
1860	14,867

1870	19,036
1880	21,805
1890	27,644
1900	28,901
1910	28,932

The greatest increase in the number of inhabitants was in the decade between the years 1840 and 1850, when it was nearly 500 per cent. During this period all parts of the county were settled and the last of the present twelve civil townships was organized. Between 1850 and 1860 the population nearly doubled, the first improved roads were built, the free public school system was inaugurated in all parts of the county, the first railroad was constructed through the county and public buildings were erected.

The increase in wealth has fully kept pace with the growth of population. The earliest figures available on this subject are those of 1840, when the total value of taxable property was $109,050. In 1913 the tax duplicate of the county showed taxable property valued at more than twenty-one million dollars, which was distributed among the several townships and incorporated towns as follows:

Clear Creek	$1,414,940
Dallas	825,060
Huntington	1,809,040
Jackson	1,437,530
Jefferson	1,160,920
Lancaster	1,220,300
Polk	631,130
Rock Creek	1,244,690
Salamonie	1,487,880
Union	1,679,210
Warren	1,117,200
Wayne	795,920
City of Huntington	5,309,480
Andrews	253,300
College Park	39,910
Markle	310,820
Mount Etna	36,690
Roanoke	287,110
Warren	679,950
Total	$21,741,080

According to the last published report of the Indiana Department of Statistics, at the beginning of the year 1911 there were 302 mortgages

on Huntington County farms and lands aggregating $611,218. During the year 288 mortgages amounting to $390,968 were satisfied by payment in full.

A further evidence of the development of the county's resources is seen in a comparative statement of the principal crops in 1850 (the earliest reliable statistics that can be found) and 1911. In 1850 the corn crop was 216,173 bushels, and in 1911 it was 1,850,633 bushels. During the same period the wheat crop increased from 76,750 bushels to 429,660 bushels, and the oats crop from 82,764 bushels to 1,271,010 bushels. The value of live stock in 1850 was $42,611 and in 1912 it was $1,631,878.

Even a casual study of the election returns shows that Huntington County has always been what is known as a close county in political matters. At no time in its history has any party been sufficiently strong to justify the old saying that "a nomination is equivalent to an election." While the great mass of voters has been about equally divided between the two dominant parties, there has always been enough of the independent element to sway the result to whichever side that vote inclined. No returns can be found for the presidential election of 1836, the first in which the citizens of Huntington County participated. In 1840 a total of 134 votes were cast for the presidential candidates, but it cannot be ascertained how they were distributed. The following table shows the vote for the leading presidential candidates since 1844. In this table the democratic candidates come first, followed by the whig candidates until 1856, when that party was supplanted by the republicans.

1844—Polk and Dallas	317
Clay and Frelinghuysen	277
1848—Cass and Butler	354
Taylor and Fillmore	327
1852—Pierce and King	676
Scott and Graham	584
1856—Buchanan and Breckenridge	1,181
Fremont and Dayton	1,232
1860—Douglas and Johnson	1,402
Lincoln and Hamlin	1,604
1864—McClellan and Pendleton	1,685
Lincoln and Johnson	1,597
1868—Seymour and Blair	1,984
Grant and Colfax	2,359
1872—Greeley and Brown	1,900
Grant and Wilson	2,190

1876—Tilden and Hendricks..... 2,453
Hayes and Wheeler..... 2,451
1880—Hancock and English..... 2,657
Garfield and Arthur..... 2,638
1884—Cleveland and Hendricks..... 3,111
Blaine and Logan..... 3,092
1888—Cleveland and Thurman..... 3,481
Harrison and Morton..... 3,559
1892—Cleveland and Stevenson..... 3,444
Harrison and Reid..... 3,372
1896—Bryan and Sewall..... 3,693
McKinley and Hobart..... 4,117
1900—Bryan and Stevenson..... 3,691
McKinley and Roosevelt..... 4,122
1904—Parker and Davis..... 3,290
Roosevelt and Fairbanks..... 4,485
1908—Bryan and Kern..... 3,684
Taft and Sherman..... 3,973
1912—Wilson and Marshall..... 3,119
Taft and Sherman..... 2,108

Several times in presidential elections a few votes have been cast for the candidates of some third party. In 1844 Birney and Morris, the candidates of the liberty party, received 8 votes. Four years later Van Buren and Adams, the free soil candidates, received 31 votes, and in 1856 Fillmore and Donelson, of the American or know nothing party, received 56 votes. The Breckenridge and Lane democratic ticket in 1860 polled 54 votes. In 1875 the Greenback vote for Cooper and Cary was 19, and four years later Weaver and Chambers, the Greenback candidates, received 125 votes. That was practically the end of the Greenback party in the county. The prohibition vote for President was 186 in 1888; in 1892 it was 263; in 1896 it dwindled to 54 votes; in 1900 it was 248; in 1904 it was 435; in 1908 it was 405, and in 1912 it was 399.

The disruption of the republican party in 1912 led to the organization of the progressives (sometimes called the bull moose) party, with Roosevelt and Johnson as the candidates for President and vice president, respectively. This ticket polled 1,586 votes in Huntington County, and in the same year Eugene V. Debs, the socialist candidate for President, received 252 votes.

Political divisions, such as states and counties, are the outgrowth of a series of events, the beginning of which is often many years before and at some point far distant from the state or county itself. This is true of Huntington County. While the actual organization of the county

dates from 1834, the foundation for that organization was laid more than a century and a half before that time. Following is a list of the principal events that had an influence in leading up to the creation of the county, as well as the chief events that have occurred within the county since it was established, each of which is treated in detail in the appropriate place. At first glance it may seem that, in some instances at least, these occurrences are somewhat remote from the direct history of the county, yet each one formed a link in the chain. Had any one of these events terminated differently, subsequent events might have been materially influenced thereby, so that the history of the region now included in Huntington County would have to be recorded in quite a different manner.

——, 1673, Marquette and Joliet, Catholic missionaries, visited the Indians at the portage between the Maumee and Wabash rivers.

April 9, 1682, La Salle claimed all the Mississippi Valley as a domain of France, under the name of Louisiana. By this act the territory now comprising Huntington County became a French possession.

July, 1701, Cadillac founded the post of Detroit, from which a line of French posts extended westward up the Maumee and down the Wabash valleys.

July 3, 1748, Miami Indians first appear in history, when some of their chiefs signed a treaty of peace at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, though they were mentioned by French writers as early as 1658.

February 10, 1763, Treaty of Paris, by which Huntington County became subject to British domination.

——, 1763, Pontiac's war—Fort Wayne captured by the Indians.

1778-79, George Rogers Clark captured the British posts in Indiana and Illinois. Huntington County claimed by the colony of Virginia as a result of the conquest.

——, 1780, La Balme's expedition marched through Huntington County against the British post at Fort Wayne.

September 3, 1783, Treaty of Paris concluding the Revolutionary war. By this treaty the western boundary of the United States was fixed at the Mississippi River.

March 1, 1784, the present site of Indiana ceded to the United States by the Virginia Legislature.

July 13, 1787, the Northwest Territory established by act of Congress. This territory included the present states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

October 19, 1787, Colonel Hardin defeated by the Indians near the northeast corner of Huntington County.

November 4, 1791, General St. Clair defeated by the Indians under Little Turtle.

August 20, 1794, Little Turtle signally defeated by Gen. Anthony Wayne at the battle of Fallen Timbers, thus paving the way for the acquisition of Indian lands in Indiana.

August 3, 1795, treaty of Greenville.

May 7, 1800, Indiana Territory created by act of Congress and Gen. William H. Harrison appointed territorial governor.

June 7, 1803, treaty concluded by General Harrison with the Indians at Fort Wayne.

——, 1805, a Quaker mission established near the forks of the Wabash, within the present limits of Huntington County.

September 30, 1809, General Harrison concluded another treaty at Fort Wayne, by which the Indians cede to the United States two large tracts of land in Indiana.

November 7, 1811, battle of Tippecanoe, in which some of the Miami Indians participated.

July 12, 1812, the Miami chief, Little Turtle, died at Fort Wayne and was buried by the white people with military honors.

December 18, 1812, battle of the Mississinewa, in which some of the Huntington County Indians took part.

August 1, 1816, first state officers of Indiana elected.

December 11, 1816, Indiana admitted into the Union as a state.

October 6, 1818, treaty of St. Mary's, Ohio, by which the Miami Indians ceded all their lands south of the Wabash in Indiana to the United States, except the "Big Reserve."

October 16, 1826, the Pottawatomi Indians ceded to the United States all their claims to certain lands north of the Wabash. Ten days later the Miami tribe relinquished all claim to the same lands and Huntington County became part of the unorganized territory of Indiana.

March 2, 1827, Congress granted a large tract of land to the State of Indiana to aid in the construction of the Wabash & Erie Canal.

August, 1828, Artemus D. Woodworth, the first white man to settle in Huntington County, located in what is now Dallas Township.

——, 1830, Marcia Murray, the first white child born in Huntington County, was born in the spring of this year at "The Bluffs," in Dallas Township.

——, 1831, Joel and Champion Helvey, the first white men to settle within the present limits of the City of Huntington, built the "Flint Springs Hotel."

February 2, 1832, Huntington County created by act of the State

Legislature. Work on the Wabash & Erie Canal was commenced in this month at Fort Wayne.

——, 1832, the first sawmill in Huntington County was built in what is now Rock Creek Township by the United States Government, for the benefit of the Miami Indians.

February 1, 1834, Gov. Noah Noble approved an act authorizing the organization of Huntington County.

May 5, 1834, first meeting of the board of county commissioners to perfect the county organization.

May, 1834, marriage of Champion Helvey to Mary Barrett—the first wedding in Huntington County.

August, 1834, first election for county officers; 147 votes cast.

October 23, 1834, treaty with the Miami Indians concluded at the "Forks of the Wabash."

March 2, 1835, first term of the Huntington Circuit Court began in Jonathan Keller's tavern.

July 3, 1835, the first canal boat arrived at Huntington.

August 1835, the first grand jury met. It was composed of Elias Murray, Joel Grover, John F. Merrill, John Burk, Paul Burk, Thomas Brackenridge, George A. Fate, Obadiah Ward, John Thompson, Channing Madison, Edwin Madison and William Delvin.

——, 1835, first grist mill in the county built by the United States Government, for the use of the Miami Indians. It was located in Rock Creek Township, near the sawmill erected in 1832.

May 15, 1837, a board of justices, composed of Jesse Cleveland, John S. Merrill and Leander Morrison, elected to manage the county business.

——, 1838, first church in the county built by the Catholics at Huntington.

November 3, 1840, presidential election, 134 votes cast.

November 28, 1840, last treaty with the Miami Indians in Indiana negotiated at the "Forks of the Wabash."

August 13, 1841, John B. Richardville, principal chief of the Miami Indians, died near Fort Wayne.

——, 1846, in the fall of this year the Miami Indians left Indiana for their new reservation in Kansas.

April 13, 1847, Chief La Fontaine died at Lafayette while on his way home from Kansas. His remains were brought to Huntington and buried in the Catholic cemetery.

——, 1847, the first newspaper in the county, The Republican Bugle, founded by Thomas Smith, at Huntington.

February 16, 1848, the Town of Huntington incorporated by a special act of the State Legislature.

June 23, 1852, the Wabash Railroad Company organized at a meeting held at Logansport, Indiana.

July, 1852, the first county medical society organized.

——, 1852, in the fall of this year the first agricultural fair in the county was held in the old courthouse.

January 1, 1853, the first agricultural society organized.

——, 1853, a plank road from Huntington to Liberty Mills, Wabash County, completed—the first toll road in the county.

——, 1854, Huntington County Bank opened in the Town of Huntington—the first bank ever established in the county.

November 13, 1855, first railroad train on the Wabash arrived at Huntington.

April 5, 1858, corner-stone of the first courthouse built by the county laid under the auspices of Mystic Lodge, No. 110, F. & A. M., of Huntington.

November 6, 1860, presidential election. Lincoln and Hamlin, the republican candidates, carry the county by a plurality of 202, after one of the hottest political campaigns in the history of the county.

June 19, 1861, the first Huntington County company mustered into the United States service for the War of the Rebellion.

September 17, 1873, Huntington organized as a city.

——, 1875, first official geological survey of Huntington County made by Prof. E. T. Cox, state geologist.

October 11, 1878, first railroad train arrived at Warren on the Delphos, Bluffton & Frankfort (now the Clover Leaf) Railroad.

July 28, 1881, Gen. James R. Slack stricken with paralysis in Chicago and died within a few hours.

April 19, 1882, a contract for the erection of a new county jail and sheriff's residence awarded to J. W. Hinckley by the county commissioners.

August 1, 1889, the Huntington Board of Trade organized.

April 1, 1891, the City of Huntington first supplied with water by the municipal waterworks.

April 21, 1898, a company organized at Huntington for service in the war with Spain.

December 12, 1901, first interurban cars begin running between Fort Wayne and Huntington.

December, 1901, Andrew Carnegie gives $25,000 for a public library in Huntington.

September 28, 1904, cornerstone of the present courthouse laid by the Masonic fraternity.

——, 1907, Cincinnati, Bluffton & Chicago Railroad completed at Huntington.

April 7, 1910, Methodist Memorial Home at Warren dedicated.

Below is given a list of the officials who have administered the affairs of Huntington County since its organization, with the year in which each was elected or entered upon the duties of his office. This list is as complete as it is possible to compile from the records. Where a number of years is indicated as having elapsed between the election of one man and that of his successor, it shows a reelection of the first named officer, as in the case of Joseph Wiley, who served as clerk from 1841 to 1854. In order to understand these evidences of reelection, it is well for the reader to bear in mind that clerks, auditors, recorders and county assessors are elected for four years, and all other county officers for two years.

Clerks—William Edsall, 1834; Isaac N. Harlan, 1837; William Shearer (appointed in place of Mr. Harlan, resigned), 1839; Joseph Wiley, 1841; Samuel T. Purviance, 1854; Joseph Wiley, 1858; John Morgan, 1862; Thomas L. Lucas, 1870; Willis A. Jones, 1878; Samuel Buchanan, 1882; John S. Glenn, 1886; Anthony Weber, 1890; W. P. Moffett, 1894; Marion G. Wright, 1898; William H. Shideler, 1902; William Schwartz, 1906; Charles E. Griffith, 1910.

Auditors—Prior to 1843 the county clerk also performed the duties that now are discharged by the auditor. Since then the following persons have served as auditor: James R. Slack, 1843; John Alexander, 1850; John Carll, 1858; M. B. Brandt, 1862; R. C. Ebersole, 1866; Robert Simonton, 1870; H. C. Black, 1874; E. T. Lee, 1882; Israel H. Heaston, 1886; John C. Altman, 1890; W. F. Swaim, 1894; William T. Walmsley, 1898; George S. Morris, 1902; John W. Weaver, 1906; Harold Guthrie, 1910.

Recorders—For twenty years after the organization of the county, the duties of the recorder were discharged by the clerk, or by an officer appointed by the county commissioners. The recorders that have been elected by the people are as follows: Martin B. Brandt, 1854; Thomas L. Lucas, 1862; Isaac K. Schlosser, 1870; Lewis J. Day, 1874; Porter Ayres, 1878; Martin Little, 1886; Cyrus Nave, 1890; Robert Blackburn, 1894 (served less than two years of his term and Nathan Fisher appointed until the next general election); J. J. Sprinkle, 1896; George Weller, 1900; Frank S. Bash, 1904; Howard D. McClelland, 1908; John Tierney, 1912 (and died in office).

Treasurers—Elias Murray, 1834; Samuel W. Hawley, 1836; Joel Helvey, 1837; Henry Bowles, 1839; George A. Fate, 1842; John Roche, 1843; Wilson B. Loughridge, 1844; Samuel W. Hawley, 1850; M. J.

Purviance, 1854; Samuel McCaughey, 1856; Oliver W. Sanger, 1860; John D. Jones, 1862; Jacob Mishler, 1864; J. W. Purviance, 1868; Sexton Emley, 1872; Daniel Christian, 1876; Henry Beaver, 1882; William K. Windle, 1886; Isaac F. Beard, 1890; Jacob John, 1894; George Stephan, 1898; Newton Cameron, 1902; Arthur C. Fast, 1906; George W. Gill, 1910 (reelected in 1912).

Sheriffs—Champion Helvey, 1834; William G. Johnson, 1835; R. H. Eddy, 1838; Chelsea Crandall, 1840; John Buchanan, 1844; Henry Brown, 1852; Jacob Young, 1856; Samuel Dougherty, 1860; Luther Cummings, 1862; Charles Mayne, 1866; Aaron McKimmey, 1870; Aden J. Wiles, 1874; J. A. W. Kintz, 1878; J. W. Bowman, 1880; James M. Bratton, 1886; Samuel Wintrode, 1890; J. A. Leverton, 1894; Alonzo A. Crandal, 1898; Patrick M. McCarty, 1902; George A. Mahoney, 1904; Patrick M. McCarty, 1908; William E. Scott, 1912.

Surveyors—From the early records it is impossible to give a consecutive list of the county surveyors prior to 1850. William Delvin was surveyor from 1837 to about 1840 and laid out several of the older towns in the county. Since 1850 the office has been filled by the following gentlemen: S. C. Putnam, 1850; S. H. Swaim, 1853; Frank Calvert, 1854; John Roche, 1858 (served but a short time and G. S. Brinkerhoof was appointed to fill out the remainder of the term); G. S. Brinkerhoof, 1860; Thomas Bolinger, 1862; W. G. Bratton, 1864; Aaron Sprinkle, 1866; Harvey C. Black, 1868; J. M. Hatfield, 1872; J. W. Gussman, 1874; John C. Altman, 1878; Henry H. Wagoner, 1882; Thomas B. Hart, 1886; R. D. Smith, 1892; Thomas Ruggles, 1896; Herman E. Taylor, 1898; Mahlon F. Smith, 1902; Harley E. Rittgers, 1906; James B. Vernon, 1910; Samuel V. Hite, 1912.

Coroners—No authentic record of the coroners prior to 1840 is available. Since that time the office has been filled as follows: John Buchanan, 1840; James M. Bratton, 1841; David Myers, 1844; Isaac K. Schlosser, 1846; Luzon Warner, 1848; Joachim Fernandez, 1850; Tipton Allman, 1851; Joachim Fernandez, 1854; Tipton Allman, 1860; Granville Bocock, 1876; Joseph Patterson, 1878; John Lawler, 1880; Cyrus Carey, 1882; Charles L. Wright, 1888; Harvey M. Beaver, 1890; George C. Burley, 1894; James R. King, 1896; Frank B. Morgan, 1900; Robert Q. Taviner, 1908; Spies V. Wilking, 1910; Russell S. Galbreath, 1912.

County Commissioners—Section 5 of the act of February 1, 1834, which provided for the organization of Huntington County, provided certain duties to be performed by "The board of commissioners at their first meeting after they are elected," etc. The first meeting of that board was on May 5, 1834, and the first official act of said board was to divide

the county into three commissioners' districts. Since then the following persons have filled the office of county commissioner:

First District: John Burke, 1834; Channing Madison, 1836; Jesse Cleveland, 1837; Joseph Wiley, 1839; Nathan Fisher, 1840; S. H. Purviance, 1842; Nathan Fisher, 1846; Peter Emery, 1848; Sexton Emley, 1854; Samuel Emley, 1858; George Keefer, 1860; Samuel Emley, 1864; Daniel Kitch, 1870; Joseph Wagoner, 1876; Daniel Christian, 1882; Henry Dinius, 1888; Lycurgus C. Chaney, 1890; John M. Smith, 1894; Joel C. Littler, 1900; Abraham C. Huffman, 1902; J. W. Howenstine, 1906; Fletcher J. Emley, 1908; Thomas Powell, 1912.

Second District: Stearns Fisher, 1834; Paul Burke, 1835; Rufus Adams, 1836; John S. Merrill, 1837; Samuel Moore, 1838; John R. Emley, 1839; Alward White, 1840; James C. Best, 1844; John R. Emley, 1846; Albert Draper, 1848; Hugh Montgomery, 1852; John Kenower, 1854; William O. Jones, 1860; Andrew Wiley, 1862; John Brubaker, 1866; John W. Baker, 1870; George Buzzard, 1876; George Kline, 1882; George W. Bell, 1884; William Ewing, 1886; George W. Bell, 1888; Lewis E. Summers, 1890; Isaiah M. Strouse, 1896; George L. Krieg, 1898; Richard W. Redding, 1902; James I. Heaston, 1908; Jacob Vollmar, 1910.

Third District: Lewis Rogers, 1834; John S. Merrill, 1835; Peter Wire, 1836; Leander Morrison, 1837; Nathan Fisher, 1839; John Leyman, 1840; James Taylor, 1844; John Heiney, 1850; John Alexander, 1854; James Taylor, 1856; Enos Boyd, 1858; John Miller, 1862; Enos Boyd, 1864; Martin W. Little, 1868; Oliver H. Fisher, 1870; Henry Heaston, 1876; David Burket, 1880; John Frech, 1882; Abraham Shideler, 1886; David H. Griffith, 1892; Samuel H. Eviston, 1894; Lewis Long, 1898; Nathan A. Fisher, 1900; Enos A. Chenowith, 1902; Lemuel Colbert, 1906; Alpheus T. Good, 1910.

Jesse Cleveland, John S. Merrill and Leander Morrison, who were elected on May 15, 1837, and whose names appear in the above list as commissioners, were not designated as county commissioners, but as a "board of justices," which transacted the county business. Samuel Moore, elected in 1838 to succeed John S. Merrill, was also one of the justices. In 1839 the office of county commissioner was reestablished by law and a new board elected as above indicated.

County Assessors—Section 112 of the tax law of 1891 sets forth that "There shall be elected, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1892, and every four years thereafter, in each county in this state, one county assessor," etc. The act also provided that the county commissioners of each county, on the first Monday in June, 1891, "or as soon as possible thereafter," should elect a county assessor to serve until

the general election in 1892. Pursuant to the latter provision, the county commissioners of Huntington County, on June 1, 1891, elected Isaac E. Fisher the first county assessor. Since then the office has been filled by the following incumbents: Morris W. Kelsey, 1892 (resigned after a few months and William W. Sutton appointed to serve until the general election of 1894); David Burket, 1894; Charles S. Weeks, 1900; Isaiah M. Strouse, 1906 (died in office and the last eighteen months of the term filled by James B. Williams by appointment); James B. Williams, 1910.

County Council—On March 3, 1899, Governor Mount approved an act authorizing the establishment of a county council in each county of the state, to have general supervision over the business of the county, particularly in the matter of appropriations. Section 2 of the act provides: "That within twenty days after the taking effect of this act, the board of county commissioners of each county of the state shall meet and make and spread of record an order dividing such county into four councilmanic districts, of contiguous territory, as nearly equal in population as possible: Provided that no township shall be divided in forming such districts."

Under this provision the commissioners of Huntington County met on May 3, 1899, and divided the county into the following districts: 1. The townships of Jackson, Clear Creek, Warren and Union; 2. The Township of Huntington; 3. The townships of Dallas, Polk, Wayne and Lancaster; 4. Rock Creek, Jefferson and Salamonie townships.

By Section 5 of the act it was provided that "An election of councilmen shall take place at the general November election in 1900 and in 1902, and every four years thereafter," etc. In these elections one councilman is chosen by the voters of each district, and three from the county at large, making a membership of seven men in the full council. Since the taking effect of the act the members elected in Huntington County have been as follows:

1900—David Anglemyre, William McGrew and John S. Glenn, at large; William T. Purviance, first district; James Eckenrode, second district; John Stouder, third district; Joseph D. Creviston, fourth district.

1902—Isaac A. Smith, Martin W. Little and Laban Allred, at large; William T. Purviance, first district; William F. Swaim, second district; John Stouder, third district; Vestal C. Shaw, fourth district.

1906—Frank M. King, Isaac A. Smith and William F. Swaim, at large; William T. Purviance, first district; John M. Smith, second district; John Stouder, third district; Arthur P. Back, fourth district.

1910—Isaiah Garber, George Wilhelm and Price Foust, at large;

Davis A. Kline, first district; Elza Lawver, second district; John Stouder, third district; John L. Taylor, fourth district.

Representatives—Prior to 1868 Huntington County was joined to some of the adjacent counties to form a representative district for the election of a member of the lower branch of the State Legislature. During this period the district was represented by Samuel Jones, Joseph Cheesebro and Samuel McCaughey, Huntington County men, at different times. Since the county was made a representative district by itself it has been represented in the lower house of the general assembly as follows: John R. Coffroth, 1868; William H. Trammel, 1870; Buell M. Cobb, 1872; James C. Favorite, 1874; James C. Branyan, 1876; Henry Drover, 1878; James B. Kenner, 1880; John H. Barr, 1882 (reelected in 1884); Cyrus E. Briant, 1886 (reelected in 1888); Hiram Gill, 1890 (reelected in 1892); Firman D. Smith, 1894; John J. Hart, 1896; Harvey C. Dilley, 1898 (reelected in 1900); Marion B. Stults, 1902 (reelected in 1904 and 1906); Edmund M. Wasmuth, 1908 (reelected in 1910); J. Ray Dickinson, 1912.

Since 1906 Huntington also shares in the election of joint representative for the counties of Huntington, Kosciusko and Whitley, and forms part of a senatorial district composed of the counties of Huntington and Whitley. The returns of elections in these joint districts, being kept in different counties, makes it difficult to obtain the names of the senators and representatives elected, and they are therefore omitted.

In every county, or other political subdivision of the country, where public officials are elected by popular vote, it sometimes happens that men are chosen for positions of trust and responsibility more because they are "good mixers" than for their capability and integrity. It is therefore not surprising that officials of this class occasionally prove to be guilty of malfeasance in office, or when they retire at the close of their terms the public records of the office are found in such a shape as to furnish conclusive evidence of the incompetency. Fortunately for the interests of the people of Huntington County, such instances are extremely rare. A casual study of the above list of the men who have been placed in charge of the county's business throughout its entire history, will disclose the names of many who are remembered as men of sound judgment, executive ability and unimpeachable integrity, who, in the exercise of their official functions used the same careful and conscientious methods that marked them as successful men in their private business enterprises.

To win a sufficient number of friends and supporters to be elected to a public office is well, but to retain the friendship and confidence of these supporters after the office is relinquished is better. And few,

indeed, are they who have at any time administered the affairs of Huntington County, who have forfeited any of the esteem or good will of their fellow citizens.

Four score years have fled since the first county officers entered upon their work of building up a civilized community in a wilderness. During all these years the development along all lines has gone steadily forward. The men who aided in making the laws of the state, or who have ordered the local affairs of the county have assisted in this development, both in their private and public capacity. In a few instances newspapers have made charges of extravagance or lack of judgment on the part of public officials, but generally such charges have been uttered for political purposes and few of them were based upon any substantial foundation. When another history of Huntington County shall be written eighty years hence, it is to be hoped that the record of her public servants shall be as free from stain as that of the first eighty years of her career.

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